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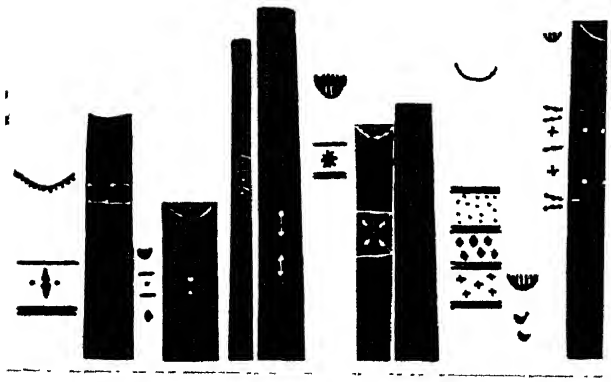

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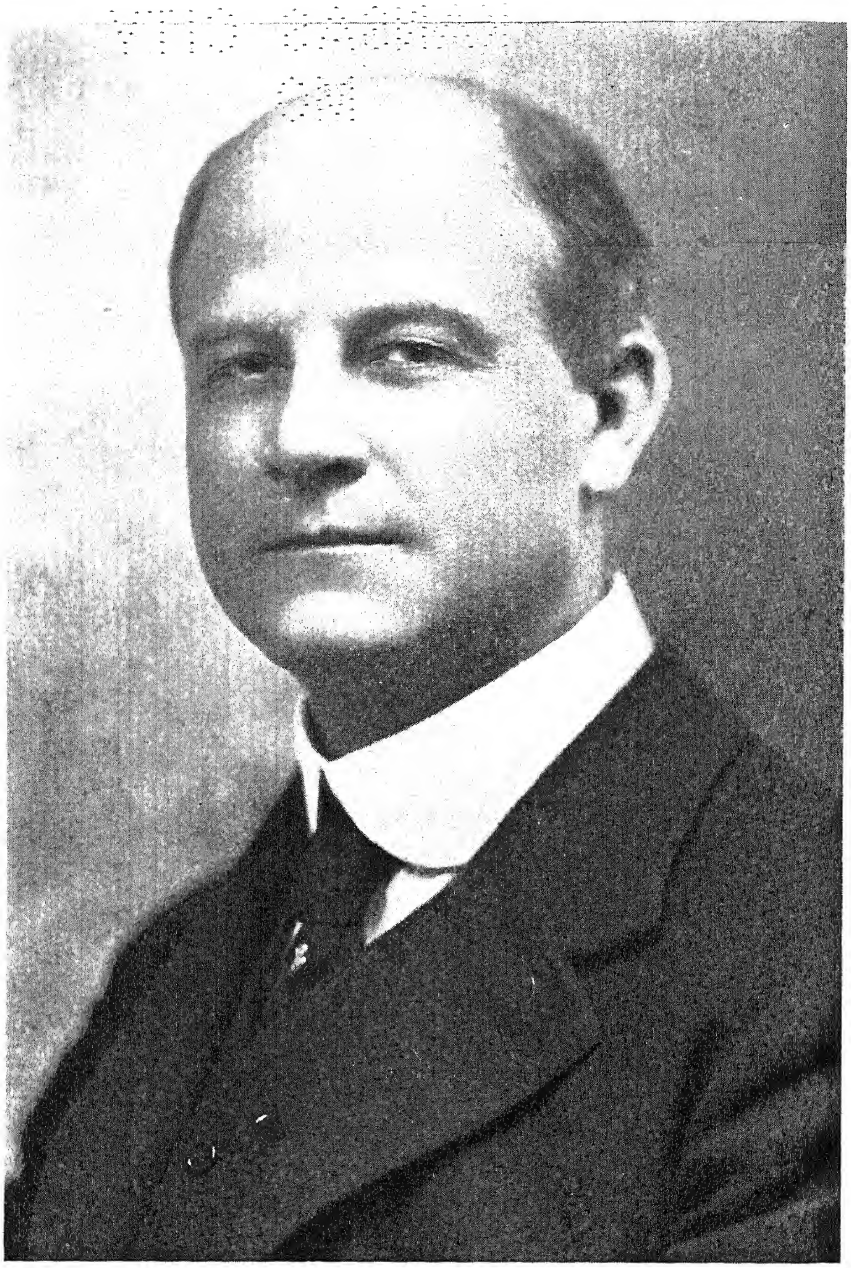

Lewis-Smith, The Blackstone, Chicago

Richmond P. Hobson

Narcotic Education

Edited Report
of the Proceedings of the

FIRST WORLD CONFERENCE ON NARCOTIC EDUCATION

PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

July 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9, 1926

By

H. S. MIDDLEMISS

WASHINGTON, D. C.
1926

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U. S. Senate, Washington, D. C.

Hon. John Q. Tilson, M. C.
Washington, D. C.

Report to Conference Committee

Gentlemen:

Enclosed is a copy of the official program as reported by the Agenda Council. A number of important papers were read that came too late to be printed in the program. Notable addresses were delivered and discussions held. These will be included in the volume of the proceedings, a copy of which will be sent you as soon as ready. This volume will constitute an important contribution to the literature of narcotic drugs and drug addiction.

After four sessions devoted entirely to its consideration the constitution was adopted as reported by the Agenda Council with one amendment only, which provides that removal of officers shall be "after due notice and an opportunity to be heard."

The four General Committees as outlined on the Committee sheet were organized, held meetings, and reported. These were made permanent and will be promptly expanded with international memberships. The following are Chairman of these Committees:

Chairmen of General Committee

No. 1—Secretary General;

No. 2—Dr. J. M. O'Connor, Senior Medical Officer, Department of Correction, New York City;

No. 3—Sara Graham-Mulhall, President, Narcotic Drug Control League of New York City;

No. 4—Director General.

Committee No. 2 passed upon sufficient data for Committee No. 3 to use in preparing documents for the use of schools in time for the opening of the new school year.

Senator William B. McKinley was chosen President of the Conference and became automatically President of the Board of Governors. The incomplete poll of the members of the Conference Committee shows the choice of the following of their number for the Board of Governors:

Mabel T. Boardman	Richmond P. Hobson
Harry Chandler	Robert Lansing
George I. Cochran	Samuel Mather
James J. Davis	John J. Pershing
John W. Davis	Henry M. Robinson

Reed Smoot

One of the foregoing will be unable to serve. The Secretary-General requests authority to make the choice of the ten remaining unanimous.

From advance indications, the General Secretary of the first meeting will be chosen Secretary-General of the Permanent Conference. In this event, he will locate the Secretariat at Los Angeles for the first year and open branches in Washington and in New York under the direction of the Director General. For this position, he would choose Dr. Clarence J. Owens.

The Conference accepted the offer of the International Narcotic Education Association to contribute $25,000 toward the financing of the Secretariat the first year. In due course the Secretary-General will sub-

mit plans to the Board of Governors for raising an endowment for its support.

As expected, enemies of Narcotic Education were present throughout the Conference, but their obstructive and destructive efforts were promptly overcome. The structure of the constitution is fortified against the attack and undermining influence of unscrupulous and powerful enemies, but in the presence of these enemies it is well that the young organization at first should be in Los Angeles under the wing of its mother.

The Conference voted to recommend to the Board of Governors the selection of London for the next general meeting in 1931.

The Conference adopted a resolution of thanks and deep appreciation to the members of the Conference Committee.

The Secretary-General will keep these members advised of progress, and believes they will have good reason for feeling satisfaction and pride in the growth and service of the organization whose birth they sponsored.

Respectfully submitted,

RICHMOND P. HOBSON,
General Secretary,
Philadelphia World Conference on Narcotic Education.

New York, N. Y.,
July 20, 1926.

"Poppy Men"

Dedicated to the World Conference on Narcotic Education

By Bartlett B. James

Behold the poppy, fretted, nervous thing,
Whose seeds from tropics in the Arctics spring,
As, pendulous, it sways from teth'ring stem,
So like, yet so unlike, a topaz gem.

The poppy swings, a graceful subterfuge
Of beauty, with its poison to infuse;
Whose beauty is and ever has been way
For wantoness, in staggering, to stray.

The lives of poppy men, inebriate,
Who lurch between life's garden and the gate
That opens to the waste and wilderness—
What have such lives immortal frames to bless?

Yet on such gates of scant determining
Does all of fate worth while, and fortune swing,
By winds of feeble choices idly veered
As seems the sea, by fighting gulls careered.

Until, as is the sun to darkness drawn,
That once had answered to the call of dawn,
They haste in chains, by habit's forging fast
To their lone cell where life to death has passed.

Come Life and see the poppy of the sky,
The sun, in search of its pale pageantry,
As 'neath the pall of night their hopes sink down,
Upon the poppied fields of death, full blown.

Come Life and see the wintry hoards of snow,
Across the brows of woeful addicts blow;
Come see the wastrel eddies of the blast,
As death's decrees upon the hopeless cast.

Ah, poppy man, so close are these to thee:
Time with hot breath and Death with chill decree!
Behold them thus, and then no longer fare
Where Time and Death a common holding share.

Who turns the clouds and makes the seasons rise,
The summer and the winter from the skies,
May heal the scald and scab the victims know
And cause Hope's rose to bloom, where lay Death's snow.

PROCEEDINGS

First Session, Monday, July Fifth

The First World Conference on Narcotic Education convened at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Monday, July 5, 1926, at 2:30 o'clock, P. M., with Captain Richmond Pearson Hobson, General Secretary of the Conference, in the Chair.

General Secretary HOBSON: The Conference will be in order. We are here on the King's business and we wish to invoke the King's blessing. We, therefore, call on the Reverend Doctor J. S. Thomas, representing Bishop Joseph F. Berry of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to lead us in prayer.

Doctor THOMAS: Oh, God our Heavenly Father: we bow before Thee with grateful hearts. We recognize Thee as the Giver of every good and perfect gift and we rejoice in Thy goodness. We thank Thee for the consciousness of our own personalities; we rejoice in the knowledge we have of our kinship to Thee, and we pray that the inspiration of Thy spirit may so rest upon us and so move in us that under that inspiration we may strive more and more, every day, to live worthy lives and, each one of us, a life that shall represent the spirit of God and reveal the heart of His love. We thank Thee for the bodies in which we dwell and we pray Thou wilt help us to care for them and nurture them so that in them the spirit may have a further chance to grow and develop. Hence, we come together and seek Thy blessing and benediction on this Conference here as we pray for the universal brotherhood and beseech Thee that the spirit of Jesus Christ may dwell more richly in the hearts of men everywhere; and, those of us that have been touched by it, may we with that daring and sacrifice that is akin to the daring and sacrifice of Christ's spirit go forth doing His will, carrying on His work, glorifying Him in the service we are rendering to humanity. We pray Thou wilt help us and inspire us so that we, studying together and considering the truths that have called us together, may labor to a common end and may be so inspired that out of this conference there will come so much good to humanity, so great a realization of the powers of human life, that men and women everywhere will have a better chance to grow into the fulness of stature. Guide and direct the President of this great Conference, we pray Thee, and all men and women who hold office in it, and every delegate who has come here from afar; and may we, as we separate, go forth determined more than ever to glorify the God Whose we are and Whom we serve. We ask this in the name of Jesus Christ, our Lord, Amen.

General Secretary HOBSON: Congressman Walter F. Lineberger, of California, in order to ascertain if public opinion would support the Conference, wrote to the leaders of thought throughout the country and received about twelve hundred replies, only nine of which were opposed, and these indicated a complex. Public sentiment is practically 100 per cent. behind the Conference. House Joint Resolution, No. 65, for the participation of the United States Government was without dissent reported by the House Committee on Education and was unanimously passed by the House, but was blocked by the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations. A copy of the report of the hearings before the House Committee on Education may be obtained by applying to the Secretariat. On May 12, 1925, in the city of Los Angeles, the Board of Directors of the International Narcotic Education Association, Incorporated, unanimously adopted the following resolution, viz.:

CALL FOR A WORLD CONFERENCE ON NARCOTIC EDUCATION

Resolved, That a World Conference on Narcotic Education shall be held in the City of Philadelphia about the third week in June, 1926.

Resolved, That the League of Nations be requested to call a conference of the Opium Committee, the Mixed Sub-Committee of the Health Committee, and the Advisory Committee on the Traffic in Opium, and such other organizations be invited to participate as our President shall deem proper, to meet at the same time and place with educational agenda only.

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to invite the Governments of the world to join with our Government in participation.

Resolved, That Congress be requested to make an appropriation for a fitting participation of the Government of the United States.

Resolved, That the Press, the Pulpit, the Motion Pictures, the Radio, Educational Officials (federal, state, local), Civil, Religious, Educational, Patriotic and other constructive organizations and institutions be requested to cooperate.

Be it further resolved, That the President of the International Narcotic Education Association, Incorporated, with the advice and consent of the Executive Committee, is hereby authorized to appoint committees and take other steps deemed necessary or advisable to carry out the provisions of this Resolution.

MRS. HANCOCK BANNING,
W. A. EDWARDS,
A. H. FLEMING,
WILL D. GOOD,
RICHMOND P. HOBSON,
J. W. JAMESON,
JOHN G. MOTT,
MRS. GUERDON WATTLES,
Board of Directors,
International Narcotic Education Association Inc.

Los Angeles, California, May 12, 1925.

The President of the International Narcotic Education Association, Incorporated, in pursuance of the instruction contained in this resolution, appointed the following Headquarters' Committee:

Harry Chandler, George I. Cochran, Robert Dollar, A. B. C. Dohrmann, Richmond P. Hobson, Henry M. Robinson, Paul Shoup, which, in turn, appointed the Conference Committee, and as a consequence, the First World Conference on Narcotic Education is now held, it having been preceded by meetings of the Agenda Council held in the House Office Building in the City of Washington, District of Columbia, June 28, 29 and 30, 1926, and I have the honor now to present to the Conference the

REPORT OF THE AGENDA COUNCIL TO THE FIRST WORLD CONFERENCE ON NARCOTIC EDUCATION

To the Officers and Delegates of the First World Conference on Narcotic Education, Gentlemen and Ladies:

As Secretary of the Agenda Council, I have the honor to submit the report of the meetings held in the chambers of the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives, June 28, 29, and 30, 1926:

Two meetings were held daily at 3 o'clock P. M. and 8 o'clock P. M. The afternoon meetings were devoted to the preparation of the program for the Conference. The evening meetings were devoted to the draft of the Constitution for the permanent world organization.

Present during the meetings were the following:

Dr. B. H. Aronow, Shelby, Montana.
Miss Hilda K. Ball, Port Richmond, Staten Island, New York.
Dr. Edward M. Barrows, Health-Recreational Centers, New York.
Brig. W. H. Barrett, Salvation Army, Washington, D. C.
Dr. Miguel A. Branly, Cuban Public Health Department, Havana, Cuba.
Mrs. Edgar L. Brown, Federation of Women's Clubs, Narcotic Department, Washington, D. C.
Mrs. W. A. Carleton, 212 Cooper Street, Camden, New Jersey.
Mrs. Wilbur F. Crafts, International Reform Federation, Washington, D. C.
Dr. F. Homer Curtiss, Order of Christian Mystics, Washington, D. C.
Mrs. F. Homer Curtiss, Order of Christian Mystics, Washington, D. C.
Hon. Burton French, M. C., House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.
Hon. R. C. Green, M. C., House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.
Mr. J. Thomas Heflin, Jr., Alternate for Senator Heflin, Washington, D. C.
Captain Richmond Pearson Hobson, President International Narcotic Education Association, Los Angeles, California.
Mrs. Richmond Pearson Hobson, International Narcotic Education Association, Los Angeles, California.
Mr. E. S. Hutchinson, aide to Captain Hobson, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Dr. D. H. Kress, Washington Hospital and Sanitarium, Washington, D. C.
Hon. J. Banks Kurtz, M. C., House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.
Hon. F. LaGuardia, Member of Congress from New York.
Mrs. W. J. La Vane, Federation of Women's Clubs, Washington, D. C.
Rev. Harvey A. Morrison, Washington, D. C.
Rev. Dr. J. J. Muir, Chaplain of the United States Senate, Washington, D. C.
Hon. Sara Graham-Mulhall, President Narcotic Drug Control League, New York City.
Hon. M. M. Neely, Member of the United States Senate, Washington, D. C.
Dr. Soterios Nicholson, American Veterans of Hellenic Descent, Washington, D. C.
Mrs. L. H. Obear, Parent-Teacher Association, Washington, D. C.
Dr. John M. O'Connor, Department of Correction, New York City.
Mr. Clarence J. Owens, Jr., Assistant to the President, International Narcotic Education Association, Washington, D. C.
Dr. Juan M. de la Puenta, Havana, Cuba.
Mr. Frederick L. Roberts, Metric Association of Boston, Washington, D. C.
Dr. Jose Romero, Mexican Red Cross, Washington, D. C.
Miss Anna Strong, Daughters of the Confederacy, Washington, D. C.
Hon. Harold S. Tolley, M. C., House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.
Hon. C. Traversy, Argentine Embassy, Washington, D. C.
Dr. Tsungming Tu, Professor of Pharmacology, Medical College; Chief of the Pharmacological Laboratory, Government Research Institute, Taipeh, Formosa.
Brig. E. B. Underwood, Salvation Army, New York City.
Dr. C. S. Valentine, Washington, D. C.
Dr. V. A. Vina, Havana, Cuba.
Dr. Patrick J. Ward, National Catholic Welfare Conference, Washington, D. C.
Hon. W. W. Whittington, M. C., House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.
Mr. E. R. Woodson, Railway Accounting Officers Association, Washington, D. C.

At the first meeting the Council elected the following officers:

President

Hon. ROYAL S. COPELAND, United States Senator from New York.

Vice-Presidents

Hon. JOHN Q. TILSON, Member of Congress from Connecticut.
Hon. FREDERICK H. GILLETT, United States Senator from Massachusetts.
Hon. THEODORE E. BURTON, Member of Congress from Ohio.

Chaplains

Rev. Dr. J. J. MUIR, Chaplain of the United States Senate.
Rev. Dr. JAMES S. MONTGOMERY, Chaplain of the House of Representatives.

Secretary

Captain RICHMOND PEARSON HOBSON, President of the International Narcotic Education Association.

Assistant to the Secretary

Mr. CLARENCE J. OWENS, JR., Washington, D. C.

Clerk-Doorkeeper-Librarian

CLAYTON F. MOORE, Clerk of the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives.

The Council makes the following recommendations:

1. *Meetings:*

That morning meetings be devoted to committee meetings, and afternoon meetings, beginning at 2:30 P. M., to reports of committees and discussion of papers, and evening meetings, beginning at 8:00 P. M., to consideration of the constitution for the permanent world organization.

2. *Organic Limitations:*

That action by delegates and by the Conference shall be advisory only, and that questions considered be limited to narcotic education only.

3. *Organization:*

That the officers of the Conference be a President, four Vice-Presidents, a General Secretary, a Director General, and a Clerk-Doorkeeper-Librarian. That committees be four General Committees, eleven Standing Committees, and forty-one Sections, subject to changes, all as outlined on the Tentative Committee Sheet. That the following officers be chosen: For President: Hon. William B. McKinley, United States Senator from Illinois, Member of the Conference Committee. For Vice-Presidents: Hon. Royal S. Copeland, M. D., United States Senator from New York, Member of the Conference Committee; Hon. Frederick H. Gillett, United States Senator from Massachusetts; Hon. John Q. Tilson, Member of Congress from Connecticut, Floor Leader of the House, Member of the Conference Committee; and Hon. Theodore E. Burton, Member of Congress from Ohio. For General Secretary: Captain Richmond Pearson Hobson, President International Narcotic Education Association, Los Angeles, California, Member of the Conference Committee. For Director General: Dr. Clarence J. Owens, Sr., President Pan-American Commercial Congress, President International Trade Commission, Eastern Commissioner of the Sesquicentennial International Exposition. For Assistant to the General Secretary: Mr. Clarence J. Owens, Jr., Assistant to the President of the International Narcotic Education Association, Inc. For Clerk-Doorkeeper-Librarian: Edward S. Hutchinson, III, Passed Midshipman, United States Navy.

4. *Rules:*

That the Conference adopt the rules of the House of Representatives, 69th Congress, but that it function as far as practicable by unanimous consent.

5. *Procedure:*

That the Secretary of the Agenda Council call the Conference to order and read the call for the Conference and deliver the report of the Agenda Council; and that the President be the presiding officer of the first day, and, in case of his absence, the Director General preside in his place; and that the General Secretary be authorized to decide upon the details of procedure, to choose the presiding officers of the day and chaplains of the day, and to occupy the chair while the Conference is in Committee of the Whole.

While there were differences of opinion between members of the Agenda Council at the outset on many matters, the final vote in every case was unanimous. The report may be looked upon as the unanimous opinion of the Council. Attached hereto are the minutes of the meetings.

The experience of the Council on a small scale warrants the belief that the same method adopted there, of giving the evening meetings to the constitution and the afternoon meetings to scientific papers, will prove effective at the Conference.

The Council trusts that the same spirit of conciliation may prevail in the councils of the Conference and the deliberations of the Committees, and that with unanimity its conclusions may represent the wisdom of organized society united in the common purpose of protection against the universal foe of all mankind.

Respectfully submitted,

RICHMOND P. HOBSON,
Secretary.

July 5, 1926.

The procedure intended was for reference of this report to General Committee No. 1 which, having considered it in advance, would be requested to report back immediately. The dedication this morning by the President of the United States of the Sesqui-Centennial Exposition has interfered with the organization of committees. If it is the pleasure of the Conference to accept the Report of the Agenda Council and adopt its recommendations, the Chair will entertain a motion to that effect.

Doctor WALTER W. HUBBARD: Mr. Chairman, I move we accept the report of the Agenda Council and that this Conference adopt its recommendations.

Doctor JOHN M. O'CONNOR: I second the motion.

(*The question was put and the motion was unanimously adopted.*)

General Secretary HOBSON: The meeting, therefore, now automatically resolves itself into the Conference with Rules of Procedure, and, in the absence through illness of the President, the Director General, Doctor Clarence J. Owens, Sr., is called to the Chair.

Director General OWENS: In the absence of President McKinley, I have the honor to announce that under the rules adopted by the World Conference on Narcotic Education we are now ready to proceed according to the schedule and the program that has been approved.

I am sure that we recognize in this inaugural moment the dignity and the efficiency of the work that has been so splendidly laid out by the President of the International Narcotic Education Association, Captain Richmond Pearson Hobson, the General Secretary of this Conference. On yesterday we were reminded by a great divine, delivering the united message for the religious forces in the city of Philadelphia, that nations are but personalities, and I recall the lines of Emerson that "every great institution is but the lengthened shadow of a single man;" so I know that in this hour the members of this Conference recognize the faithful service, the consecration to the task of accomplishing a great result not only for our own land but for humanity, of the General Secretary of this World Conference.

We hold our sessions in this great metropolis where in the very hour of our assembly we have the honor of the presence of the Commander-in-Chief of the United States Army and Navy under our own roof; for today is President's Day in the celebration of the One Hundred and Fiftieth anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration of Independence, but the presiding officer in the initial moment when the gavel fell calling us to order indicated, in entering on this very solemn task, that we recognize there is another obligation beyond that of politics, beyond the realm of statesmanship: we are about the King's business and we recognize that the destiny of mankind is controlled by God, the Commander-in-Chief of the Universe. The great city of Philadelphia where the Continental Congress was in session, where the Declaration of Independence was adopted, the home of the sacred shrine of the Liberty Bell, the City where the Constitution of the United States was adopted, is today marking another epoch in this Constitutional Convention that is here today laying the basis for a world movement that will carry forward a message to our own people and to the peoples of other lands down through the ages—an organized effort to render great and conspicuous service to mankind.

So we are favored today in having as a representative of this great municipality, Doctor Thomas Davis, the City Statistician, and personal representative of the Honorable W. F. Kendrick, Mayor of Philadelphia, who will bring to you a

MESSAGE OF WELCOME FROM THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA

DOCTOR DAVIS: Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: My experience of two years as City Statistician and official representative of His Honor, the Mayor, has brought me into contact with about eighty-five per cent of the conventions visiting our city, and about eighty per cent of the addresses in various sections of the city that would have been delivered by the mayor, if it were possible for him to be present, have been given by me. Because of that, some great experiences, some very interesting ones, have been mine and many strange things have come to my notice: only a week ago, three hundred hard-of-hearing people from all over the United States convened here in the Benjamin Franklin Hotel; not one of them, not any two of them, could have heard or participated in that conference without an assisting instrument. The Westinghouse Company applied such an instrument to each chair. But the significant part of their meeting, to my mind, was not only the spirit that brought them together and the good-fellowship that would make life more comfortable for themselves, but they had organized a great research bureau through which they have discovered already that about fifteen per cent of the rising generation is affiicted with the same malady as themselves and they were interested not only in themselves but in others.

I find an organization in this city, and it reaches throughout the country, called "The Moose," a fraternal organization. A few years ago I visited about thirty-five miles from Chicago and there saw a wonderful little city called Mooseheart, where orphan children of that great fraternity were being cared for. There had never been a violation of any moral laws in the twelve or thirteen years it had been in existence up to that time.

I look out over the country again and I see four hundred thousand crippled children from all colors and nationalities and creeds; it was through the conception of his honor, the mayor of this city, that a proposition was presented to the Shriners who finally taxed themselves, through resolution, two dollars a year for the erection of orthopædic hospitals throughout the United States. There are about eleven such hospitals at this time, in St. Louis, Los Angeles, Seattle, Montreal, Minneapolis, St. Paul, here in Philadelphia, and in a few eastern cities, and the plan contemplates their spread throughout the entire country.

I am sure it would be rather depressing and discouraging if I were to remind you of the number of criminals we have in this country. It is rather distressing to say, in this quiet Quaker City, that in the

month of June we had the same number of persons killed by automobiles that the month had days; very discouraging. It is rather distressing to think of over twenty thousands of our fellow citizens being killed by automobiles alone, with more than six hundred thousands injured. It is rather distressing to take an account of the number of weak-minded people we have in this country, very, very, distressing. I might sum it up by saying it is very discouraging to consider the number of people who are nonproductive, because of certain physical handicaps.

So it seems to me exceedingly appropriate that you should bring your World Conference on Narcotic Education to the city of Philadelphia, especially at this time, so that you might send out to the world through your representatives a new proclamation of freedom, of liberty, to those who have been either willingly or unwillingly shackled by the powers of narcotics used in an unintelligent manner. It is a matter of great pride with us in this city to have you hold your conference here. It is a matter of great pride to us, and comfort, that you should bring to the city such sterling character and such intelligence as is represented in your membership. We are proud indeed to have the honor in this great room to welcome you.

Philadelphia is probably expanding more swiftly and effectively than any other of our American cities of today. Fifty years from now this great world of ours will be very much congested in population. The problems will be more severe than they are today and more complicated, and I want to congratulate you and to compliment you upon your spirit of anticipation in trying to prepare the people of the various nations for the settlement of their problems. It is a pleasure to welcome you when we consider as we have noticed in the brief proceedings you have already had your vision: it is not a United States vision; it is a world vision, an international vision, and it is looking for and expecting that cooperation of an international character that will not only include the medical fraternity and the pharmacists, but will bring into its forces the international legislators, international law and international influence for the preservation of humanity.

Now, I will say in conclusion just a word about the city of Philadelphia, how much territory we cover, and a few things like that, so you don't have to look them up: our city covers one hundred and twenty-nine square miles, about one hundred thirty in round numbers; it is very charming in its residences and large estates and it is entitled to be called the "City of Homes" because we have 418,000 separate dwellings in this city and we have only 4,316 apartments. During the last two years, 22,971 dwellings were erected in this city.

In permanent improvements, this city has expended (and by that I mean the Delaware River Bridge, the Subway, the Free Library, and other construction of that character) about $82,000,000, so that in the two years of his honor, the mayor's, administration this city has expended about $401,000,000 in new construction. The bank clearings for last year in the city were $29,079,000,000, so you can readily see that after all the city that they call, sometimes, "slow" moves pretty fast at that. The Sesquicentennial Exposition opened on June first and will continue until the end of November, and you will be welcome to participate in the enjoyment and the instruction that may come from the exhibits there.

I will now close my remarks by extending to you in the name of his honor, the mayor, a very warm greeting to the city of Philadelphia. Our hearts and our city are open to you and we are quite sure that in presenting you the freedom of the city you will take very good care of that freedom.

I thank you very much.

RESPONSE OF DIRECTOR GENERAL, CLARENCE J. OWENS

Your Excellency, Governor Pinchot, Ladies and Gentlemen: You have listened to the stirring and eloquent words of the representative of the city of Philadelphia as he has given us these descriptive lines as to the greatness of this metropolis and as to its faith and ideals as represented in its home life. I am very glad that in his introductory words he paid tribute to this conference and has given assurance not only of the welcome you receive today in coming into this city but of the significance of the cause you represent and his wish that God may speed you in the deliberations of this meeting.

It is a very great privilege to come into this city here where great conferences and congresses have been held in the past, where great documents of government announced to the world our principles of freedom and liberty, where proclamations were made that have stirred this land and have had their reaction and influence and benefit on all the nations of the world.

Today we are assembled in this city and at this hour not merely in pursuance of our international program but in the very celebration of American independence and we are thinking in terms of its international aspects and the tie that binds us with the peoples of the earth.

We are very happy to have in this Conference today, as we would respond for them, the representatives of other lands. Someone once asked: "Who is my neighbor?" and the answer came back: "The man

whose land touches thine." Some genius has happily announced that there is a point at the center of the universe where the lands of all men meet and so we now meet in these hours as neighbors with our brothers of the wide world. Tennyson, that great British laureate, contrasted the echoes of the bugle from cliff and crag with the impact of human influence:

"Oh, Love, they die on yon rich sky,
They faint on hill or field or river;
But our echoes roll from soul to soul
And grow forever and forever."

The lines written by the immortal Tennyson no doubt interpret the very spirit of such an hour as this. And so it is this sentiment of the international aspect of this Conference and the international aspect of this celebration of this great city that in this hour we recognize the opportunity we have here to make history; again to write a new Constitution for this World Conference that is to carry its message down the ages.

We are not only honored with a welcome from the City of Philadelphia, but we are honored today in having in this company the Chief Magistrate of the great Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, a man whose life, prior to his incumbency of the high office he now holds, was a noted one, for the great key-note of it was conservation, out in the realm of conservation of the great natural resources of our country. But to me it is a very thrilling contemplation that he is as deeply, if not more deeply, interested in the conservation of human life and in the principles that bring you into conference today.

It is my high privilege to introduce to you His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor of the State of Pennsylvania, who will extend to you the

WELCOME OF THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA

His Excellency: Mr. Chairman, Captain Hobson, Ladies and Gentlemen: I would rather say, if you don't mind: "Fellow Crusaders." That is the way I feel about it. You are fighting one end of what seems to me, at least, to be the greatest evil that there is in the world, one of the greatest evils, at least, and I am fighting another end of the great evil in Pennsylvania, and that gives me a particular pleasure in having a chance to express to you on behalf of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania a very warm and cordial welcome, a very appreciative welcome at the same time.

I have another real reason for satisfaction in coming here, and that is because I have not seen for many years now my old friend, Captain

Hobson. My memory goes back very clearly to the day when he blocked the harbor of Santiago, when the whole world was ringing with his name because of one of the great deeds of war, one of the greatest ever recorded in our history or any one's else history and he is carrying the fight on now, an equally necessary fight, an equally difficult fight, with you along other lines; a fight that is likely to result in far wider benefit to far more people even than followed the heroic act of which I have just spoken.

Now it would be more than useless, it would be silly, for me to attempt to give you any instruction on narcotics: you know more about them in a minute than I would learn in a long time. The only thing I can say is that my sympathy is with your fight most vigorously. I do know something about the liquor end of it in this State of Pennsylvania. I can speak from a direct, clear-cut personal experience. I know what that end of the poisoning of humanity amounts to and what it means not only to the people who get poisoned, but to the families of those people, and the commonwealths as well as the cities in which they live, and, in knowing what this all means, I get something of a conception of what the scope and swing of your work is. You are just beginning. I wish you, and I wish you from the heart, great success in carrying on your work.

I wish it might have been possible, Captain Hobson, to make that Proclamation you wanted me to make, perhaps I owe you this explanation for not making a Proclamation as Governor calling attention to the Conference: my difficulty was that one of my predecessors not very long ago used to write at least three Proclamations a week (or at least it seems to me as I look back over the time not far gone it was that many), with the result that the People of Pennsylvania have come to attach less importance to a Proclamation of the Governor than they do to anything else, and I have undertaken to avoid Proclamations long enough to at least retrieve some of the respect to which a gubernatorial Proclamation may be entitled, and that is the reason I have made no Proclamation for you. I can do you more good some other way.

That, friends,—and you want no long speech from me—is about what I wanted to say. Let me in closing express my keen appreciation of your presence here and my genuine wishes for your success in the task which has far more to do with the future of the human race than the average man in the street even imagines.

Many thanks for your courtesy and attention, and a very warm welcome to the State of Pennsylvania.

Director General OWENS: I am sure, ladies and gentlemen, that we

value the proclamation issued from the lips of the Chief Magistrate of the State of Pennsylvania more than any proclamation he could have penned in approval of this Conference. His presence here with the record of his life devoted to causes of this character gives a pledge of interest and benediction to this Conference as it enters on its inaugural session.

We will ask the General Secretary of the Conference, the President of the International Narcotic Education Association, Captain Richmond Pearson Hobson, to make the

RESPONSE TO HIS EXCELLENCY, THE GOVERNOR

Secretary General HOBSON: Mr. Chairman, Governor Pinchot, Doctor Davis, and Fellow Members of the Conference: I have been very deeply touched myself by the gracious words of both speakers and the warmth of the wholly inspiring welcome they have extended to us. I cannot help but feel very happy at seeing my old friend, Governor Pinchot, again. However, I felt a little embarrassed when he referred to an incident down in the Spanish-American War—a very little incident in a very little war very long ago: a painted ship on a painted ocean,—sandwiched in between two great wars where the boys would get up before breakfast and do more fighting by sun-up than we did in the whole Spanish War put together. The only thing I can say on our behalf is that we tried to show the spirit that our fathers had shown and the younger generation has also recently shown.

Governor Pinchot, the delegates of the First World Conference on Narcotic Education are grateful to you for your gracious words of welcome. We are proud that our Conference is being held in Philadelphia and in the State of Pennsylvania, centers of the beginnings of so many historical movements. We are proud to open our proceedings on the opening of the Sesquicentennial celebration of American Independence, but we do not believe that all important historic events have been monopolized by the past; we believe that this Conference will prove an historical event to be celebrated through the ages, and we pledge our cooperation to help maintain Philadelphia's record in the future and to see that the First Millennium celebration in 2926 of the World Conference on Narcotic Education shall be held in Philadelphia.

We thrill to the vibrations of happiness that are in the air in the rejoicings of our people and other peoples celebrating release from political bondage, but political bondage is not the worst form of human bondage. There are probably today more than ten times as many slaves to habit-forming narcotic drugs in the world than there

ever were chattel slaves in the past. Narcotic drugs are the specific and swift causes of degeneracy and impair and destroy the very seat of those attributes upon which all the institutions of freedom and civilization must rest, and the blow goes so deep that it strikes at the germ plasm of the species and impairs and destroys its power of procreation.

The profits that spread human slavery in the past were small indeed compared to the vast profits that are now driving this latter slavery into the tissues of mankind. A constitution was established on this spot that has stood as a charter of liberty through more than a century. We are now producing a constitution which we believe will maintain the foundations upon which the former constitution must rest and, under the providence of God and the power of truth, will prove to be the Magna Charta for humanity through the ages to come.

I again assure you of the deep appreciation of the delegates of this Conference, and take this occasion to thank you for the helpful assistance you have given as a member of the Conference Committee. We know that we can claim, in the future as we have in the past, the help of your talents whatever high position you may yet hold, and in the name of the Conference I thank you for your kind address of welcome.

Director General OWENS: Before resolving this Conference into a Committee of the Whole and having Captain Hobson assume the Chair, may we have brief inspirational responses in open forum from the floor of the Conference?

INSPIRATIONAL RESPONSES

Miss SARA GRAHAM-MULHALL: Mr. Chairman and General Secretary: We are opening the World Conference on Narcotic Education near Independence Hall, during Independence week, and on the Sesquicentennial anniversary of the very day that our forefathers through their crusade of education for political freedom, through that world-awakening Declaration of Independence proclaimed to the world our purposes and it seems to me very fitting indeed that our activity in the cause of humanity should inaugurate here and now for, to me, we are entering our work in that same spirit of crusade that our ancestors and forefathers had.

Really I was impressed with the statistician's reference to the number of people who are enslaved. Perhaps we do not all realize the enormity of this slavery. We are setting forth in this Conference to liberate many more millions, many, many more millions, than sought political freedom just one hundred and fifty years ago and many

more millions of human beings than were emancipated by Abraham Lincoln. In China alone we have five drug addicts for every one citizen of the three million American colonists who started their crusade for the Declaration of Independence. India has teeming millions of drug addicts, just because they did not have world education before and we, in our own country here have, some say, three hundred thousand, others one hundred and ten thousand, but the report of the Treasury Department made in 1919 stated that we had from one million to four million drug addicts in this country.

It is remarkable, the rapidity with which this scourge has spread. In 1878 there is the record of the first case that was ever arrested and then in examining the books, the court records, we find that whole families had been arrested and this led to a very drastic law being enacted, but even then, in San Francisco opium-smoking was permitted and not alone one member of the community was indulging in it, but whole families: fathers, mothers and children; that is the danger of opium, cocaine and morphine—the people closely associated with it, the father giving it to his child, after an operation for instance; the husband to the wife, and so on, until the entire family have become addicted to the use of the narcotic poison. It does not seem possible that the white man would become enslaved in this fashion; those men of the eastern countries, of course, have yielded and succumbed to it and there are millions in India particularly who are enslaved to it, but the white man seems to be an entity that is rising up now in history rebelling against this form of human slavery.

Of course, it seems to me the only thing to do is to take away this drug and remove all possibility of any narcotic getting into the hands of our children.

I believe that if the Magna Charta of protection can be initiated here in this room today, in this sacred citadel of past history, where the great fight was made and the shrine of the Liberty bell is, the work that Captain Hobson has done will go forward; it will, if we bow our heads and hopefully insist that it shall go forward, that it must go forward until there is no human being bound by the shackles of this addiction. There is no human being today so enslaved as the narcotic drug addict and I do not believe the American people realize the seriousness of the narcotic drug situation in their own country. We have a much more serious condition because of the high power of alkaloids, a power so serious that the addicts, Captain Hobson, are taking not small doses but big doses, fifty and twenty grains and, in some instances in my official work in New York City, I have met with

addicts who took one hundred and fifty grains each day—enough to poison every person in this room.

Doctor WALTER W. HUBBARD: My heart is thrilled at the magnitude of this task. It is a wonderful problem, weighted with great possibilities. You are asked and I am asked to perform sacrifice to bring men from their despair; the strong must bear the infirmities of the weak. That is a moral obligation that comes to every man: if you are strong in body you must make up for those weak in body; if you are strong in mind you must make up for those who are weak in mind; if you are strong in will and in spirit you must compliment or supplement all that is lacking in humanity.

This is a very great problem and it is augmented by a bad environment, just as a man sealed in a wine vat without tasting; so I remind you that it is the secret, unknown, unseen, influences of society that are the great menaces to us. I have seven children, and never felt so strongly the peril of this great menace as I did today when I spoke to the two younger boys: "Did you ever see anyone use dope?" I asked. "Do any of the boys of your acquaintance use dope?" It was a searching question, and I realized the fact that my boys were no safer than any other boys, and all the sons and daughters of humanity must face this secret evil, perhaps when father and mother are away, totally unconscious of the great peril that comes to them at that moment when the first opportunity is presented to take of that which means their destruction, body and soul. So, I will say to you that I feel and I know you feel we must make sacrifices for the rest.

I feel very strongly on this subject, but I will say to you we have a wonderful example in the Founder of Christianity who in the greatest tragic moment of His life refused the stupefying potion that He might go into the unknown land of artificial life relieved of His agony and suffering. The easier way was not always the right way, nor the best.

You and I have our senses keen and our minds alert, and our hearts awakened to the great needs of humanity. So for that reason you and I must never cease in our work of protecting the addicts of narcotics.

I am heartily in favor of this tremendous work and am cognizant of this enormous problem, and I ask you all to join together now and decide that as long as life shall last we shall devote ourselves, as far as opportunity and time permit, and our energy, consistent with our other activities to this terrible iniquity and hope that the time will come when every civilized nation on the face of the earth shall by its legal enactment discourage and, if possible, absolutely eradicate

this terrible evil from our midst, that evil now working in secret and devastating humanity.

Director General OWENS: We are glad that Doctor Hubbard has spoken these personal words as to our responsibility to the childhood of the nation, and our responsibility to the home. We thank Doctor Hubbard, too, for his personal appeal for our reconsecration to the task that is ours. This cause is primarily one of education. In this city in the past few days the National Education Association held its sessions and, if Mrs. Bradford, State Superintendent of Education of Colorado, is here, we should be glad to hear from her.

Mrs. MARY C. BRADFORD: Mr. Chairman, I am sorry that I just came in. I do not know what note has been struck, but it sounds to me like a consecration meeting against a warfare as deadly as that on at this present moment. We need consecration. The world at present seems to have sunken into a very spirit of self-indulgence and, side by side with that, is a great spiritual impulse to try to return things to some scheme of self-service. As a school-woman, I am kind of proud of myself, the official mother of three hundred thousand children—that ought to please Teddy Roosevelt; I am proud of that and I feel there is a deadly menace for the children of the land as well as the adults of the land, so anything I can do, either in my official position or personally, I shall feel glad to do. We must remember, all of us, that "He who loses his life surely finds it," and if we lose it in service we will find it in the realization of accomplished good.

Director General OWENS: In this further personal reference to this matter of the childhood of Colorado, I remember the story of a great orator, who, addressing a large gathering at the dedication of a great institution, said, despite their cost, "the structure of this great university, its apparatus, its buildings, its professors and everything connected with it," it is "all worth while if it will save just one boy." And, when the ceremonies were over, many people gathered about the orator, and said, some of them: "Surely you do not mean that," and he replied: "Yes, if that boy were my boy."

So, the keynote is one of Education.

But, further, we have here represented in our international program those who come from other lands and we will ask if the representative of the United States of Mexico, appointed to represent his government in this World Conference, will speak a brief message from Latin America.

DON BASILIO BULNES: Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen, I thank you very much for your courtesy in asking me to speak to you

today. I do not wish to take up your time as we have many things to do.

I have many things to tell you in regard to narcotic legislation in my country, with statistics, and so forth, but I am not prepared to do that at length today; these will be presented during the course of our transactions.

Allow me now to congratulate you on the celebration today of the Fourth of July, the birthday of this great nation, and allow me to congratulate you on having chosen this day for the inauguration of this World Conference which is of such tremendous importance to the morals and education of the peoples of the world.

I thank you very much.

Director General OWENS: The speaker who has responded for Latin America speaks for not only the United States of Mexico but for twenty Latin American Republics. The inspiring thought that came to me as I heard his words was that each of these Latin American Republics has laid out its own Declaration of Independence based on our own as adopted here in the great City of Philadelphia; each of these Republics to the south of us wrote out its Constitution based in large measure, on the organic law of the United States of North America.

So I express the hope, as I surrender the gavel to the Secretary General, that the Latin Republics may catch the fire of the sessions of this World Conference on Narcotic Education and that our ordained Constitution may be a model for adoption in all lands to the south, and that our hemisphere may find a unification in the carrying forward of this great program of education.

Captain Hobson, the Secretary General of the World Conference on Narcotic Education, will now assume the chair.

General Secretary HOBSON: The Conference, under the rules and procedure adopted, now resolves itself into Committee of the Whole for consideration of reports and papers from committees.

General Committee No. 1 not being ready to report, I will call on Committee No. 2; that report, also, will come in later. Papers under this committee are now in order.

The first paper on the program is by Commissioner Frederick A. Wallis, Department of Correction, New York City. The commissioner is very busy today, presiding over a great conference of which he is the head; he can not be here but will attend a later session and address us. His paper will be read and discussed by Doctor John M. O'Connor, a member of his staff who has treated between twenty and

thirty thousand narcotic drug addicts—more than any other man who ever lived.

The Chair takes great pleasure in now presenting to the Conference Doctor John M. O'Connor, Chief Medical Officer, Department of Correction, New York City, who will present and discuss the paper.

THE CRIMINOLOGY OF DRUG ADDICTION

By HON. FREDERICK A. WALLIS,
Commissioner of Correction, New York City

Doctor O'CONNOR: Mr. Chairman, fellow delegates, I heard Captain Hobson say a few moments ago that the Spanish-American War was more or less a painted ship on a painted ocean. He belittled the war. Before he gets through with this battle, he will know he has been in a war.

I am conscious, indeed, of a very great honor in being asked to read this paper for Commissioner Wallis. The commissioner is a big man in every way and it is hard to find a man big enough to fit in his shoes. I am very sorry he is not here today so you might hear him, but you will get a chance, I think, on the eighth and I know you will be immensely impressed.

This paper of the commissioner's is really a summation of data received from questionnaires that were sent out all over the country by a special committee composed of Hon. John W. Davis of New York, Hon. Robert Lansing of Washington, Hon. John Q. Tilson, Floor Leader of the House of Representatives, and Commissioner Wallis. There are some very pertinent things that are found in this summation.

I will read the paper and discuss it as I go along, with your permission.

The commissioner says: "After a careful study of the questionnaires forwarded from the various penal and correctional institutions, it is with regret that I must state that so many institutions have so few available records of data of drug cases which they have received.

"We have received one hundred and thirty-six questionnaires of which eight-two have no records available. Thirteen have incomplete and almost useless records. Twenty-three have fairly good records. We have received records from seven United States attorneys, two having no records available, two others having few records available. We have heard from six United States judges, three having records and three having no records.

"From police chiefs no records available, and records from one United States marshal. The records quoted are covering two Federal prisons, six State prisons, four penitentiaries, nine county jails and two training schools.

"The questionnaires received cover a field of forty-three states and eighty cities. Only seventeen states and twenty-three cities give anything like satisfactory answers.

"While these figures in the incomplete state show a great number of addicts in the institutions, we find by our own experience that a very large number of inmates in all institutions are addicts, although no record has been kept as to the extent of them in most institutions. In fact, an addict cannot be told from another except in instances where withdrawal symptoms are showing.

"While the records from the institutions shown place morphine as the leading drug, yet from actual experience we know that heroin is the drug most commonly used and which is mostly sought after."

I might add that the single thing all these records show is that morphine is the leading drug used, yet shows a terrific indifference throughout the country to drug addiction; people seem to be asleep on the question so they are completely ignorant of it.

Now, if they are ignorant of the situation, and I believe they are, I think the answer to that undoubtedly is one that you can all draw yourselves. There is going to be no stopping of this evil until the people are educated to realize that it is an evil and until they are educated to realize what a terrific menace it is.

At the present time people say of a drug addict: "Oh, take him up to the doctor and get him cured." That is the end of it and everybody forgets it.

Unfortunately, the doctors cannot cure it. The medical profession has nothing to offer.

Let me add that the medical profession when they find a disease that they cannot cure, although they know the pathology and the causes of it, they go out into the general community and they teach the people not to fool with cures but to prevent the thing before a cure is necessary. That, I believe, is the keynote to the whole cure of the drug addict.

The commissioner continues: "By the questionnaire we find that under the question, the motive for using drugs, is mostly desire, and the origin of the addiction is by suggestion."

I am reminded at the present time of a by-word or a sort of a slogan going out throughout the country, and our young people find much joy in using it, to their detriment of course: "I will try anything

once." That is what the drug addict before he becomes a drug addict says to the peddler. Generally there is some conversation such as this: "I am feeling rotten today." The peddler will say: "Take a shot of this and you will be fine," and the victim says, "Sure, I will try anything once." That once is enough.

The commissioner continues: "We find that the average age of the addict is 27 years, and the age when addiction began is placed at 20 years.

"I am submitting herewith a report of the drug cases received at the Workhouse, Welfare Island, from the year 1918 to 1925, inclusive. We find we have had 8,363 for violation of narcotic laws and ordinances; 4,801 for addicts who have presented themselves and requested the cure."

Now let us pause and go into that a little more fully. Four thousand eight hundred and one addicts in those few years presenting themselves for a cure, voluntarily, might lead you to think that there is an effort among the drug addicts themselves to go off the drug. There are a few exceptions to these and some really and honestly want to get off the drug, but the majority that have come under my observation have been men who were either shamed into it by their family or by their wives or sweethearts, or acted due to the fact that the drug was costing them so much money and there were no people round about to send back to get it for them, and they came for a cure in order to reduce expenses. One other reason I found was the fact that when these people were using enormous doses they got absolutely no pleasure out of it. There is no kick in it; they have to take it to relieve themselves of most excruciating pain. That is why they take these doses, but when they are off the drug and get back to the quarter of a grain, go back again to the first quarter-grain, they get pleasurable excitement out of it. Those are the natural reasons. So, don't let that idea of four thousand and eight hundred and one voluntary commitments lead you to believe that there is a movement among drug addicts themselves to get out of the habit. There is no such movement.

The report continues: "5,562 were arrested for selling the drug."

I want to say right now that I think one great benefit would be to attempt to have legislation enacted so that the drug peddler should be given a minimum sentence of ten years in jail. I do not know any one criminal that is worse. A murderer kills one man, possibly two if somebody gets in his road, maybe five, but with cocaine, heroin or morphine, a peddler is killing them by the thousand and why he

does not get ten years in jail instead of one year in Atlanta is some thing I cannot see. I think that ought to be pressed.

Further, the commissioner says: "1,945 received the cure the firs time; 2,856 had received the cure more than once; 1,278 had been re ceived for some other reason, either misdemeanor or felony, prior t having applied for the cure.

"You will note that the figures showing the number of persons received in the different years with the percentage of the total number of persons received in the institution start in 1918, with 5½ per cent of the total number received at the institution; in 1919, 8 per cent of the total; in 1920, 18 per cent of the total, and in 1921, 23 per cent of the total. This is the peak year. From this it declines to 19½ per cent in 1922; 17 per cent in 1923; 13 per cent in 1924, and 11½ per cent in 1925. This decline can be accounted for in various ways.

"First, the rigid discipline maintained in our institutions cause a great many to leave the city for parts unknown where supervision is not so strict. Again, it may be due to the repeal of the New York State Drug Act, which took place in May, 1921, which left New York State without any laws or ordinances upon which to arrest for using, possessing or selling narcotics.

"On July 28, 1921, the Board of Health issued a Sanitary Code, Section 133 (for possessing or selling) and 135 (for drug treatment), under which all arrests and commitments have been made to the present day, giving the addicts or sellers the freedom of the rest of the State with immunity, as the Sanitary Code is purely for the city of New York. This has now been overcome, however, by Chapter 650, Laws of 1926, called the Gibbs Law, under which any person using, possessing or selling drugs may be committed to a correctional institution not to exceed one year. This is a state wide law, to take effect September 1, 1926, and these figures deal only with those persons committed for using, possessing or selling drugs, but we find that about 60 per cent of all the inmates of our institutions have used, or are using, or were connected with drugs at some time or other. While the report shows 4,801 cases received for treatment in the eight years covered by the report, possibly another 4,000 cases received for other offenses than drugs were found to be suffering from drug addiction and had to be given treatment at the cost to New York City of over two and one-half million dollars in these eight years.

"It is a known fact that over one-half of the crime today would be eliminated if it were not for the use of drugs. In most of our recent hold-up and robbery cases in New York, we find that the bur-

glars when apprehended admitted that they took coke to fortify themselves to commit the crime."

This is common knowledge among people who have anything to do with prisons or questioning drug addicts. They will all tell you before they commit a crime or before they got up to make a speech they would like to fortify themselves against nervousness and they do go out and load up on drugs.

I know of one instance particularly and I was thinking of it coming down in the train. I had an orderly in the hospital, not so very long ago, by the name of John, known as "Bum Rogers." He and two other fellows left one night without permission. This fellow used to be, in the early days some years ago when I first met him over there, a sneak-thief, an ordinary, oh, craving sort of a fellow. Only three or four days ago, it is reported, that he in company with five or six other men, walked into one of our prominent hospitals in New York City, Roosevelt Hospital by the way, and took ten thousand dollars of narcotic drugs. A few days afterwards he, in company with six or seven others, rode into Merck's plant and took away all the drugs, heroin, morphine and cocaine that they could carry in a truck.

I said some years ago when the question of curtailing the growth of the poppy was brought up and somebody said it should be curtailed as much as possible, to bring it to the lowest amount of production necessary for legitimate use by physicians, sometimes when I think of the character of this drug and think of these drug-crazed criminals, I begin to wonder if that were limited to that extent who would get the drugs? Would it be the physicians or "Bum Rogers" who would go and take it?

Now, it has been said that drug addiction does not produce crime. I am strongly of the opinion that it does.

The commissioner continues:

"The number of addicts received for violation of other than narcotic laws and regulations, according to our questionnaire, in 1917 was 188; in 1919 it was 238; in 1921, it was 344; in 1923 it was 473; and in 1925 it was 683. There is a steady increase and at an alarming rate.

"The number of addicts received for highway robbery, hold-up, burglary, larceny, and homicide in 1917 was 77; in 1919 it was 79; in 1921 it was 91; in 1823 it was 208; and in 1925 it was 521."

Now, this is the direct result of a type of man who has criminal instincts, who is goaded into being a murderer or hold-up man by the use of heroin.

You might say: "Well, abolish the heroin and that will be the end

of it because, really, the morphiaist has never acted in that bad light." The unfortunate part of that is that heroin can be made from morphine in fifteen minutes down in your cellar, and there are plenty of people who are supposed to be good, respectable people who are perfectly willing to teach the drug addict how to make heroin.

Now, as I said before in Washington, we are governed by love or fear, or perhaps a smattering of both. If we have been fortunate enough to pick out parents who would educate us so that we would know the finer things in life and love to do the correct thing because it is right, we do not need to worry about our own lives or whether we will become drug addicts or not, because we have learned our lessons and have developed within ourselves the self-discipline.

It has been remarked here this afternoon that this seems to be an age of self-indulgence. I want to say, that, particularly, that is the man or woman who becomes a drug addict, the self-indulgent individual. There is no other type. They come from all walks of life, but the man who is the self-indulgent type, or the woman, fall very easy a prey to drug addiction.

Now, you have a country that is absolutely asleep to the evil of drug-addiction; absolutely ignorant of it so that these drug peddlers can go in and out everywhere. There is no protection to our children at all.

Curiosity is born of ignorance; it can be nothing else. I would not walk around that post to see what was behind it unless I did not know what was behind it. So, education is going to take away from the people the curiosity as to what might happen if they take a "shot."

The medical profession has nothing to offer you in the way of a cure, and that is in spite of the many so-called cures that have been put on the market. If there were any cure I think I should know something about it, because I have tried them all. This is a terrific admission for the doctors to make, but there are a lot of diseases at the present time they know nothing about, nor do they know how to cure them, but, as I said before, when they run up against a problem of that kind they go out and teach the people how to avoid the disease rather than try to cure it after they get it.

If I had studied drug addiction as broadly twelve years ago as I see it today, if I had had the vision then that you people have now, there would be no need for this conference. And, as Captain Hobson said concerning the millennium being held in Philadelphia, I am quite confident that the meeting will be nothing else than the gathering in thanksgiving, for this thing will surely be accomplished.

The Commissioner continues in his paper: "I might cite a ques-

tionnaire received from San Quentin Prison, a State prison in California, in which a boy twenty years old began to use drugs and peddle them. His story is very pathetic. A report from Atlanta is very illuminating, as it gives the per cent on hand at the present time, showing the number of drug addicts received from the various States, giving New York as 23 per cent, the next highest, Ohio, giving 19 per cent; Georgia with 7 per cent; Tennessee with 6 per cent; Pennsylvania, North Carolina, Maryland, and Louisiana with 4 per cent each; Alabama at 3 per cent, and Kentucky and the District of Columbia with 2 per cent; Florida 1½ per cent; while Indiana, Michigan, and Missippi show 1 per cent of the prison population at Atlanta.

"As a great many of the institutions in sending us questionnaires without any information state, it is due to lack of help in the institutions, or that improper records have been kept. I believe that it can be overcome. It is due more to the lack of knowledge of the proper procedure than to the lack of either help or time, and I have therefore prepared a questionnaire which I will submit for consideration and recommendation, that this, or a similar one be printed and forwarded to all penal and correctional institutions throughout the world so that whenever a drug case, or drug addict, is received, the individual will be questioned and this form filled out with a duplicate, one to remain at the institution for their record, and one to be forwarded to the General Committee on Data on Narcotic Drug Addiction and Criminology of the World Conference on Narcotic Education, through the Secretariat. These histories could be tabulated and the victims, as well as the rest of humanity, can be saved by heeding the lesson learned by these histories, and a clearer knowledge of the situation which would teach us how to combat the evil, remedy the condition, and make the future more secure, could be had.

Institution **City and State** **Number**
Name
Sex
Age
Where were you born?
Color
Religion
Where was your mother born?
Where was your father born?
At what age did you begin to use drugs?
In what city did you begin to use drugs?
What was your occupation at that time?
What kind of drugs did you use first?
What kind of drug do you use now?
What is the largest amount of drugs you used per day?
Why did you begin to use drugs?
How many times have you been arrested?
For what offenses?
Have you ever taken the cure?

How many times?
What cure?
When?
Have you ever been committed to a penal or a correctional institution?
How many times?
What institution?
For what offences?
Remarks:
Date

General Secretary HOBSON: The Doctor struck two notes that impressed me: He did not hide the truth—he stated it squarely—but he did bring a note of optimism and of victory. The Chair takes occasion to announce that he has appointed Doctor O'Connor chairman of General Committee No. 2, on Data. We are a little behind in our schedules for obvious reasons, and two more papers are on this afternoon's program. Since all papers are open to discussion, I would ask that authority be granted to the Chair to revert to this paper for discussion when we can give it the time it deserves.

Dr. L. A. HIGLEY: I so move.

Miss SARA GRAHAM-MULLIALL: I second the motion.

(The question was put and the motion was unanimously adopted.)

General Secretary HOBSON: We are fortunate in having with us two other members of the staff of Commissioner Wallis of New York, who know what they are discussing. One of the members is a scientific man and has combined direct experience of contact with extended research and has accumulated more reliable and concrete statistical information on this subject than any man, perhaps, we have in this country at this time. Besides the paper he will read, this authority has placed at the disposal of the Conference 170 odd pages of accumulated statistical data, organized under appropriate headings. This will be very valuable to our committee and to any individuals who wish to look more deeply into the subject, and I am hoping that in due course this data may be published as a public document.

I now have the pleasure of introducing Maj. Sydney W. Brewster, Warden, District Prisons, New York City.

NARCOTIC DRUG ADDICTION—SOME RESULTS OF OBSERVATION AND RESEARCH

By MAJOR S. W. BREWSTER, U. S. M. C., Retired

Warden, District Prisons, New York City

Mr. Chairman, Fellow Delegates to the World Conference on Narcotic Education: In presenting this paper, I would like to say in the start that there were many phases of drug addiction which have come

under my personal observation and which I have not the opportunity in this paper to dwell upon; there are many phases in connection with crime which I have not the time to dwell upon in the period allotted this paper. I have endeavored to avoid matters of controversy as far as possible; it may be that there are some matters here which would be subject of controversy, however.

The problem of narcotic drug addiction has, to a great extent, been obscured by the present universal interest in the national prohibition of alcoholic liquors. One reason for this is that practically every person, at some time or other in his life, comes into direct contact with the use of alcohol. A large portion of the population have used alcohol as a beverage and on social occasions, and sometimes for medicinal purposes, and in some countries of the world practically the entire population use wine, beer, or other alcoholic liquors as beverages; while very few persons, outside of sickness, or unless they are drug addicts, ever come into contact with narcotics or other habit-forming drugs.

A further reason is that the public does not understand or realize the seriousness of the problem of narcotic drug addiction. In China and the Orient, there has been opium smoking and addiction for centuries, but in this country drug addiction did not become a serious matter until about 1910, when cocaine addiction was commencing to become a serious factor in crime, and the first heroin addicts were noticed. At this time, and in the years following, seekers of notoriety, and others wishing to exploit themselves, made such exaggerated reports of the so-called drug menace that the public became very much alarmed, and then, not seeing the fire where there was so much smoke, calmed down again and became more or less apathetic or indifferent. The menace to public health and morals was there just as much as ever, and more deadly for not being recognized or realized. It must be understood that drug addiction is a secret vice, in which the drug addict endeavors in every way to hide his addiction from the world, and the very nature of the drug addiction aids him in doing this. Everyone recognizes a drunken man when he sees one, but with the drug addict there are no outward physical signs that can be easily recognized by the lay mind, except in the cases where he has taken an overdose or is suffering from "withdrawal" symptoms. By the expression, "withdrawal symptoms," I mean when the addict has not had a sufficient amount of his drug to keep him in balance, or normal.

Ninety-nine persons out of one hundred can drink alcohol in moderation during a lifetime and not become drunkards, but there is no such thing as moderation in the use of habit-forming drugs. In

other words, it is impossible to take narcotics, even a small amount, into the system, day after day, without, in a short time, becoming addicted to the use of drugs, and with a constant craving for increased doses. It is hard for people to understand that the use of alcohol results in a comparatively small number becoming derelicts, while, with the use of drugs, every drug addict may be termed not only a derelict as far as society is concerned, but a potential criminal as well. This statement is borne out by many years' experience and observation in handling criminals, drug addicts, and inebriates of all descriptions in the Department of Correction, New York City.

The Department of Correction handles more cases of drug addiction than any other similar organization in the world. We have the largest drug addiction hospital, and the most complete records of drug cases of any institution in the country. Some years ago it was estimated that there were between two and four million drug addicts in the United States. This, in the light of present research, is gross exaggeration. Other estimates of the number have been as low as one hundred and nine thousand, and, in 1924, Colonel Nutt, Chief of the Narcotic Division, under the Treasury Department, estimated that there were approximately five hundred thousand drug addicts in this country. This estimate, in my mind, is more nearly correct than any other. That there is a large amount of drug addiction in the United States is clearly indicated by the reading of this letter:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

May 20, 1926.

Hon. John W. Davis,
Committee Chairman,
World Conference on Narcotic Education,
Room 192-A, House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I beg to acknowledge your circular request addressed to the Attorney General and enclosing forms for data bearing on the traffic in and use of narcotic drugs in this country.

I regret to advise you that I find available in this Department only the following summarized data which I gladly furnish for such use as it may be to the conference:

Fiscal year	1923	1925
Criminal cases commenced during the year.....	4393	5268
Criminal cases terminated during the year.....	4387	5129
Convictions	3404	4310

Respectfully,
For the Attorney General,
O. R. LUHRING,
Assistant Attorney General.

It must be borne in mind that there are a very large number of drug peddlers who have not been caught by the Federal authorities, and that each one who has been caught must necessarily have supplied drugs to a fairly large clientele. The large number of arrests made by the Federal Narcotic Agents and the high percentage of convictions show great zeal and efficiency on the part of this unit, but it is difficult to understand why the Government is willing to spend millions of dollars yearly and to employ the services of thousands of agents in enforcing prohibition, which is repugnant to a large percentage of the population, when it is at the same time employing only about two hundred narcotic agents for the entire country to combat this menace which is much more deadly than that of alcohol.

If the total number of addicts to alcohol and those addicts to the use of narcotic drugs in this country could be estimated with any accuracy I do not think you would find the alcohols were superior in number to those who suffer from drug addiction.

The Treasury Department estimates that about 95 per cent of the drugs used illicitly in this country are smuggled in, and in all of the large cities, and most of the smaller cities, the drug traffic is so well organized that the procuring of drugs illegally is only a matter of dollars and cents. We learn of drug raids in which thousands of dollars' worth of drugs are confiscated, yet within a few hours a fresh supply is ready and the prices in the illicit drug market are hardly affected. It is even reported that some of the habit-forming drugs are now being manufactured synthetically in Switzerland and Germany.

By all means, the Government should take more drastic measures in its war against the illegal drug traffic. This, however, will not solve the narcotic drug problem. While the sale of habit-forming drugs illegally may be minimized, it cannot be entirely eradicated because of the ease by which these drugs can be smuggled and the large profits of the traffic. It is necessary that a campaign of education be instituted, showing without exaggeration the menace to health and morals of indulgence in this insidious and deadly evil.

About thirty or forty years ago, when prohibition commenced to be a real issue, an educational campaign was started against the use of alcohol, and this educational campaign in school physiologies and works on hygiene undoubtedly was one of the most important factors in the final passing of the Eighteenth Amendment.

The effects of drug addiction are infinitely worse than those of alcohol addiction, yet the textbooks in our schools are woefully lacking in subject matter bearing on narcotics. Some of the textbooks

most widely read in schools and high schools throughout the United States contain nothing whatever upon the subject of opiates, others only a few passing remarks. While it is not thought necessary to devote undue space in textbooks to the subject of narcotics, a chapter in which one would get a fair conception of the effects of opiates and cocaine and other narcotics on the system seems, in view of the widespread drug addiction today, which is constantly reaching out for new victims, to be imperative. This information should not be too technical, exaggerated, or sensational, but should be put forth in clear, concise language which a child can readily understand.

A knowledge of the effects on the human system of habit-forming drugs, and the fact that indulgence is inevitably followed by drug addiction, will undoubtedly provide a safeguard for many a young man and woman. They will not accept suggestions of those who are addicted, or of those who are engaged in the illicit sale of drugs, to use these drugs to secure relief from any temporary ache or pain, nor through curiosity will they experiment with the supposedly pleasurable effects.

In the popular mind there is a great deal of mystery concerning narcotic drugs—opium, cocaine, hasheesh, et cetera—and this is due to a lack of real knowledge on the subject, and also to the effects of certain works of literature which have thrown a kind of glamour or romance over the subject. The imagination plays a large part in this, and strange and bizarre conceptions of the Orient contribute in making it seem more mysterious than ever.

Although heroin is the leading and most dangerous drug of addiction at the present time, it is not mentioned in the school textbooks by more than one or two authorities, and only half a dozen or less inform the student that the habitual use of narcotics makes physical wrecks, lowers the will power and moral sense, and that its use calls for increasing doses, and that it results in an almost unbreakable habit. Treatment of the subject in these school books pertains more to their use as medicines or as drugs which may cause acute poisoning, and little attention is paid to their abuse as habit-forming narcotics which will cause physical and mental and moral deterioration to those who become, knowingly or unknowingly, addicted to their use, as well as untold suffering, sorrow, and degradation. Even in high schools, students may not get even meager instruction regarding narcotics and their use and abuse; in grammar schools a course in physiology and hygiene is not offered and, even when the subject is taught, it is not always compulsory. But few universities and colleges give entrance credit for work done in physiology and hygiene in high

school, a fact which discourages schools from offering these subjects and students from taking them.

The necessity of physiology and hygiene in our schools is of paramount importance, a fact which has become recognized more and more. The children in our schools of today will be the fathers and mothers of the next generation, and each generation shows improvement on the past. It is for this reason that the teaching of physiology and hygiene in our schools today should take a more important place in the curriculum, and as a part of this course all essential facts in reference to narcotics and drug addiction should be taught. The average citizen of the United States has not received a high school education, and those who have made a study of drug addiction know that the average citizen is not well informed on the evils of drug addiction. Although there has been considerable agitation in the daily press, a number of articles appearing in various magazines, some of which are of an extremely sensational character, little specific knowledge as to the causes of narcotic drug addiction have been given, nor much information as to the solution of this most important problem.

Education of the people through the schools is one of the most important measures in combating the narcotic drug menace. Public opinion, when aroused, not only in this country, but in all countries, will solve, or cause to be solved, this question or any other question of like importance. Every State in the Union should provide for compulsory instruction, not only in physiology and hygiene in the public schools, but such instruction should include the necessary information on the dangers of the drug evil. A famous diplomat once said: "You must put into the schools what you would have in the life of the nation a generation later." Truer words have seldom been spoken. Public opinion is formulated by education, and the most important weapon we have today is a campaign of education, not only for the children but for the parents as well, upon the evils and menace which lie in the narcotic problem. Public opinion, aroused in this country and extending to the other civilized countries of the globe, will be the most important factor in securing the necessary agreement among the nations for prohibiting the production of opium, except in amounts necessary for legitimate medical and scientific purposes, and at the same time, education will teach not only this generation, but succeeding generations, the evil effects of the use of opiates and their derivatives, and the danger of their use when not taken under strict medical supervision.

We, advocating a campaign of education, lay stress on the length of time, probably many years, before any international agreement on

limiting the production of opium and its derivatives, could really become effective; that the only way, in view of the difficulties already encountered, by which an international agreement may be effected, is through education of the people and, in this way, influencing world public opinion.

It is a comparatively easy matter to secure State and National legislation, because composing units of civil government are organized, but an entirely different situation exists where nations of the earth are considered; and any proposition which is aimed at particular nations cannot help but be opposed from the start. International reduction in armament affects all leading nations alike, and for this reason none can take offense, but attempts to limit the agricultural production of a few nations will meet with the keenest opposition, and the present movement to limit the world's supply of opium and coca leaves injects only a new subject of disagreement between the nations of the world.

Those advocating a campaign of education, while favoring strict law enforcement, know that, even under the strictest measures, as soon as one drug peddler is induced to quit his nefarious business, through fear or by being sent to prison, another immediately takes his place. It is certain that but few of those connected with this vile trade, and reaping large profits therefrom, can be induced to discontinue the illicit drug business through mere persuasion. I quite agree with Doctor O'Connor that the minimum term for any person found selling narcotic drugs illegally should be at least ten years.

It is not only the school children and people generally who should be taught the effects of opiates and drug addiction, but the medical profession itself should be induced to inform itself on many points which even authorities on this most pressing subject admit they do not understand, and which systematic laboratory research, similar to work done on other diseases, would undoubtedly develop.

At this time I am studying a case that came to my observation a little while ago, the case of a girl nineteen or twenty years of age, a sister-in-law of one of our Catholic chaplains. This girl—and there are many similar cases—was visiting a friend one day in her apartment and complained of having a headache; the friend, if you might call this other party such, said: "I have something here that will fix you up in a minute; put a little of it on your thumb-nail and sniff it." She objected at first, and said it was rather a queer way to take it, and the "friend" said: "It is the same thing as you would do with menthol when you inhale it," so she finally tried it and, naturally, the drug reacted and she felt better. The headache passed.

A few days later the same thing happened, and from then on it continued until it was only a short time before this girl became a drug addict. She went to several private hospitals, where they tried to cure her of the drug addiction, but she finally got so bad that she was committed to one of our institutions.

That is only one of a number of cases that came under my personal observation, and if this girl had known just what she was getting into when she tried this drug she would never have tried it.

Many cases of drug addiction actually start in our prisons and penal institutions. A person may be arrested, possibly on a minor charge, and on his arrival in jail is naturally more or less depressed. One of the other prisoners sees his depression and suggests that he take a "sniff." He does, and before long is addicted to the drug. It is almost impossible to keep narcotic drugs out of prisons and jails. They are smuggled in through dishonest employees in some cases, and many cunning and clever artifices are used, a few of which I will describe a little later.

There is a very close relation between narcotic-drug addiction and crime. Mr. Kuhne, chief of our identification bureau, will tell you of some world-known criminal cases and criminals, in which narcotic drugs played a large part. All drug addicts are not criminals, nor are all criminals drug addicts, but it is true that many of the most revolting murders of the last few years have been committed by persons under the influence of drugs. I might mention the Rosenthal case in New York, in which the gunmen who did the actual shooting of Rosenthal were under the influence of cocaine; the Diamond case, in which the gunmen who did the actual shooting were under the influence of heroin, and were recently electrocuted in Sing Sing prison, and many other cases could be named.

It is true that morphine addiction, generally speaking, does not tend towards the commission of crimes of violence, unless the addict is suffering from "withdrawal symptoms" and is ready to commit a crime to secure money to get the drug. By that I don't mean the morphine addict is not just as liable to commit these crimes. Cocaine is known as a luxury among addicts, and many crimes are committed while under its influence. However, at the present time most drug addicts of the underworld, or criminal world, are heroin addicts. Heroin, which was first made about 1898, was first imported to this country about 1901, but it was not until about 1910 that heroin became known as a drug of addiction. It is a derivative of morphine and is approximately three times as strong, and has the combined effect of morphine and cocaine. It produces the excitation

of cocaine, with the sedative effects of morphine. It is more agreeable to take, it is not followed by nausea, as is often the case with morphine, nor the marked depression afterwards. Like cocaine, it inflates the ego and gives an exalted idea of importance, at the same time dethroning all moral responsibility. Approximately 95 per cent of the drug addicts committed to our institutions are users of heroin, and the average age is probably not over twenty-five years. Some of them are very youthful, being only sixteen or seventeen years of age.

The use of heroin weakens the will power and moral sense much more quickly than morphine or opium, and this undoubtedly makes a permanent cure much more difficult, while addiction develops much more rapidly. Heroin cuts off the sense of responsibility, and the moral sense, and destroys the sense of responsibilty to the herd, and heroin addicts will more quickly commit crimes with no sense of regret. Heroin is similar to cocaine in that it obliterates all sense of responsibility, and makes much quicker muscular reaction. It is used by criminals not only to inflate themselves so that they become more daring, but because their muscular reflexions are much quicker. It is well known to police officers that, while in the commission of a crime, heroin addicts will, with no hesitancy whatsoever, shoot on sight, very often with fatal results. The heroin addict has no fear of consequences when under the influence of the drug, and I might say that heroin, up to the present time, is undoubtedly the most pernicious of all habit-forming drugs.

Up to the present time no permanent cure has been found for drug addiction, and, although addicts may be weaned from the drug and gotten into first-class physical shape, they almost invariably return to the use of the drug when they return to their old environment, or when under emotional stress. In all my experience, I know of only half a dozen bona fide cases where the addict did not backslide; and I might state in that connection, in these particular cases, a few cases, the drug addiction had not been of very long duration and the drug addict had not got to the point where he was taking an enormous amount of the drug, as we frequently find.

There has been no organized scientific, medical, or public-health activity directed towards the clinical, pathological, and laboratory investigation of drug addiction. It would appear that research work along these lines should be carried out in much the same way as the research workers have done in the Rockefeller Institute, Johns Hopkins, and at other laboratories in this country and abroad, handling the subject in much the same manner as they have diphtheria, diabetes, syphilis, and cancer.

A dispassionate review and analysis of drug addiction from a research and laboratory standpoint would do much to influence medical and lay opinion. What could be learned of the pathological and physical facts would undoubtedly provide material for the rational handling of drug addiction therapeutically as well as practical education, not only of doctors and the medical world, but also the public. Even the foremost authorities on drug addiction today do not know just what causes the "tolerance" or immunity which drug addicts have for the large amounts of drugs they take. There has been considerable experimentation along these lines in Germany and France, and to some extent in this country, but the results have not been conclusive. Up to the present time, in post mortems, there have been found no traces of brain or nerve deterioration, due to the use of opium or its derivatives. As the action of these drugs on the brain and nervous system is so marked, there should be physical evidences if we only knew where to find them. A thorough study of the causes of drug addiction, mental and physical, and its effects and after effects upon the human body, should be made. This can only be done by laboratory methods and research work.

As I said in the start, there are a large number of phases in the drug-addiction question, and particularly with reference to criminology, that I did not go into in this paper.

In concluding, I will show you a few exhibits which I have brought to the Conference to illustrate some of the methods used in smuggling drugs, particularly into our institutions. I made the statement in one part of my paper that it was very difficult to keep narcotic drugs out of our institutions. It is. Only recently we have had a drug raid in the Tombs Prison, as a result of which two keepers were indicted and went to Atlanta, and are there now. There were several others tempted by the large profits who were investigated.

At another institution there is another man who has been indicted, and there are several others under suspicion.

The ways in which these drugs are smuggled into the institution are many and, as 95 per cent of the drugs are smuggled in this country, I think what I show you here will indicate how drug smugglers are, to a degree, safe, and how resourceful they are in their methods.

I have a cap in my hand with which one of the drug addicts came to the institution. Now, in the peak of the cap there was sewed, inside a paper, this quantity (exhibiting a quantity) of heroin.

Now, ordinarily, no one would think of searching the tip of this inmate's cap, but when we suspected the man we cut this tip off and it was found in here (indicating).

At one of our other institutions, Ricker's Island, we permit visits. Prisoners may see their families, and there is a screen placed between the visitors and the prisoners. The prisoner is behind this screen, and he must talk through the screen with his visitor. One day an old lady came over to see one of the prisoners, and it was noted she was making a sweater, a white sweater. That night we found there was a great deal or a large amount of narcotics in the prison. We could not understand how it got in. This happened several times and we afterwards found out that the person, the prisoner, during his working hours in the institution, had gotten hold of a small piece of thin wire and that the old woman that came in brought the narcotic, which was in solution in the ball of yarn. As she was knitting, he placed the small wire through the mesh and got hold of the yarn, and as she knitted, the ball of yarn finally went over into the prisoner's hand. The prisoner then had the narcotic in his possession in the ball of yarn. All he had to do then was to put the yarn in water and he was ready to get a solution which he could use.

Now, in the institutions, from time to time in our drug raids, we get hypodermics. Sometimes we get a complete hypodermic, such as this (exhibiting). Sometimes the hypodermic has just the end of the needle; they have got part of it, and they take an eye-dropper and with that they improvise a needle which can be used. Then they bend a spoon, put it over a match, heat the water for getting the shot, and they are ready. If they have not a needle, they take a pin or a nail, open a place in their flesh, and administer the narcotic. Sometimes they only have an ordinary eye-dropper, which they insert, and they use that in giving the shot.

Now, there are many ways other than these that they have of smuggling in the drug. Sometimes the drug may come in in this form, in the form of a rubber finger. We found, too, on the Jewish holidays, when they allowed Jewish prisoners to have herrings and matzoth, and other things, I believe that this rubber finger was found in a herring. It was an ordinary herring, the same as any ordinary dried herring, but on examining it they found a rubber finger filled with narcotics. In another case, a man swallowed a rubber finger that had a small silk thread that went down into his stomach, and which he hitched onto his back tooth; afterwards he pulled up the thread and finally he had the narcotic in his possession. In another case they had the narcotic concealed in a false tooth, a temporary bridge, which of course they could take out. In another instance they sent in a pair of shoes for an inmate. We had some doubt as to the case and, in examining the shoes—a new pair of shoes—tore the heel off,

and we found the narcotic hidden in the heel. Now, when the shoes came into the institution they were practically the same as a new pair of shoes, and no one would have suspicioned anything wrong.

Frequently we have to watch the mail very carefully. If we do not, we find under the postage some narcotics may be hidden. Sometimes the paper is charged with narcotics and dried and then written on. A drug addict would get these letters, so charged, and put them in water, and the drug will dissolve, and he heats his shot and is ready to take it.

There are many other ways in which drugs are smuggled. I am only showing you a few, for time is very limited, so I will now close.

General Secretary HOBSON: We are grateful to Major Brewster for his paper. I must confirm what he said about the lack of instruction in textbooks. The International Narcotic Education Association had a survey made on that subject and, of the eighteen textbooks on physiology and hygiene used freely in our schools, only one made mention of heroin.

As in the case of Commissioner Wallis' paper, I think we can discuss this paper to better advantage in the future. I do not mean to advocate a policy of cluttering up our later meetings with material that we do not deal with in earlier meetings, but today, as you know, is an exception and if there is no objection the Chair will adopt the same policy, assume the same authority to call up this paper for discussion at some future meeting, as was the case before.

Dr. WALTER W. HUBBARD: I would like the privilege of receiving an answer to one question now:

How many doses did you find on one piece of writing paper?

Major BREWSTER: That is hard to say, just how many.

Doctor HUBBARD: At least one?

Major BREWSTER: At least one, and probably a number. Now, in the ball of yarn there was a large number. Doctor O'Connor could probably tell you more about that than I could.

General Secretary HOBSON: Are there any other questions?

Doctor O'CONNOR: Shall I answer the question?

General Secretary HOBSON: Yes, Doctor, answer it.

Doctor O'CONNOR: When they are in prison and off their shots it takes a very, very minute dose to give them the thrill they want. Sometimes it is a little charge, and sometimes too heavy for one shot, and a great deal of trouble and difficulty is experienced when, after being away from the drug, they go back to it again. They sometimes try to go back to their original dosage and, of course, they cannot stand it. That has been true in a number of cases. One girl we lost

before I got to her. She was dead before I reached her. The other four were worked on and saved, although one had stopped breathing. That dose came in in the writing paper, but it was a little too much. They soaked it and drank the water.

General Secretary HOBSON: The concluding paper of this session's program is by another member of the staff of the Commissioner of Correction, New York City. It deals with the same question of criminology, and is by the official in charge of finger prints, and more intimately associated with criminals themselves than perhaps any expert that is now available. I take pleasure in introducing Honorable Gerhard Kuhne, Chief of the Bureau of Criminal Identification, of New York City.

NARCOTIC DRUG ADDICTION AND CRIME

Results of Observation in New York City

By GERHARD KUHNE

Chief of the Bureau of Criminal Identification in the City of New York

Not being a medical man, I speak of the narcotic drug situation only from figures and records. These records and the statistics submitted are based upon fingerprint identification. Every person received in the jurisdiction of the Department of Correction is fingerprinted upon arrival at an institution. These fingerprints are sent to the Central Bureau of Identification where they are classified, searched, and filed. The personal histories are tabulated and copies forwarded to institutions and boards for the proper classification, segregation, and for fixing the termination of a sentence.

The Department of Correction has under its jurisdiction 18 institutions: The New York County Penitentiary, Welfare Island; the Workhouse, Welfare Island; the Municipal Farm, Riker's Island; the Reformatory Prison, Hart's Island; the New York City Reformatory, at New Hampton, with a branch at Warwick; the Women's Farm Colony, Greycourt; City Prisons, Manhattan, Brooklyn, and Queens, and 8 district prisons.

We handle, actually, approximately 50,000 persons. Those awaiting trial, those committed, and others. We receive annually from 15,000 to 22,000 persons, upon commitment to serve a sentence for various infractions of the law. At the Workhouse, where all those connected with drugs are received, last year (1925) we received 8,735 persons. Of this number, 1,003 were received for violation of narcotic laws or ordinances, or about 11½ per cent of the total. These figures do not truly show the drug situation, even in the jails, because

we receive a great number of persons for various offenses, such as disorderly conduct, vagrancy, pickpocket, et cetera, who we find, upon arrival, are suffering from drug addiction and are given treatment. Yet, because they are not committed for drug violation they do not show in our figures for drugs. Our physician at the Workhouse, who examines every inmate upon admission, says that 60 per cent of our prison population are drug addicts or are committed for some connection with the drug, in some manner. Police officials of this city, such as Deputy Inspector Arthur Carey of the Homicide Squad, and Acting Captain Scherb of the Narcotic Division, who are undoubtedly in a position to speak intelligently upon the subject, place the percentage of known drug addicts in the line-up at police headquarters every morning at 50 per cent, and, as the unaddicted or a percentage of the line-up are discharged and we receive the more hardened or the more afflicted in our institution, it would seem to bear out that 60 per cent is a very conservative estimate.

To show how these figures minimize the situation, I have one record which is hereto attached, Exhibit A, which I secured through the cooperation of the Narcotic Bureau of the Police Department of New York City, of a man who started his career of crime in 1897, with a charge of petty larceny, and has been either arrested or convicted 48 times in 15 different cities, using thirteen different aliases, yet, while he was arrested twenty-four times in New York City, we had received him but six times prior to fingerprinting and only one time since. In 1924, for possessing morphine—we having had no manner of ascertaining his six previous convictions, nor had we the knowledge of his offenses in other cities—we respected him as a first offender. His first arrest for drugs was in 1911. At the present time he is safely in Atlanta for possessing a quantity of heroin, and his term is for eight years.

This record shows how inadequate our files are, regardless of how we may strive to have them up to date. There are undoubtedly a large number of the same type, if we show that a person is considered a first offender, yet has a large criminal history. Again, a large number of criminal addicts always manage to keep out of the clutches of the law.

The present prevalent crimes are the holdups by gunmen of stores and other places of business in broad daylight, and the holdup of clerks with payrolls, et cetera.

The armored cars that are being used today to carry money or other valuables from place to place in safety, were unknown ten years ago. They are the result of holdups. Armored cars and their at-

tendants are even being held up today. This shows a deterioration on the part of our social life. The gunmen today are dangerous men, because they will use their guns if interfered with. A large number of policemen have been wantonly shot down while attempting to prevent holdups or while arresting offenders. In fact, the atrocious manner in which some of these victims of holdup men are abused and uselessly maimed shows conclusively that the gunmen while committing these crimes are not rational.

We find this is largely due to the use of drugs. In fact, I doubt if they would have the courage to attempt such crimes if they were not full of drugs at the time. This is verified by the fact that all crimes of violence of recent years, where the offenders are apprehended, they are found to be drug addicts and admit that they were loaded with drugs when they committed the crime.

I will submit twelve records, taken at random from our files, which show individual histories, such as the first offense to the penitentiary for possessing cocaine; the second offense to the penitentiary for possessing cocaine; the third offense to the penitentiary for carrying a pistol; the fourth offense to the workhouse for disorderly conduct; the fifth offense to the workhouse for drugs; the sixth offense to the workhouse for disorderly conduct; the seventh offense to Sing Sing for burglary; the eighth offense to the penitentiary for the possession of drugs; the ninth offense to the penitentiary for the possession of drugs, et cetra.

I also submit the records of the members of the notorious Whittemore gang, who have all been recently convicted, one to be hanged, two more to serve forty years each, and the others are remaining unsentenced. All this gang used drugs more or less.

May I state here that this gang all claimed to be good American stock that have gone wrong. Upon investigation, we find that only two of the entire outfit were born in this country; one having arrived on these shores only one year previous to his arrest.

It cannot be disputed that narcotic drugs are a menace to society. Any person under the influence of drugs will stop at nothing. In fact, a person under the influence of a drug, as I have heard a noted jurist state, "You may as well try to influence the tide of the ocean by spitting in the middle of it as to argue with the addict filled with coke." It is about time we recognized the fact and did something about it. Drugs are the cause of from 50 to 75 per cent of our crimes. By this I mean, if it was not for a person using drugs or craving therefor, half of these crimes would never have been attempted or committed. A person once becoming addicted to the use of drugs,

with its ever-increasing demand, soon finds that the ordinary position soon slips away, because, first, the person becomes unreliable; second, the ordinary position does not pay sufficient to both support and buy drugs, and due to lack of funds, the addict naturally slides into the underworld for a sniff, and is given one if he will help on a job. A person in that state, with the craving upon him, will do anything for the coke, and from there down to the very bottom is not far. Having succeeded with a few small jobs, he remains in the lower strata, either by choice or by compulsion. Yet he may be a person that would never have committed a wrong deed, had it not been for his craving for the drug.

Might I say, in conclusion, from the viewpoint of one who, although not a physician, has seen the drug addicts and handled them in all stages of addictions as a police officer, and coming in daily contact with them in our institutions, and for twelve years compiling their histories from finger prints, that this World Conference on Narcotic Education is a real step in the right direction and is to be highly commended—in fact, I would go further and recommend that the Association also recommend legislation or anything that might tend to stamp out drug addiction, as it has now, and will receive additional data that would be very valuable in determining the best course to pursue as a remedy.

I also know that some persons object to any agitation on this subject, but their reasons can be plainly seen—petty jealousy, supremacy, some derive financial benefit from drug traffic, and others are drug addicts themselves and fear their supply might be interfered with. There is always some ulterior motive behind their objections and they might readily be ignored were it not for the fact that some hold high positions—positions that lend weight to their words—and in almost all cases they may have but a smattering knowledge gleaned from various articles and books, but without the real, practical knowledge learned through daily contact covering years of personal study.

The following data relates to 429 persons who applied to a magistrate to be committed to the workhouse for drug treatment in New York City, and of these 429 persons received under Section 135 of the Sanitary Code during the year 1925, 389 were men and 40 were women; 190 received the cure for the first time, 119 for the second time, 64 for the third time, 28 for the fourth time, 13 for the fifth time, 7 for the sixth time, 4 for the seventh time, 3 for the eighth time, and 1 for the tenth time.

These aggregate 901 cures, at an approximate cost to the city of $207,300 for these 429 persons.

Now it is assumed that these persons who offer themselves for cure are inoffensive persons, but the following will show the number of times these same 429 persons were received for either possessing or selling drugs prior to the time they presented themselves for cures:

128 were received for possessing or selling once previous to cure, 54 were received twice, 38 three times, 12 four times, 2 five times, 1 six times, and 1 seven times, showing that 236 of these had served an aggregate of 421 sentences prior to cure.

Now, leaving drugs aside, we find that the same 429 have been received for offenses other than drugs—misdemeanor or felony—prior to the time that they presented themselves for cure as follows:

68 were received for misdemeanor or felony once previous to cure, 36 twice, 18 three times, 17 four times, 13 five times, 1 six times, 1 seven times, and 1 was received 19 times previous to cure, showing 155 have served sentences for other than drugs prior to presenting themselves for cure, aggregating 359 sentences.

The following data also relates to 574 persons committed for possessing or selling drugs.

108 received the cure once previous to possessing or selling conviction, 32 received the cure twice before, 5, three times before, 7, four times before, 1, five times before, and 2, six times before.

This table proves that a large number of those possessing or selling are addicts as they have previously taken the cure. The number of cures aggregate 232 at an approximate cost of $69,600 to the City of New York.

By the following table we find of the same 574 persons received for possessing or selling, besides a large number having received the cure, 99 were received for misdemeanor or felony once previous; 50 twice previous; 22, three times; 12, four times; 4, five times; 6, six times; 5, seven times; 3, eight times; 2, nine times; and 1 was received ten times.

This shows 204 have served previous sentences for offenses other than drugs, aggregating 456 sentences.

CITY OF NEW YORK—DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION
WORKHOUSE, WELFARE ISLAND

Drug Report

Year	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	Grand total for 8 years
Total number of persons received at the workhouse, W. I., for all offenses	6,948	6,286	4,853	6,610	7,312	7,375	9,714	8,735	57,833
Number of persons received for violating narcotic laws and ordinances	388	518	893	1,530	1,455	1,292	1,284	1,003	6,363
Number of addicts received for treatment	388	495	756	815	506	865	547	429	4,801
Number received for possessing or selling	0	23	137	715	949	427	737	574	3,562
Number of addicts treated for first time	193	234	348	293	207	210	270	190	1,945
Number of addicts treated more than once	195	261	408	522	299	655	277	239	2,856
Number of addicts received previous to cure, for other than narcotics, felony or misdemeanor	72	98	160	217	189	167	220	155	1,278
Percentage of the total received for narcotics	5½%	8%	18%	23%	19½%	17½%	13%	11½%	14½%

THE RECORD OF THE WHITTEMORE GANG

Richard Reese Whittemore, alias John C. Vaughan:

F. P. C. 31 IM 19.
27 01.

1907—As Richard Whittemore; dis. person; fined $2.00.
1912—As Richard Whittemore; larceny; discharged.
1916—As Richard Whittemore; assault; 3 mos. St. Mary's Industrial School, Baltimore, Md.
10-14-1919—As Richard Whittemore, Yonkers, N. Y.; burglary; Elmira Reformatory.
4-30-1921—Baltimore, Md., as Richard Whittemore; burglary; 3 years, Maryland Penitentiary.
1-14-1925—As Richard Whittemore, Philadelphia, Pa.; assault and robbery.
1-17-1925—As Richard Whittemore, Baltimore, Md.; holdup robbery; Officer Roche, Baltimore, Md.; 15 years, Maryland Penitentiary (killed guard and escaped).
5-1-1926—N. Y. City; robbery, mail; discharged; turned over to Buffalo.
4-27-1926—Buffalo, N. Y.; homicide; discharged; and on 5-1-26 turned over to Baltimore, Md., for homicide.*

A. L. (P.):

Finger Print 32 11
Classification 32 OM

4-10-1926—New York City, as A. L. #B-64972. Charge: Burglary and illegal possession of opium lay-out. (Det. Sanders #823) May 18, 1926, sentenced to Sing Sing Prison to serve two to four years. Justice Koenig, Court of General Sessions.

On April 10th, 1926, there was arrested in his furnished apartment on Eighth Avenue, near 43rd Street, one A. L. for possession of two opium pipes and a quantity of opium, including an opium layout used by W. G. U. of the Whittemore "Candy Kid" gang, who was arrested March 23rd, 1926. Further investigation disclosed a traveling bag containing a large quantity of ladies' handbags, toilet articles, jewelry, etc. Believing this material to be the proceeds of burglary or burglaries, an additional charge of burglary was lodged against L. He was arraigned on a short affidavit and held in bail for the sum of $25,000.00 on the burglary charge and $500.00 for possession of opium. Continued investigation disclosed the location of Mrs. H. Morton, of 375 Park Avenue, who identified some of the loot as part of the proceeds of an $8,000.00 burglary of her apartment on April 3rd, 1926. L. is considered one of the best flat thieves that has operated in New York in the past fifteen years, robbing nothing but high-class apartments. He is known as the "Celluloid Burglar" and

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* EDITOR'S NOTE: On August 13, 1926, Whittemore was hanged for this offense.

comes from Montreal. In Montreal he was suspected of committing many burglaries in company with a notorious flat thief known as "Boston Slim," but his methods were such that the police there, during the four years of his operations in that city, were unable to obtain sufficient evidence to arrest him. The Chief of Police of Montreal expressed himself with being well pleased with his arrest here.

L—— M——, alias L—— L——, H—— B——, H—— K——:

F. P. C. 1 R. 16.
1 Rr.

2-19-16—As L—— M——, Detroit, Mich.
10-28-16—As L— L——, Baltimore, Md.; burglar's tools (Sage). On 12-5-16, 10 years Maryland Penitentiary; Judge Soper; Officer Donlin et al.
9-15-11—As H—— B——, Berlin; 2 days prison; begging.
8-8-13—As H—— K——, Brussels; larceny; 18 months and fined.
10-11-15—As L— L——; Aliens' Restriction Act; deported from London.
3-9-26—Robbery; convicted.

J—— K——:

F. P. C. 1 R01 12.
3 1.

On 10-28-16—N. Y. City for Baltimore, Md.; returned to Baltimore.
On 12- 5-16—Baltimore, Md.; burglar's tools; 10 years Maryland Penitentiary.

W—— G. U——, alias G—— R——:

F. P. C. 5 U 00 15.
7 U 00.

Arrested 6-24-26—As W—. G. U——, Philadelphia, Pa.; larceny.
Arrested 3-28-24—Baltimore, Md.; assault and robbery. On 3-28-24, dismissed; Judge Fullerton.
Arrested 3-23-26—N. Y. City; robbery (2 indictments); Officer Walsh, M. O. D.

W—— N——, alias B—— N——:

F. P. C. 17 M 17.
1 00.

8-16-1923—Weehawken, N. J., as W—— N——; charge, pickpocket. 8-17-23, fined $25.00; Justice Rudolph.
8-26-1923—New York City, As W—— N——, #B-59590; charge, grand larceny. 8-27-23, sentenced to workhouse for 30 days; Magistrate Goddman, 3rd Court.

4-5-1924—Yonkers, N. Y., as W—— N——; charge, pickpocket (Sgt. Higgins). 4-7-24, fined $50.00; Judge Boote, City Court (Offs., Sgt. Higgins and Ptl. Downey).

5-25-1924—New York City, as W—— N——, #B-58490; charge, attempted grand larceny. 10-2-25, sentenced to workhouse for 3 months; Magistrate Dresser. (Det. Muggs, PPSQ.)

7-19-1925—New York City, as W—— N——, #B-58490; charge, attempted grand larceny. 7-20-25, sentenced to workhouse for 3 months; Magistrate Simpson.

10-2-1925—New York City, as W—— N——; charge, disorderly conduct, for 90 days; Gresser, 1 Queens.

5-27-1926—New York City, as W—— N——, #B-58490; charge, Vio. Harrison Narcotic Act. (Dets. Moog & Higgins). 4-26-26, sentenced to serve 4 years, U. S. Penitentiary, Atlanta, Ga.; Judge Winslow, U. S. District Court.

(N—— was also indicted for selling narcotics in Tombs Prison while detained there awaiting trial.)

R—— M——, alias R—— M—— H——:

F. P. C. 21 1 14.
17 00.

2-28-1925—R—— M—— H——, New York City, robbery. 3-20-25, discharged; Magistrate Ryttenberg, Det. Schnable & Giery & Kerr, 12th Pct., D. D.

3-23-1926.—New York City, robbery. Officer Walsh, M. O. D.

Subject A.—12 Aliases.

New York City Narcotic Bureau File #3400/3849.

Mar. 15, 1897—New York City, #B-78; charge, petit larceny. Mar. 23, 1897, sentenced to House of Refuge; Pat. Knowles, 18th Precinct.

Feb., 1898—New York City, #B-78; charge grand larceny. Sentenced to 1 year New York County Penitentiary; Judge Newberger, General Sessions Court; Pat. Sick, 14th Precinct.

Feb. 18, 1900—Boston, Mass., #5653; charge, larceny from person. Feb. 20, 1900, sentenced to serve indeterminate term at Massachusetts Reformatory as #10704; Judge Burke, Central Municipal Court; Mar. 12, 1901, paroled; Officer Rooney.

Apr. 17, 1901—New York City, #B-78; charge, suspicious person. April 18, 1901, discharged; Magistrate Olmstead; Pat. Kelly, 18th Precinct.

May 2, 1904—New York City, #B-78; charge, malicious mischief. June 6, 1904, sentenced to 6 months New York County Penitentiary; Mag. Cowing; Pat. Dolan, 19th Precinct.

June 17, 1905—New York City, #B-78; charge, grand larceny. Discharged on writ; Judge Kelly; Pat. Simpson, 58th Precinct.

June 26, 1905—New York City, #B-78; charge, grand larceny. June 28, 1905, discharged; Mag. Whitman; Pat. Piass, 15th Precinct.

June 3, 1908—New York City, #B-78; charge, disorderly conduct. Fined $10.00; Mag. Moss; Detectives Oppenheim and Dowling, Detective Bureau.

Jan 4, 1909—New York City, #B-78; charge, disorderly conduct. Jan. 5, 1909, discharged; Mag. Stewart; Det. McKenna, Detective Bureau.

Jan. 30, 1909—New York City, #B-78; charge, disorderly conduct. Sentenced to the workhouse; Mag. Barlow; Detective Miller, Detective Bureau.

Mar. 13, 1909—New York City, #B-78; charge, disorderly conduct. Mar. 13, 1909, fined $10.00; Mag. Krotel; Detective Hardy, Detective Bureau.

Mar. 27, 1909—New York City, #B-78; charge, disorderly conduct. Apr. 16, 1909, sentenced to the workhouse; Magistrate Barlow; Detectives Casassa and McKenna, Detective Bureau.

May 12, 1909—New York City, #B-78; charge, vagrancy. May 12, 1909, discharged; Magistrate Stewart; Detective Cain, Detective Bureau.

July 5, 1909—New York City, #B-78; charge, disorderly conduct. July 8, 1909, discharged; Mag. Stewart; Detective Martin, Detective Bureau.

Aug. 4, 1909—New York City, #B-78; charge, disorderly conduct. Aug. 8, 1909, workhouse; Mag. Kernochan; Detective Cooney, Detective Bureau.

Jan. 23, 1910—New York City, #B-78; charge, disorderly conduct. Jan. 26, 1910, fined $5.00; Mag. Norman; Detective McKenna, Detective Bureau.

Mar. 19, 1910—New York City, #B-78; charge, disorderly conduct. Mar. 19, 1910, discharged; Mag. Corrigan; Detective Peabody.

May 26, 1910—New York City, #B-78; charge, disorderly conduct. May 26, 1910, discharged; Mag. Kernochan; Detective Becker, Detective Bureau.

Jan. 28, 1911—New York City, #B-78; charge, smoking opium. Jan. 22, 1911, discharged; Mag. Kernochan; Detectives White, Steinert, and Foye.

May 20, 1912—Dayton, Ohio, #1157; charge, suspicious pickpocket. May 21, 1912, given hours to leave city; Officers Larkin and Yendes.

May 29, 1912—Indianapolis, Ind., #5564; charge, pickpocket and loitering. Fined $10.00 and costs and 10 days workhouse; Officer McCaffery.

June 30, 1912—Detroit, Mich., #4771; charge, larceny from the person. Discharged and given hours to leave city; Officer Fredericks.

Nov. 1, 1912—Chicago, Ill., #55649; charge, larceny and pickpocket. Discharged in police court.

Mar. 22, 1913—Youngstown, Ohio, #358; charge, pickpocket. Plead guilty in Common Pleas Court and sentenced by Judge W. S. Anderson to serve 1 to 4 years Ohio State Penitentiary as #42064. Mar. 21, 1916, discharged; Officers Watkins and Jacobs.

June 10, 1916—Stamford, Conn., #473; charge, pickpocket and vagrancy. June 13, 1916, case anulled for $25.00; Officer Younger.

June 24, 1916—Rutherford, N. J.; charge, disorderly conduct and pickpocket. Jumped $2,500.00 bail. Wanted in Hackensack, N. J.

May 3, 1917—Philadelphia, Pa., #35708; charge, pickpocket. May 14, 1917, discharged; Mag. Pennock; Officers Hanlon and Hunting.

Dec. 19, 1917—Philadelphia, Pa., #35708; charge, susp. pickpocket. Dec. 21, 1917, discharged; Mag. Watson.

Feb. 24, 1918—Philadelphia, Pa., #35708; charge, prof. thief (P. P.). Feb. 24, 1918, discharged; Mag. Watson.

May 18, 1918—Philadelphia, Pa., #35708; charge, susp. pickpocket. May 23, 1918, discharged; Mag. Pennock.

July 14, 1918—Philadelphia, Pa., #35708, as Samuel R.; charge, susp. pickpocket. July 19, 1918, discharged; Mag. Pennock; Officers Walsh, Bunting, and Hanlon, Det. Bur.

Nov. 11, 1918—Philadelphia, Pa., #35708; charge, susp. pickpocket. Nov. 12, 1918, discharged; Mag. Macleary.

Nov. 22, 1918—Philadelphia, Pa., #35708; charge, pickpocket. Nov. 23, 1918, discharged; Mag. Pennock.

Jan. 1, 1919—Philadelphia, Pa., #35708; charge, thief. Jan. 3, 1919, discharged; Mag. Pennock.

Jan. 18, 1919—Philadelphia, Pa., #36708; charge, thief. Jan. 20, 1919, discharged; Mag. Pennock.

Apr. 17, 1919—Philadelphia, Pa., #35708; charge, pickpocket. Discharged; Mag. Macleary.

May 28, 1919—Philadelphia, Pa., #35708; charge, susp. pickpocket. May 29, 1919, discharged; Mag. Pennock.

June 29, 1919—Norfolk, Va., #904; charge, larceny from person (picked pocket of $22.00). July 23, 1919, sentenced to serve four years State Penitentiary, Richmond, Va., as #16094. Jan. 22, 1920, judgment sustained, Supreme Court. Apr. 4, 1922, discharged; Officer L. Newitsky.

July 15, 1922—Easton, Pa., #72; charge, suspicious person. Forfeited bail of $102.50; Officer Daily.

July 22, 1922—Newark, N. J., #7664; charge, loitering pickpocket. July 23, 1922, sentence suspended; Judge Boettner; Officer Reilly, Detective Bur.

July 4, 1923—Buffalo, N. Y., #14117; charge, viola. Sec. 887-6 C. C. P. (vagrancy and pickpocket). July 6, 1923, discharged; Officers Lt. Russell and Capt. Creahan.

Dec. 5, 1923—Atlanta, Ga., #21314; charge, suspect; Officers Hailey and Bullard.

Feb. 29, 1924—New York City, #B-78; charge, disorderly conduct. Mar. 1, 1924, 30 days workhouse; Mag. Oberwager, 4th Court.

May 9, 1924—New York City, #B-78; charge, illegal possession of opium. May 14, 1924, discharged; Mag. Douras, 12th District Court; Detective Higgins, Narcotic Bureau.

July 5, 1924—New York City, #B-78; charge, violation Harrison Narcotic Act. Mar. 12, 1925, sentenced to eleven months 29 days, Westchester County Penitentiary as #4044; U. S. Judge Bondy; Officers Coyle and Russell, Federal Agents. Received Mar. 12, 1925. Discharged Jan. 10, 1926.

July 29, 1924—New York City, #B-78; charge, possession morphine (arrested while out on bail on arrest of July 5, 1924). Nov. 18, 1924, discharged; Judge Herman, Special Sessions Court; Detective Reilly, Narcotic Bureau.

Mar. 18, 1926—New York City, #B-78; charge, violation Harrison Narcotic Act; Detective Schaudel, Narcotic Bureau.

Mar. 27, 1926—New York City, #B-78; charge, violation Harrison Narcotic Act. Apr. 26, 1926, sentenced to serve 8 years United States Penitentiary, Atlanta, Ga., as #22310, on two charges. Received May 5, 1926; Detectives Moog and Higgins, Narcotic Bureau.

SUBJECT B—Male. Committed 9-17-25

Drugs, Section 135. Indeterminate sentence by McAdoo; commitment No. 60510; identification No. 697; 35 years old, with hypo scars on arms and legs. F. P. Classification 1 U 00 7.

Previous Record

Date and Institution	*Offense*	*Disposition*	*Remarks*
12-27-15 Workhouse	D. C.	2 Mos.	
7-26-16 Workhouse	Drugs	6 Mos.	
1-27-17 Workhouse	D. C.	1 Mo.	
10-28-18 N. Y. Co. Pen.	Poss. Drugs	Indet.	Paroled 10-28-19
12-20-22 N. Y. Co. Pen.	Drugs	Indet.	Paroled 12-21-23

Bertillon Record

11-26-13 N. Y. Co. Pen.	Poss. Coc.	3 Mos.	
6-20-14 N. Y. Co. Pen.	Poss. Coc.	4 Mos.	
5-11-15 N. Y. Co. Pen.	Carr. Pistol	4 Mos.	
7-21-17 Sing Sing	Burg. 3rd	1 yr. 1 mo. to 2 yrs. 2 mos.	Paroled 6-20-18

SUBJECT C—Male. Committed 4-17-25

Drugs, Section 135. Indeterminate sentence by McAdoo. Commitment No. 66781; identification No. 148877; 32 years old. Tattoo right forearm H. O. Anchor 1 gold cap. Hypo scars on arms and legs.

Previous Record

Date and Institution	*Offense*	*Disposition*	*Remarks*
7-21-20 N. Y. Co. Pen.	Petit Larceny	Indet.	Paroled 7-22-21
10-4-21 N. Y. Co. Pen.	Drugs	Indet.	Paroled 12-22-

Bertillon Record

1910 Workhouse	D. C.	10 days
9-23-10 Elmira Ref.	G. L. 2nd	5 years
3-26-15 Sing Sing	Burg. 3rd	3 years
5-20-18 E. S. Pen.	Ent. & Lar.	13 to 15 mos.

SUBJECT D—Male. Committed 10-20-25

Drugs, Section 135. Indeterminate sentence by McAdoo. Commitment No. 70105; identification No. 130236; 48 years old. Hypo scars on arms.

Previous Record

Date and Institution	*Offense*	*Disposition*	*Remarks*
12-18-18 Workhouse	D. C.	6 mos.	
3-5-20 N. Y. Co. Pen.	Poss. Drugs	Indet.	3-4-21 Paroled
7-7-21 Workhouse	Vag.	4 mos.	
1-20-22 N. Y. Co. Pen.	P. & S. Drugs	Indet.	1-18-24 Paroled
7-16-24 N. Y. Co. Pen.	Vio. Par.	Indet.	1-19-25 Expiration

Bertillon Record

5-17-07 Penitentiary	V. D. C.	3 mos.
12-13-10 Sing Sing	Att. Burg. 3rd	1-3 to 2-6
2-1-15 Penintentiary	P. L.	1 year
11-15-16 Sing Sing	G. L. 2nd	1 year 10 mos.
4-30-04 Elmira Refy.	G. L. 2nd	5 years

SUBJECT E—Male. Committed 11-5-25

Drugs, Section 135. Indeterminate sentence by Judge McAdoo. Commitment No. 70389; identification No. 130039; 27 years old. Hypo scars on arms.

Previous Record

Date and Institution	*Offense*	*Disposition*	*Remarks*
12-10-18 C. P. M.	V. S. T. L.	10 days	
5-12-20 N. Y. Co. Pen.	Rec. St. Prop.	Indet.	5-13-21 Paroled
9-1-21 Workhouse	Drugs	4 mos.	
12-1-21 N. Y. Co. Pen.	Violation Par.	Indet.	5-29-22 Paroled
6-30-22 Workhouse	D. C. (Deg.)	$10—10 days	
7-9-22 N. Y. Co. Pen.	Vio. Par.	Indet.	5-11-23 Exp. 3 years,
10-16-23 Workhouse	Vag.	6 mos.	
5-6-24 Workhouse	Drugs	6 mos.	
12-2-24 Workhouse	Drugs 135	Indet.	2-11-25 Spec. Dis.
4-6-25 Workhouse	Drugs 135	6 mos.	

Bertillon Record

1914 Elmira Ref.	Burg. 3rd	5 years	Ref. #4517 Trans to.

SUBJECT F—Male. Committed 10-27-25

Drugs, Section 135. Indeterminate sentence by Judge McAdoo. Commitment No. 70234; identification No. 107822; 28 years old. Hypo scars on arms.

Previous Record

Date and Institution	*Offense*	*Disposition*	*Remarks*
5-11-17 C. P. B.	C. O.	$5—5 days	
9-30-19 N. Y. Co. Pen.	Poss. Coc.	Indet.	4-5-21 Paroled
7-11-21 Workhouse	Vag.	4 mos.	
10-21-21 No prints	Vio. Par.	Indet.	10-21-21 Paroled
12-22-21 N. Y. Co. Pen.	Poss. Nar.	Indet.	12-22-22 Paroled
6-13-23 N. Y. Co. Pen.	Drugs	Indet.	7-14-25 Paroled

Bertillon Record

7-25-13
N. Y. Co. Pen. Vag. Indet.
1-28-15
N. Y. Co. Pen. Poss. Coc. 1 year

SUBJECT G—Male. Committed 10-20-25

Drugs, Section 135. Indeterminate sentence by Judge McAdoo. Commitment No. 70106; identification No. 93954; 43 years old; Hypo scars on arms.

Previous Record

Date and Institution	*Offense*	*Disposition*	*Remarks*
2-26-17			
Workhouse	Drugs 327	Indet.	S. S. 5-7-17
2-16-20			
N. Y. Co. Pen.	Drugs	Indet.	Par. 2-15-21
3-20-22			
N. Y. Co. Pen.	Poss. Drugs	Indet.	Par. 12-22-22
5-11-23			
N. Y. Co. Pen.	Vio. Parl.	Indet.	Par. 7-31-23
3-20-24			
N. Y. Co. Pen.	Viol.	Indet.	Par. 7-18-24
3-30-25			
Workhouse	Drugs 135	Indet.	

Bertillon Record

10-19-01
Elmira Refy. Att. G. L. 2nd 2½ years
10-14-03
N. Y. Co. Pen. P. L. 6 mos. $500
9-3-09
N. Y. Co. Pen. P. L. 11 mos. 29 days
H. of Ref.
2 terms

SUBJECT H—Male. Committed 8-20-25

Drugs, 135. Indeterminate sentence by Judge McAdoo. Commitment No. 69052; identification No. 54974; 29 years old; Hypo scars on arms.

Previous Record

Date and Institution	*Offense*	*Disposition*	*Remarks*
6-25-14			
Workhouse	D. C.	6 mos.	
2-22-15			
Workhouse	D. C.	5 mos.	
3-11-16			
N. Y. Co. Pen.	Poss. Her.	Indet.	Par. 3-23-16
11-28-17			
N. Y. Co. Pen.	Vio. Par.	Indet.	Par. 10-25-18
12-21-16			
N. Y. Co. Pen.	Burg. 3rd	Indet.	G. S. N. Y. 4-1-19
8-18-19			
Workhouse	P. L. 327	Indet.	S. S. 12-12-19

3-18-20 N. Y. Co. Pen.	Vio. Par.	Indet.	Par. 6-1-20
6-16-22 Workhouse	Drugs	5 mos.	
6-7-23 Workhouse	D. C.	60 days	
2-28-23 Workhouse	Drugs 135	Indet.	6-6-24 Spec. Dis.
1-22-25 Workhouse	Drugs 135	Indet.	5-1-25 Spec. Dis.

Bertillon Record

9-3-13 N. Y. Co. Pen.	P. L.	6 mos.

SUBJECT I—Male. Committed 7-6-25

Drugs, 135. Indeterminate sentence by McAdoo. Commitment No. 68238; identification No. 55143; age 30. Hypo scars on arms and legs.

Previous Record

Date and Institution	*Offense*	*Disposition*	*Remarks*
8-31-15 Workhouse	D. C.	$10—3 days	
2-28-18 Workhouse	Drugs 327	Indet.	Sus. S. 6-17-18
7-8-19 Workhouse	P. L.	60 days	
10-18-21 Workhouse	Drugs	5 mos.	
12-6-22 Workhouse	Drugs 135	Indet.	12-15-23 Spec. Dis.
11-5-23 Workhouse	Drugs 135	Indet.	
12-11-24 Workhouse	Drugs 135	Indet.	3-20-25 Spec. Dis.

SUBJECT J—Male. Committed 8-24-25

Drugs, 135. Indeterminate sentence by McAdoo. Commitment No. 60147; identification No. 162514; age 60. Hypo scars on arms and legs.

Previous Record

Date and Institution	*Offense*	*Disposition*	*Remarks*
2-6-13 Workhouse	D. C.	30 days	
3-9-13 Workhouse	D. C.	6 mos.	
8-1-14 Workhouse	D. C.	3 days	
9-8-14 Workhouse	D. C.	$5—5 days	

9-9-21			
Workhouse	Drugs 131	6 mos.	
1-31-23			
Workhouse	Drugs 135	Indet.	5-10-23 Spec. Dis.
9-26-23			
Workhouse	Drugs 135	Indet.	

SUBJECT K—Male. Committed 6-2-25

Drugs, 135. Indeterminate sentence by McAdoo. Commitment No. 67624; identification No. 72673; age 27. Hypo scars on arms and legs.

Previous Record

Date and Institution	*Offense*	*Disposition*	*Remarks*
1-20-16			
Workhouse	D. C.	3 mos.	
5-9-17			
Workhouse	D. C.	20 days	
1-7-18			
N. Y. Co. Pen.	Poss. Weap.	Indet.	Par. 12-6-17
3-27-22			
Workhouse	D. C.	30 days	
7-11-22			
Workhouse	D. C.	30 days	

SUBJECT L—Female. Committed 5-1-25

Drugs, 135. Indeterminate sentence by McAdoo. Commitment No. 8553; identifictaion No. 97641; age 25. Lower teeth decayed.

Previous Record

Date and Institution	*Offense*	*Disposition*	*Remarks*
4-25-17			
Workhouse	T. H. Vag.	40 days	
6-8-17			
Workhouse	P. L.	60 days	
9-17-21			
Workhouse	V. T. H. L.	3 mos.	
3-15-22			
Workhouse	Drugs 135	Indet.	6-22-22 Spec. Dis.
10-19-22			
Workhouse	Vag. 887	6 mos.	
10-4-23	Hypo needle		
Workhouse	nd Poss. Drugs	4 mos.	
2-19-24			
Workhouse	Drugs 135	4 mos.	
7-19-25			
Workhouse	Vag. 887	6 mos.	

SUBJECT M—Male. Committed 4-20-25

Drugs, 135. Indeterminate sentence by McAdoo. Commitment No. 66833; identification No. 105265; age 33. Tatoo C. P. and numerous others on left arm. Tatoo spread eagle on right arm.

Previous Record

Date and Institution	*Offense*	*Disposition*	*Remarks*
6-15-11 Workhouse	D. C.	30 days	
9-11-17 Workhouse	Drugs 249 A.	Indet.	11-10-17 Spec. Dis.
3-11-19 N. Y. Co. Pen.	P. L.	Indet.	Par. 12-23-19
2-16-23 Workhouse	Drugs 135	4 mos.	

Bertillon Record

1915 Kings Co.	Asst. 3rd	10 days	

General Secretary HOBSON: We are grateful to Doctor Kuhne. Miss Mulhall will open the Conference in tomorrow afternoon's session with a comprehensive paper. It will bring us closer to this challenging problem.

A feeling of tragedy weighs down on me as I get the impact of these terrible facts presented this afternoon and a sense of the infinite pity of the general ignorance of society on this subject, an ignorance that is the very basis of all the cruel, pitiless, exploitation. In ignorance a fine boy will "Try anything once." I have in mind the case of a youth executed at the age of twenty years for a murder committed at eighteen to get money for his drugs. He said just before the execution, "They hooked me when I was sixteen,—nobody had warned me. There are so many ways in which they are hooking the boys and girls. Why in God's name does not someone warn them?" Listening to the papers by these experts, I ask myself the question, why anybody on earth could oppose us in our efforts to get the saving truth to humanity. As we get deeper into the question, opposition to our educational plans stands out more and more as utterly indefensible.

The Chairman recognizes the Director General.

Director General OWENS: There is one important matter that should be included in the record of this afternoon before adjournment. All of us recognize the great ability of our leader, Captain Hobson, and his consecration to the task that he has undertaken and we realize that he has put his hand to the plow and will not turn back, but I think that in this opening session we should recognize that in the

great work he has accomplished in this field in the past few years and in every related line of endeavor for the sake of humanity, he has been inspired by Mrs. Hobson who has also made the sacrifices of separation whilst the Captain has toured our great country, and I think, in these closing moments of this afternoon's session, we should introduce to this conference the inspiration of Captain Richmond Pearson Hobson in his great life-work—Mrs. Hobson.

(Mrs. Richmond P. Hobson was presented to the Conference.)

General Secretary HOBSON: I will say, in connection with the data that has been submitted today, it will go to Committee No. 3, and they will be responsible for choosing the material that is proper to be introduced in the educational documents to be issued under the authority or with the approval of that committee. Of course, the Conference itself nor the editor of the report of these proceedings, is not responsible for what is contained in the papers read, which will constitute an open forum of facts and honest convictions. The authors of the three papers of this afternoon have carefully prepared their documents and are willing to stand by what they have said. They have deep convictions growing out of actual contacts, with a greater background of experience, perhaps, than any other three men in the world, in matters relating to the criminology of narcotic drug addiction.

The delegates who have examined our committee sheet recognized our plan to enlist all sources of information to continue gathering the facts while outstanding educators and psychologists prepare these facts for use, and all agencies join in their dissemination. That is the concept of our committees.

Are there any further questions? If not, the Committee of the Whole will now automatically rise and report to the Conference and a motion to adjourn is in order.

Doctor JOHN M. O'CONNOR: I move we adjourn.

Doctor WALTER W. HUBBARD: I second the motion.

(*The question was put and at 6:30 o'clock p. m. the motion was unanimously adopted.*)

Second Session, Monday, July Fifth, 1926, 8:00 p. m.

The second session of the First World Conference on Narcotic Education convened in Philadelphia, Monday, July 5, 1926, at 8:00 o'clock p. m.

Director General Owens presided.

The invocation was pronounced by the Reverend Albert S. Morris, minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Langdon, District of Columbia, representing the Right Reverend Bishop Berry, Chaplain of the day.

The entire session was devoted to a consideration of the proposed Constitution for a Permanent World Conference on Narcotic Education.

Secretary General Hobson read the entire Constitution as proposed by the Agenda Council. It was then considered paragraph by paragraph, and, after discussion, and on motions duly made and seconded, the Preamble to and Articles I and II of the Constitution, as reported by the Agenda Council, were unanimously adopted.

(At 10:35 *o'clock p. m. the second session of the Conference adjourned.)*

Third Session, Tuesday, July Sixth, 3:00 p. m.

The third session of the First World Conference on Narcotic Education convened in Philadelphia, Tuesday, July 6, 1926, at 3 o'clock p. m.

Director General OWENS: The Conference will please come to order. Vice-President Hon. Frederick H. Gillette was to preside at this session. A telegram of deep regret has been received from him. In his absence, under the rules, I have the privilege of presiding in the initial ceremonies of the afternoon.

In the organized work under the World Conference on Narcotic Education many denominations and faiths are represented in those who find common cause in this great program. This afternoon a Jewish Rabbi, Chaplain of the day, was to have offered the prayer, as other great denominations have been represented and will be represented during the week. The Rabbi was called out of the city on an engagement that required his presence, and we will ask Doctor Hubbard to invoke the blessing of Deity on this Conference.

Dr. W. HUBBARD: Almighty and everlasting Father, to whom we must cry in every emergency of life, in every crisis which we meet, and who will always answer our petition, we cry unto Thee this day that Thou will hear us in this great trouble of our life. Thou knowest the waywardness of Thy children, the wantonness, the wretchedness, of each one of us.

Oh, Father, grant we pray Thee that Thy Holy Spirit may come and enlighten every heart and mind, that we may see clearly the duties devolving on us in the great struggle against the sinful indulgence which alienates man from man and man from his God. Thou knowest, oh Father, the great temptation that comes to men in their trials and distresses and afflictions and poverty and unhappiness and induces them to seek alleviation of their sufferings in all forms of a dreamy life, in an artificial life; grant, oh Father, that we may have the strength of manhood and womanhood, every one of us, to face valiantly and courageously every responsibility in life and equip ourselves nobly for the duty Thou hast placed on us and, as Thou hast given us the eyes to see, and the minds to understand, and the hearts to feel, and the ears to hear the great iniquity of this vice that has caused us to gather together in solemn deliberation, oh Father, grant unto us, we pray Thee, that we may have wisdom from on high to deal rightly, wisely, and judiciously with this great problem. We know it is Thy eternal will that we fight against this.

Grant us, we pray Thee, hearts courageous that we might gather together and with all the strength of mind and heart deliberate in

solemn council upon the methods that may be adopted to overcome this great iniquity, and bring to man in his enslaved condition that normal station that will make him a brother to his fellow man and a loving servant and obedient child to Thyself.

Grant that the Holy Spirit may enlighten our hearts and lead us into Thine own way and by Thy counsel that, being made free by the truth that Thou givest us, we may labor that others will be free and the time will come when in this land, as in every other land, every nation, there will be rejoicing and the peoples of the world will join hands with other nations in the celebration of a great day of redemption and emancipation of Thy children from the great vices of humanity.

To this end we ask Thee, in all these deliberations, to be with us that we may solemnly, in Thy sight and with a full sense of our responsibility, deliberate for the full blessing of humanity and Thy eternal glory, through Jesus Christ our Lord, Amen.

Director General OWENS: In the prayer for God's blessing on this Conference we have impressed on our minds the text announced by our Secretary General, Captain Richmond P. Hobson: "You shall know the truth and the truth shall make you free." I will express the thought that it is to free us, however, not from service and duty, but it is an altogether sort of freedom into service and into duty.

From the standpoint of geography, we certainly may feel that we have something of the solidarity of America and that we have all parts of the world here represented, and we have something of an international aspect with us as we have representatives of other lands in attendance. So, we are in a position to proceed on a basis of an international program and, through that, we will certainly achieve the object of this Conference.

I notice on the registration list the name of the Susan B. Anthony Foundation. It gives me an opportunity to say a word as to our national responsibility. I had the honor to attend a meeting of the Susan B. Anthony Foundation, held in Washington, when an address was delivered by Captain Hobson; it was a brilliant oration, interpreting the program of organization to meet the manners of the day as we are studying it in this Conference. At that time I observed that the flag used in the decoration of that room had forty-seven stars in its field of blue, and I called attention to the fact that somebody's star was missing; I wanted to know "if it were your star or my star." There are forty-eight stars in the blue, and they light up the land, and none of us would want our star to be out of the field of blue.

I come from the Southern States of America by birth, by adoption from down in the heart of Texas; my father was a soldier, and I said to the Foundation that if "you will permit me, a former Commander-in-Chief of the Sons of the Confederacy will present a real United States flag to the Susan B. Anthony Foundation." A little later I received a beautiful letter, and they gave me the privilege, and I was invited to Washington, and I presented to the Susan B. Anthony Foundation the flag.

Mrs. ANNA E. HENDLEY: May I add that the flag did not belong to the Foundation, but it was part of the decorations of the hall; so don't give the Susan B. Anthony Foundation the reputation for not having "all our stars" in our own flag.

Director General OWENS: It merely gives me the opportunity to tell the story of Captain Hobson addressing the Foundation and of our fealty to the Flag.

Before we proceed further, are there any resolutions to be offered at this time for reference to our committees?

There appear to be no resolutions at this time.

May I make this further comment before turning the gavel over to the Secretary General, as we resolve ourselves into Committee of the Whole: that in the hurried survey I made of the reading of the delegates—no doubt you were making a survey too—I find men of remarkable reputation in this body, wide from the standpoint of geography of the world, but, as to the organizations that are represented here I find a predominance, if my survey is correct, of those who come from the medical fraternity, from the religious organizations, and the religious institutions of our land. It is an inspiring thought that we find on a common ground here, for the great cause we are working in, the religious and educational bodies of America joining hands with the medical fraternity in this campaign.

Probably some of you were with us Sunday over in Christ Church when the great divine delivered the sermon of Independence Day and pointed out that there are four great fundamentals needed in this life: general intelligence, a recognition of God's powers, and God's direction of our world, and a respect for law; and he found a commonplace illustration from the fact that from the period of our infancy we have found the schoolhouse near the church house, and he pointed out these three great agencies in our civilization: the schoolhouse, the courthouse, and God's house, and here you find general intelligence diffused from the schools of our land, justice and respect for law, as symbolized by the courthouse, and then the power of God's control and our recognition of Divine power and our obedience to His

will as represented in God's house; that was the great theme of the sermon for Independence Week here in this great metropolis of Philadelphia.

May I make the further observation that comes to my mind at the moment: We have been emphasizing a sort of freedom since we are celebrating the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration of American Independence. Will you recall the fact that Thomas Jefferson resigned his seat in the higher congress of the country to return to his home to be a candidate for the legislature of his State, an act not followed nowadays to any great extent, in order that he might write a program of freedom into the statutes of his State, and there are those that say that no finer program has been evolved by man than he wrote, the terms of which were later incorporated in the Declaration of Independence. He sought to free property and he freed property. He sought to free the mind through popular education through its great scheme of public school education and, as initiated in Virginia, finds itself climaxed under his leadership in his sponsorship of the University of Virginia. Then he sought to free the body and his vision carried until slavery was abolished and, then, to free the will through the statute of religious freedom so that he freed the body, freed the mind, and still pursued a great fundamental program of human freedom and it is in that one field of this program that we are concerned in this Conference today. It is through its ramifications to one of these subdivisions that we will free the body of the peril and in large measure conserve the power of intelligence and promote the will power of the individual.

Captain Hobson asks for certain inspirational responses at this moment.

Mr. R. F. LOVELADY, Alabama: I want to give you this bit of history from the State that comes first alphabetically and from which State our leader comes. We passed the first anti-narcotic bill in 1907, and it was my privilege and pleasure to introduce that bill in the legislature of Alabama in 1907, along with the Prohibition Bill.

Director General OWENS: Is not this the hour to pay a word of tribute to another great Alabamian from the home State of Captain Hobson, a man who has rendered conspicuous service in the world, being the soldier, and indeed, as Captain Hobson has said, the saviour of life rather than its destroyer: General William H. Gorgas, of Alabama, the Gorgas who rendered the great service to humanity in making the tropics livable to us and who rescued the infant life of the nation all over the land. I conducted the memorial tribute to General Gorgas with members of the Cabinet and the diplomatic corps,

when tribute was paid to this man, and later, when we were endeavoring to locate and organize a great college of medical research in Panama to stand through the ages and carry forward the lessons as taught by Gorgas—that was organized in Alabama—I recall that I invited the British ambassador, Sir Auckland Geddes, to join me in Alabama for the initial mass meetings there. Sir Auckland Geddes is himself a medical doctor, while Ambassador from Great Britain, and he won distinction in the Great War in the medical service in the British Army, and Sir Auckland said in a dramatic address—I will take a moment to call your attention to how a soldier recognizes a tribute, and I pay that tribute to Captain Hobson now—he, Sir Auckland Geddes, said: "If you will vision with me down into the future, a thousand years or more, in such an hour when the people will confuse the name of the generals of armies of the Great War with those of the Napoleonic wars, if we call by the name of a great general of the Great War a general of the Napoleonic wars, if we confuse those names in discussing wars a thousand years apart," he said, "in such an hour in the future when the generals of the Great War and the Napoleonic wars were being confused in discussion, the one name, William C. Gorgas, would stand out as marking an epoch in world history and in the conservation of human life and that the name of Gorgas would never be confused with any other name in the world's history." That is a wonderful tribute of a soldier marking the saving of life rather than the destruction of life.

Now, will there be any other responses?

Mr. W. J. HERWIG, Anti-Narcotic Education Association, Oregon: It seems to me that if this movement were directed towards the informing of the minds of the youth of our country that we are raising in this generation, the boys and the girls of the fifth grade, for instance, of the evils of the drug habit, we would have in ten, fifteen, or twenty years from now no such evil existing, for there would be inculcated into the minds of the youth, and of the citizenry of our nation, an antipathy toward drugs.

There is no greater service that can be rendered to this citizenship or to the entire world than the training of the youth.

Mrs. ELIZABETH R. FERGUSON, Women's Christian Temperance Union: I want to pay tribute to our leader, Frances Willard, for putting into our organization a department for such work as this Conference is dealing with.

We have an anti-narcotic department and we go into public schools and, as an example, in our Pennsylvania State Convention, we had a whole school of colored children and a colored doctor marching down

that great auditorium and gathering together on that platform, all under the banner of "No narcotics." Anti-narcotic teaching in the public schools will do the work and nothing else will. We must begin with our children and teach them from the cradle that the body is a sacred thing and must be preserved.

Mrs. CAROLINE ENGLE BLAIR, New Jersey: If a question is a response I would like to ask one. I am thoroughly interested in this subject, but the parents addicted to this bad habit, what is their attitude in reference to their children? Do they want the children to learn?

Director General OWENS: I am sure that will be answered in the papers to be read. Perhaps Captain Hobson may make a response to that.

General Secretary HOBSON: I can only answer that from the result of research work that has been done. Perhaps Major Brewster or Doctor Kuhne or Doctor O'Connor, from their own personal questioning of patients, could better answer the question, but the returns we have are that many of the parents unfortunately teach their children the use of narcotics. A case was brought to my attention before we left Los Angeles of a little boy, eight years old, that was in the Boys' Department of the courts, a heroin addict and they asked him how he got started and he said his mother showed him how to put the "snow" on his wrist and take it. We have many cases like that brought to our attention, and cases where the husband has taught his wife and where the wife has taught her husband, or where a mother has taught her daughter; we do not understand the psychology of addiction, as yet. When we get deeper into the subject of this psychology—and I hope we may be led further in that direction today—we may be able to give you a more intelligent answer.

Doctor GERHARD KUHNE: In that regard I might say: The psychology of it is this: Take for instance an addict who is an individual member of a family. The family knows that the addict takes the drug and the family looks down on that individual because they cannot make the individual stop the use of it, so, from the psychology of it, the individual does all in his power to get the whole family to take the drug and then they are brothers or sisters, as you wish to put it, in the evil. That is the psychology of it.

Mrs. ANNA E. HENDLEY: Before I came here I talked to a gentleman in Atlantic City and I told him I was coming to this convention. He said that I should bring up this question of the stack of paregoric being used and sold in the drug stores and that paregoric is intoxicating to both children and older people, and he told me of several in-

stances of the terrible effect of paregoric on the individual, and he would like to have that question discussed in this convention and would like to know why druggists are permitted to sell it indiscriminately and, when Captain Hobson was speaking in Washington, I invited the President of the General Federation of Women's Clubs to hear Captain Hobson on this subject and at that meeting she pledged that she would work through the General Federation of Women's Clubs, representing four million women, on this subject of anti-narcotics. I have just attended the biennial convention of the General Federation of Women's Clubs in May and June, and I was glad to know that Miss Shermann, the President, is still working along that line and pledged as she did, that night when Captain Hobson was speaking, that she would use her influence and power through that great organization to work for the organized fight on this great drug evil.

Director General OWENS: I see that we have with us Doctor H. B. Thompson. I wonder if, on that point, we might have a word or two of response from Doctor Thompson?

Doctor H. B. THOMPSON: I am not sure that I heard all the question. I just want to make one or two short observations or statements of fact. Forty years ago the Ohio Legislature enacted a law requiring, among other things, the teaching of the effect of alcohol and narcotics. I know that because at that time I was a country school teacher and I had received a certificate to teach school in a country district. I was compelled to go to a small college for an extra term in order to take the course, so that I might then appear before the Board of County Examiners to pass the examination which was required of all school teachers in the State and there was added to their certificate qualifications concerning the teaching of the effect of alcohol and narcotics. I am simply leaving that with you as a matter of history, showing that the idea had then got to a growth and had taken root forty years ago in legislative enactment in my State.

A further statement may be interesting: On December 28th and 29th, 1905, there met in the office of the Proprietary Association, men of my acquaintance, delegates from the American Tercentennial Association of National Retail Druggists, National Wholesale Druggists, the Proprietary Association and so forth, to consider legislation to deal with the sale of narcotic drugs. There grew out of that conference a bill, twenty years ago, for the control of this product. I do not recall the Alabama bill, but the comparison of it will show the origin of the bill was in Chicago and the first enactments were carried into the law and were made a model for the country.

I leave these facts with you in order that you may know how long the question of opium has been considered by legislative bodies and for how long a time it has been attempted to control the evil and the prominent parts the organization I represent took in the enactment of this legislation.

I want to add now that my association has no interest in narcotics, as an association, and I am here merely in accordance with the directions of my President.

Mrs. ELIZABETH R. FERGUSON: It was through the Women's Christian Temperance Union that the legislators of the whole forty-eight States took the scientific view with regard to instruction in the public schools of each State and Territory in this nation.

Mrs. JOSEPH WILLIAM GAZZAM: As Chairman of the Philadelphia Committee of Law Enforcement, representing fourteen million women throughout the United States who belong to the National Committee of Law Enforcement, I would like to direct attention to the great inspiration we have received from the Women's Christian Temperance Union: They are active politically and spiritually, and from them we have drawn great strength.

Mr. R. F. LOVELADY: Alabama has been active in this work and we are very much against narcotics. One of the troubles with the Harrison Narcotic Act is that, it does not put any restriction on paregoric and, under it, there is no requirement to keep a record of what is sold. It is a very wicked and a very dangerous thing, because a druggist cannot look a man or a woman in the face and tell if they are users of the drug or whether they want it for purely medicinal purposes. There ought to be a distinction drawn and a restriction placed on such drugs as that.

The National Retail Druggists are to a large degree responsible for that and they should work with these organizations that are fighting the narcotic evil to regulate the sale of paregoric and similar things. Nevertheless, and with all due respect to the druggists, there is a great deal of this stuff bootlegged, brought in here just the same as liquor is.

I believe if we had an amendment to the Harrison Drug Act that placed legislation on paregoric, you would have that trouble overcome. People who use paregoric in my State use it for the alcohol that is in it.

Honorable SARA GRAHAM-MULHALL: May I answer this gentleman concerning paregoric? During Commissioner Roper's time as Commissioner of Internal Revenue, he issued a ruling in regard to paregoric which in a sense is a safeguard as to the use of paregoric. When people go in to buy paregoric, the storekeeper or druggist is supposed

to take their names and addresses. Under this decision to which I refer, made by Commissioner Roper, when two bottles containing three ounces of paregoric are sold twice in succession or three times in succession the seller is considered to have violated the Harrison Narcotic Act and can be arrested for the violation.

Mr. ALBEE: I am a retail druggist and the law on paregoric, handed down to us, requires us to keep a record of the sale of two ounces every ten days. New York State had a law with regard to paregoric sold on prescriptions, but that was a State law. We are *requested* to only sell two ounces every ten days and that is one of the reasons that we keep a record.

Mr. JOSEPH LEIDY: I had the privilege last September of addressing the conference at Geneva on this question of opium and, after hearing the representatives of the great powers and the discussion afterwards, I came away very much discouraged. Why? Because I recognized that we were facing at that time and now the same condition with alcohol that exists with opium: It is being bootlegged and the representative of England, I believe, Sir Arthur Campbell, said that Great Britain could not control the export of opium over the frontier. It was the smuggler that was getting the opium out of China.

So, I say today that it is only through education that you will succeed in this movement, and it must be given in the public schools, starting in the lowest grades. I know that the psychologists will tell us that we must look out for the young girl and the young boy who want to know of the effect of this evil habit-forming drug and we must take care of the youth of our land through instruction. Nevertheless, I do not believe that, except by enforcement of the law, of course, and through education, we will ever make any great advance and that is the opinion I have.

Mrs. CHARLES CULVER: I want to sound a word of warning so far as Arizona is concerned. In Mexico they had in former years raised cotton and I learned a short while ago that they raised poppies instead of cotton, and we are not going to live long before there will be an attempt in Arizona to do the same thing and I feel that we need to be awake to the situation as it is coming before us now.

Director General OWENS: My purpose now is to ask Bishop Swint to close this inspirational half hour.

Bishop JOHN J. SWINT, Wheeling, West Virginia: Mr. Chairman: I did not have the benefit of the meetings of yesterday. I am here more in the capacity of a learner and listener than one who has ideas to advance, at least in the present form of the activities. I am very much interested in the remarks made and especially those putting

stress on the need of having education on this matter. I believe more will be accomplished through education than through legislation. I would sound one other note that has not been sounded: Education alone will not do. You will have to educate not only the mind but you have to educate the will, and therefore I think one of the biggest forces is religion, the thing that educates the will for us. The two must go hand in hand; education as we understand it must be education to educate the mind and there must be a religious force, a moral power, that will have to be brought in to force boys and girls and men and women to do what education as it is commonly considered will never do.

Director General OWENS: I will now turn the Conference over to Captain Hobson who will preside.

General Secretary HOBSON: The Conference automatically resolves itself into Committee of the Whole for a further consideration of the program, as affects the report of the Agenda Council which has been approved by the Conference. Before taking up the program, I trust that the outstanding medical men in the audience will voluntarily help on the scientific committees grouped under General Committee No. 2, to which they are naturally attracted and which require their diligent assistance. It will be a difficult task to get material through these committees in time for use in the next school year.

Yesterday the Conference had several great papers on sociology. Our speakers specialized on criminology and a great volley was fired. The effect should be tremendous. It came from the largest actual experience available in this country or perhaps the world, and the three papers are now before our Committee No. 2. We feel that from them will come more valuable authoritative material, available for educational purposes, than could be collected in any other way.

Today we are continuing under Committee No. 2 and the first paper on the program is by the Honorable Sara Graham-Mulhall, President of the Narcotic Control League of New York City, formerly Commissioner for New York State and author of a book which has just come from the press, *Opium the Demon Flower,* which, while I have not had a chance to read, my wife says is a wonderful and powerful book. The author has had seventeen years' experience in the field of narcotics and the experience has been augmented by scientific research and consecration, and I know her paper will have great value for this Conference and for society.

I have much pleasure in presenting the Honorable Sara Graham-Mulhall, who will now address us on

HOW GOVERNMENTS CAN EDUCATE AND BE EDUCATED

By Sara Graham-Mulhall

Mr. Chairman, Mr. General Secretary and fellow conferees: Don't you rejoice that we are beginning this first world conference on narcotic education near Independence Hall, during Independence Week, and on the Sesquicentennial anniversary of the very day when our forefathers began their crusade of education with respect to the meaning of the wonder-working Declaration of Independence?

We shall be helped in the world educational crusade we launch here today if we remember that we are setting out to liberate more millions of human beings—many times over—than sought political freedom through Jefferson's imperishable Declaration of Independence, and more millions—many times over—than were emancipated by Abraham Lincoln. China alone has five drug addicts for every one healthy citizen. India has teeming millions of opium addicts drugged into lethargy and despair, just because world education has not been undertaken before. Japan has seen so clearly the depredation wrought by drug addiction that it is harder for narcotics to stay in Japan than for a rich man to enter the kingdom of heaven. China's curse has been Japan's warning. Our own country has—some say one hundred and ten thousand, some say hundreds of thousands, and others say three or four million addicts. We are here to declare a world crusade for world independence of narcotic drugs by a world crusade against drug traffickers, against lax enforcement, against popular, professional and official indifference and against cultivation of the opium poppy.

What is this education we promise? What do we mean by education? We mean dissemination of the truth about addiction, but we also mean truth in action against addiction. We mean an occasional world conference, but we also mean vigilance, continuous and eternal, between conferences. We shall not be satisfied with doing things for and talking to people; we shall insist upon informing people and inspiring them to do for themselves. We shall teach that drug addiction is a soul vice which breeds crime; that physicians from ignorance or carelessness or greed create addiction; that propinquity creates addicts. We shall teach how lax enforcement fails to protect the innocent and well from the vice of drugs and how efficient enforcement can prevent addiction. We shall stress the responsibility of the intellectual addict for thwarting the fight against addiction. We shall proclaim and prove the possibility of a world without addiction in one generation and we shall educate as to the governmental machinery needed to make good our vision and our program.

Opium fears nothing but light and law enforcement. It cannot survive illumination and enforcement. It dotes on resolutions that are not followed up; it fears resolutions that are efficiently followed up. Heroin was outlawed by New York in 1920. It was outlawed by the United States Congress in 1921. It has not stayed outlawed any more than the opium poppy stayed outlawed in China—even after ten years of heroism, such as no other great nation ever displayed in a fight against vice, and even after China's poor government had spent $36,000,000 in burning up all remaining opium in a huge bonfire of national triumph over the demon flower. Heroin will not stay outlawed unless there is education not only about its absolute uselessness, except for addiction, but also about the freedom with which its sale is now permitted and about the need for laws to prohibit its sale absolutely.

My friends, we have been living in a fool's paradise. We have been believing in a security that we haven't had. In our New York State Department we had so many baby addicts that we had to set up a special procedure for infant addiction. We had schoolboy and schoolgirl addicts. We had college man and college woman addicts. We had mother and grandmother addicts. Yes; we had capitalist addicts, editor addicts, lawyer addicts, writer addicts and addicts engaged in preaching against addiction or professing to have been cured. We had citizen addicts and official addicts. We had nurse addicts and preacher addicts. We had physician addicts, including many who in the guise of drug cures were manufacturing addicts. Our campaign of world education respecting narcotic drugs will show civilization how to protect itself against all these addicts and how to protect these addicts against a civilization that sells addiction.

It is no light task to set out to educate the world respecting narcotic addiction and the means of abolishing it. Talk alone won't educate. Writing alone won't educate. Anathema alone is not education. Mere promises are not education. Exhortation alone is not education. To be sure that I do not leave out points which I feel should be considered by this powerful conference, I beg to read ten minimum essentials, if governments are to educate and be educated.

In every civilized country the greatest wholesale teacher respecting drug addiction is government itself. Because government relates to all people all of the time—is supported by all people, and works with the power and authority of all people—it reaches vastly more citizens than private agencies can possibly reach except as they work through or upon government.

Civilized governments are constantly teaching or mis-teaching with respect to drug addiction, through their laws, their enforcement

officers, their lax or efficient enforcement, their pardons and their attitudes. Government education by precepts is wholesale for good or evil. Government education by practices is both retail and wholesale for good or for evil.

When the government of China declared that the demon flower, the opium poppy, should be uprooted and banished from cultivation in China within ten years, it did more educating than schools and voluntary societies could ever have done without China's government. When China made a thirty-six-million-dollar bonfire of opium to signalize its victory, it educated as no word of mouth, no printing and no conference could ever educate. Likewise, when China relapsed and allowed herself to be re-drugged by Japan, America, Britain and Chinese generals, she mis-educated hundreds of millions.

When India recently promised to stop exporting opium by 1935, she did wholesale educating which her 325,000,000 citizens have been needing, lo, these many years.

When thirty-nine nations made the pledges they made to one another and to civilization in the opium conference of 1924, and created a permanent board of control for learning and telling the truth about poppy crops and opium production, they did educational work of the best kind, which is to the work of any private organization as the sun to the moon.

When Rhode Island's Supreme Court jails a physician for violating our laws by pandering to addiction and when Federal prisons are half full of drug traffickers, we have wholesale education of the best kind, of citizens and governments.

When drugs get to our Federal prisons; when our Federal prisons help circulate the defiance of drug convicts throughout the United States; when the United States Supreme Court invites attack on the constitutionality of the Federal narcotic drug acts—Justice McReynolds in an aside, in his opinion in United States *versus* Doherty, decided January 4, this year, says: "The decision declaring the act constitutional may have to be reviewed if the question is properly presented. That it will be so presented, we can trust to the many interested in free sale or free use of narcotics"; when our enforcement officers allow heroin to stand in drug stores and factories on the theory that it was made from opium imported before the Jones-Miller prohibitory act of 1921, instead of demanding supplementary legislation, the enforcement unit has accepted the deficient law, and heroin is still being sold and prescribed "until the present (inexhaustible) supply is exhausted"; when a distinguished physician and pretended leader in the war against addiction pleads guilty of drug trafficking on a dozen counts and is fined less than one day's illicit fees, and

when presidents, governors and judges pardon drug traffickers, we have mis-education by wholesale, with the government itself the mis-educators.

When the United States Government prohibits the importation of heroin and of opium for making heroin, it is educating governments even more powerfully than when it sends delegates to an international opium conference to try and have opium outlawed by all governments. When the United States, after leading in the world fight against drug addiction, carelessly allows its private citizens to re-drug China, it is mis-educating the other governments of the world.

Just because governments can teach by wholesale and all the time, because they can teach millions of individuals of their own and fellow governments at the same time, it is of infinite importance that private citizens learn how to educate governments. They can help governments see what other governments are doing. They can tell the public the truth about what each government is not yet doing. They can make it easy for governments to do what they want to do, but do not know exactly how to do. They can be the leaven which will affect the work done year by year, night and day, by the agencies of government. They can reiterate the reason for government action. They can tell the story of government success against addiction. They can reach the key people—the key men and the key women of each country—and keep them alive to the danger of drug addition. They can help locate drug traffickers and make it impossible for a drug trafficker to be socially respectable in any civilized country. They can see that every government, and every arm of each government, knows the best that is being done anywhere and everywhere to check drug addiction. They can help make sure that the editors of each country and the professional leaders of each country know the basic facts about drug addiction and the reasons for finding some substitute for the opium poppy and the coca tree. They can institute and support work done by schools and professional schools to teach the menace of opium and cocaine.

In asking ourselves how governments can educate and be educated, we must be willing to give the credit to government officers and to be satisfied with playing leaven. The doing by wholesale belongs to government. The getting done by wholesale belongs initially to private agencies that help government.

Before taking up ten concrete suggestions for education, by and of governments, let us recall some of the points that need to be generally accepted. Governments cannot educate helpfully when they themselves don't know the facts. If our government does not know which physicians are making addiction, it cannot educate its officers,

physicians and citizens respecting the extent of addiction by prescription. If government officers do not study the prescription blanks and consumption blanks now required by our revenue officers, they cannot be informed and they cannot inform others about violations of the law. If our government does not try to find out how many addicts there are in the country, and does not try by efficient research methods, it not only cannot educate respecting the most basic of all facts about addictions, but it will almost inevitably underestimate the extent of such addiction, as it is doing right now when it says there are only one hundred and ten thousand.

If our presidents, governors and judges pardon drug traffickers without learning the facts about them and without telling the public the facts about them, they are bound to mis-educate and to invite further trafficking.

Seeing what governments can teach and particularly what governments should teach will help us discover how they do teach. I venture to suggest ten ingredients of the instruction which governments should give to one another and to citizens and which this world Conference can help private agencies organize to give to governments:

1. Periodic reports by governments should be digested for their evidence of progress and efficiency, their signs of danger and inefficiency and such elements of their make-up as indicate unpreparedness to learn and teach the facts. Constructive suggestions should be made for more educative official reporting.

2. Similarly, reports of the League of Nations Permanent Board of Control should be analyzed, high-spotted and universally circulated.

3. The press should be given information in small installments and so related to current happenings that editors will be prepared to describe and support progressive measures.

4. The manufacture and distribution of opium derivatives should be placed under Federal supervision and control exclusively, and prohibited for sale, use, manufacture, dispensing and selling, in any form, otherwise. If such an act is possible of enactment, I recommend that the government immediately seize or buy or commandeer, under proper respect for property rights, all habit-forming drugs in the nation, and compel their dispensation by and through Federal agents or Federal channels alone, with due reports of every ounce dispensed, under severe restrictions to legitimate use through licensed medical men and institutions and that a strict balance sheet be kept and enforced under severe penalties.

5. Teachable facts about drug addiction and its prevention should be made available in teachable form for graded use in grammar schools, high schools, workers' part-time schools, colleges, and profes-

sional schools. The necessity of restricting the production of opium and of working constantly toward the absolute prohibition of its production within a generation should be taught, together with evidence that various countries now producing the opium poppy are diligently searching for crop substitutes which will pay better than opium.

6. Persons trained in putting information in teachable form should be given the task of submitting teachable material to public schools and professional schools for the training of journalists, physicians, nurses, surgeons, teachers and lawyers. This should not be entirely new and additional course of study, but illustrative matter which can be incorporated as part of already accepted instruction.

7. The No Man's Lands of addiction should be advertised and researchers urged to investigate until they find safe substitutes for habit-forming drugs, ways to check drugs' injuries to soul and body, best ways to test drug control and the like.

The drug addict is a national menace. The nation should control the source of supply, put its heel on the illicit trafficker, whether a trafficking doctor or a bootlegging peddler, and check this undermining curse whose sinister power is threatening our children, our womanhood and our man-power, and whose cost is an increasing charge on our tax-burdened people.

8. Every government should be given the proof which is available —that vastly more profit can be gotten out of China undrugged and India undrugged than out of China and India drugged.

9. The relation of habit-forming drugs to crime and the psychological facts which make the drugged body and drugged mind a fertile soil for the growth of crime should be taught, not only in schools, but at hospitals, in private practice and through the press, so that innocent patients shall not unwittingly be converted into addicts.

10. The fact that drug addiction cannot be cured by drugs or by anything else except complete withdrawal, followed up by spiritual welfare work and complete inaccessibility of the drug, is among the minimum of content which should be taught by governments and to governments.

It is obvious that the time has come when all right-minded people must be persuaded actively to concern themselves with the appalling menace involved in the traffic in narcotic drugs. Little has been done to acquaint the public with the evils of this traffic, its demoralizing effect upon increasing numbers of our own people and the equally serious international aspects of the matter.

If this Narcotic Drug Conference can inaugurate a vigorous and comprehensive campaign of education which shall arouse the conscience of our country and if this campaign can lead to wise and con-

structive legislation for dealing locally with this traffic and with the unfortunate addicts whom it produces, this conference will deserve, and I believe it will receive, cordial and spontaneous support.

General Secretary HOBSON: The Committee has been wonderfully edified by this paper. Our civilization must plead guilty to the charges that are contained in it. The paper was as remarkable in its constructive plans as in its alarming signals. Discussion is now in order.

Mr. EUGENE T. LIES: May I ask a question of the speaker? Through what period were the figures acquired in New York?

Miss MULHALL: 1919 and 1921.

Mr. LIES: They were different persons, not merely patients who came in at different times, but actually different persons?

Miss MULHALL: They were all people that were recorded by the state of New York.

Mr. LIES: Were there 38,000 different persons, not patients?

Miss MULHALL: No, the state of New York only had a record prepared on a registration process for the city of New York. I do not speak of the registration itself, for it is commonly mistaken. I mean people, patients, and of course only people addicted, because the legitimate patients prescribed for by the physicians do not enter our records at all; we have nothing to do with the physician and his patient. We only deal with addicts, *per se*.

Mr. LIES: Then these were resident in the city of New York?

Miss MULHALL: Yes, they were residents. But throughout the state there were 38,000, including the city of New York. The city was considered the big spot in the country. We may have had duplications, but our system of recording was well done and we had our adding machines and statisticians whom I paid for myself out of my own pocketbook.

Mr. LIES: I wonder if Miss Mulhall, from her experience, feels that this is a reliable basis of estimating.

Miss MULHALL: I have learned—I am a descendant from Mulhall, the great statistician—and I have learned to be cautious in making statements not based on fact. I can say, with accuracy, that I have recorded 38,000 culled from reports of registration. I do not think that we should resort to hearsay in this problem of addiction. I have been fighting it for sixteen years and I know what evidence there is of it.

Mr. LIES: The final inquiry that I would make is this: What is the significance of the remark that the Harrison Drug Act forces the doctor to give so many patients drugs?

Miss MULHALL: I think you misunderstood. The Harrison Act

only permits doctors to prescribe for addicts in a diminishing amount: In other words, the Harrison Act absolutely prohibits prescriptions to addicts at all; it permits the doctor to treat the addict according to his ethical and medical conscience, but only on a diminishing scale, so we, in the state of New York, had a law—I was administering that law—that permitted doctors to prescribe forty grains; they might prescribe forty grains on the blank that was issued to them officially, but we discovered they also prescribed on unofficial blanks and within a period of ten days there were ten thousand violations of the state law. The Harrison Act, *per se,* does not permit the prescribing of morphine to addicts by physicians except as a treatment for the addiction.[1]

General Secretary HOBSON: Are there any further questions?

The next item is the paper by Professor Doctor Herman Thoms, of the University of Berlin, Berlin, Germany, on the subject of "Toxicological Decision."

Doctor Thoms, we are informed, is the best authority in Germany in his field and were very fortunate in having his co-operation. It is to be regretted that the doctor is not here personally to present his paper and to discuss it with you, but if there is no objection I will read the Doctor's paper at this time. It has been translated from the German by Dr. A. W. Teel, of Los Angeles, California.

TOXICOLOGICAL DECISION

By DOCTOR HERMANN THOMS

Director of the Pharmaceutical Institute of the University of Berlin

Toxicology is the science of poisons. It has become of great practical importance because poisons for human beings and animals may produce temporary or permanent injuries, or indeed lead to death. In order to avoid harm and clear up crime, the administration of poisons has grown up into a special study.

Up to the present time, the proof and determination of poisons has taken place mostly by chemical means, and, therefore, toxicological chemistry grew to be a special department of applied chemistry.

It is possible by purely chemical methods to prove the presence of many different kinds of poison; for instance, poisonous metals, such as lead, quicksilver, barium and other compounds, like halogene, phosphorus, monoxide of carbon, dioxide of carbon, sulphuric hydrogen, prussic acid, and many other organic materials, such, for instance, as poisonous alkaloids (opiates).

[1] See *Opium, The Demon Flower,* by SARA GRAHAM-MULHALL, for complete discussion of this subject.

In such metals, it is necessary to determine in what compound the metal is present. For instance, mercuric chloride (calomel) is relatively harmless; mercuric chloride (sublimat) is very poisonous.

Sulphide of quicksilver (cinnabar) is a wholly unpoisonous substance. Therefore, if a chemist finds quicksilver in a material that has been submitted to him for examination, it is his duty to prove whether the metal is present in poisonous or unpoisonous form.

Further, it should be born in mind that many poisonous substances undergo alterations in the body, be it living or dead, and in part accompanied by the production of non-poisonous compounds, so that the proof of whether poisoning has taken place is no longer possible. That is the case, for instance, with phosphorus, which, in the body, is oxidized finally to the unpoisonous phosphoric acid. Many poisons cannot be found in the body as such, inasmuch as they, on penetrating it, immediately react with the constituents of the body.

Therefore, poisoning from chloride or phosgene can only be proven by investigating the atmospheric air in the places in which the injury of a living thing has taken place.

Besides chemical methods of proving, physical and microscopical, botanical methods have become of very great importance. Poisoning by monoxide of carbon can most usually be determined as the spectroscopical action of the coloring matter in the blood is determined.

For many poisons of vegetable origin opiates, no chemical or physical methods have been discovered up to the present time. Here, under the same circumstances, can the botanical microscopic appearance offer a positive explanation. Every year, cases of poisoning take place from *Cicuta virosa,* which people pluck in the meadows and eat in ignorance of its poisonous quality.

Chemical or physical tests for this poison are unknown, but out of the materials of the stomach of a corpse, in which there are still remains of the leaves, the method of poisoning can still be determined. Recently, biological testing of poisons—that is, the determination of their poisonous effect on the body of a living animal, or in the living organs of an animal—has made considerable progress.

It is known that to prove the presence of strychnine in doubtful cases, biological tests give a clear indication.

A small amount of the material under investigation is injected into the lymphatic gland of a frog, and it is observed whether the tetanic convulsions take place. This biological experiment has recently been recognized as necessary because the chemical proof heretofore made use of with bichlorid of potash and sulphuric acid is not only characteristic for strychnine, but also Ychimbin shows a like color in tests

by treatment with bichlorid of potash and sulphuric acid. Ychimbin, however, causes no tetanic convulsions, and, therefore, can be conclusively distinguished from strychnine.

Not less important is the biological proof of small amounts of morphine, whose characteristic color reaction with chemicals has difficulties in consequence of impurities of the alkaloid that has been extracted.

On the other hand, Straub's test on a living mouse may be regarded as characteristic of morphine;—namely, subcutaneous injection of small doses of morphine which causes a remarkable erection of the tail of a mouse, which takes the form of a sickle at the end.

Further, it can be mentioned that proof of atropin can be much more distinctly shown in cats' eyes by the expansion thereof than the chemical proof of atropin by Vital's reaction.

Chemical tests completely fail with the toxines. That is, those bodies that result by the decay of albumen or those bodies that result in food-materials poisons, sausage poison, cheese poison, lobster poison, shell-fish poison, have not, up to the present time, been demonstrated chemically, but only biologically or physiologically, by the effect of the said materials on healthy animals subjected thereto to determine whether toxical results appear which correspond with those which the symptoms of the disease in the case of a poisoned human being have exhibited after partaking of the foodstuffs.

Further, it is known that the distinguishing distinction between animal and human blood has reached complete certainty by biological method. This method has been recognized in courts of law as permissible and definite.

From the foregoing remarks, it appears that the methods of determining poisons show a great variety and that, to determine them, not only the chemist, but the physicist and botanist must be brought together for the scientific work, and it must be recognized as advantageous and effective, that the toxicological chemist should acquaint himself also with biological methods.

Is there any discussion of this paper? If not, the Chair will have it incorporated in the record.

I will now present for the consideration of the Conference a paper by Doctor Ravogli, of Cincinnati, Ohio. Doctor Ravogli is recognized as a great authority on his subject, and it gives me great pleasure to read his paper. We may discuss it later, with other papers that are to be presented.

ON NARCOTICS AND NARCOTISM

By DR. A. RAVOGLI

Opium is mostly the product of our species of white poppy which oozes out from the incisions made in the green capsule of the papver. It grows abundantly on the coast of the Mediterranean, but it comes from cultivated plants, and the best is that grown in Turkey. Where the opium is of fairly good quality, is that raised in Turkey, Persia, India, China and Egypt.

Opium is usually consumed in the vicious practice of smoking and chewing. It seems that the vicious use of opium is about fifty times as great as its medicinal use, of which must be remembered that probably more than half of that classed as medicinal is in reality vicious. Today only few are addicted to the use of opium, but it has spread the use of one of its derivations, the heroin, which is widely used as a sedative to stop the cough, causes a feeling of well-being and causes the habit.

From the Greek vastor dozing are called all substances which, administered in small doses, are capable of producing sleep. Their first action in a moderate dose is an excitement of the nervous system and a kind of febrile condition which is like drunkenness. This is followed by a blurring of ideas and a certain sensation of difficulty in the motions, then a sense of sleepness accompanied with dreams and visions. In cases of strong dose the sleep is turned into coma, ending the life. The sum of these effects has been called narcotism. Narcotics which are employed as stupefaciens are used to produce sleep or to calm pain. In a great many diseases, pain and sleeplessness are associated together, for this reason the physicians have used these remedies. The narcotics are easily absorbed from the mucous membranes, skin. In any way they are administered their action is always the same. It is dangerous, the medication with narcotics, because they form the habit, and it is a difficult matter to get rid of this habit when taken.

For this reason the physician must be very careful in the use of narcotics considering the possibility of the habit. I must say that so long as I was in the clinics, hospitals and in practice in Italy, I had no occasion to observe a case of narcotic fiends. When I came to Cincinnati, I was immediately aware of the existence of these unfortunates. A lady with grown children between three and four o'clock in the morning called over the telephone for me to come to her house. All she wanted was for me to give her a subcutaneous injection of morphine. I found out immediately what the trouble

was, that she belonged to the unfortunate cast of the narcotic fiends. Another lady wanted a morphine potion to put her to sleep. When I was on the Medical Board we had a great many physicians accused of spreading the opium habit. In order to save themselves of the trouble of prescribing, as it was their duty, they dispensed a large jar with morphine tablets from one-fourth to one-half grain each, which, in a very short time, were used with great damage for the individuals.

In France some ladies were taking morphine for the reason of the excitement produced in the beginning, and on account of the brilliancy caused in the eyes by the drug. Those unfortunate men and women under the influence of the narcotics suffer excruciating pains and pangs when they cannot have their morphine. They would sell the last nail of the house in order to pay for their morphine. Certain individuals with weak will power, after having enjoyed the Euphoria from morphine, are unable to check this dangerous and pernicious habit. In general, the starting of the morphine habit has been its inception from the relief of pain. The patient not only gets relief from pain, but he finds also that he can enjoy life more, and so he continues the use of morphine after the pains have disappeared.

After the morphine has been taken daily for three or four weeks most of the patients find that they cannot get along comfortably without it, and only strong will-power will save them from becoming morphia addicts. Doctor Forchheimer, who was a professor of clinical medicine in the University of Cincinnati advised the physicians never to write perscriptions of morphine, but to have with them hyperdermic tablets so he could give one or two tablets according to the need of the patient, without his knowing what he was taking. So the patient finds out the benefit, and not knowing what he has taken will not have the remedy repeated. If the patient should take the morphine habit, it cannot be placed at the physician's door. Unfortunately it is very easy for laymen to obtain morphine tablets without perscription.

It should be a rule for the physicians never to take morphine unless ordered for them by medical advisers. Pouchet claims that nearly forty per cent of the morphine fiends are physicians. It should be strictly forbidden the use of the hypodermic syringe by the patients themselves. In the same way the nurses should be forbidden to give hypodermic injections of morphine if not ordered by the physician.

In general, for treating an individual who has acquired the opium habit, he has to be placed in a hospital, under a trustworthy attendant. A morphineomaniac has lost all moral perceptions, he can never be believed in his statements, he will try with the utmost of his ingenuity

to obtain the drug. His clothes must be searched, so he may not hide the morphine. The drug cannot be withdrawn at once, unless the habit is of recent date, otherwise it is better to withdraw it gradually. In case the patient suffers yet with pains, no other drug has to be substituted, like cocaine, chloral, codein, although much milder than morphine they are dangerous like the first, and when formed the habit is very difficult to uproot.

Alcohol, in case of collapse, has to be used with great caution, but rather the stricnia has to be advised as morphinism and alcoholism go together combined, and one evil cannot be substituted for another. Morphine remains in the system where it is retained, and elimination is necessary from the alimentary canal.

Every one has to be instructed never to use morphine and opium in any form or circumstances, and especially physicians have to be cautioned in administering narcotics, for all trifling ailments.

We now come to the discussion of the question of the psychology of the narcotic drug addict, and, while I have not had an opportunity to examine the paper, I know that it is a wonderful one and I am anticipating, with many others, a new light on the subject. It is with great pleasure I now introduce to you Doctor F. Homer Curtiss, of Washington, D. C., founder of the Christian Mystics, who will address us on

"SOME FUNDAMENTALS IN THE PSYCHOLOGY OF DRUG ADDICTION"

By DR. and MRS. F. HOMER CURTISS

Mr. Chairman and Ladies and Gentlemen of the Conference:

Yesterday this Conference was thrilled by a recital of the many historic documents, organizations and movements which have been inaugurated in Philadelphia, but to me, in addition to all those things, there is a great, special, personal thrill in being present at the inauguration of this Conference in this city; for it was in Philadelphia that The Order of Christian Mystics, which we have the honor to represent, was founded. And it was also here that I acquired my medical degree, my wife and my religion.

Mr. Chairman, if you and the Conference will pardon a personal reference, I would like to relate a personal reminiscence; for it seems to me that this Conference stands in a similar position to that in which we stood many years ago, and the happy result of the way our situation unfolded may be of encouragement to the members of this Conference.

More than 20 years ago, Mrs. Curtiss and myself were told to pre-

pare ourselves to launch a world-wide spiritual movement presenting a cosmic philosophy which would give a rational explanation of all experiences in life, both here and hereafter.

At that time, this seemed impossible, hopeless. Naturally we thought that in the course of five or perhaps ten years of intensive study, we might possibly be ready to begin on a work of such magnitude, but when, after only one year's preparation, we were suddenly told: "It is time to begin the work," we were aghast. At that time Mrs. Curtiss was employed as private secretary to the president of a large business concern; I was in my junior year in the medical school of the University of Pennsylvania, and instructor in the University and an active officer in a number of clubs and organizations, both within and outside the University. So I said: "How in the world can we begin to work? We have no time, no money, no prestige, no special ability, and we are unknown to the world. What can we do to start and work"? The answer was: "Get a pencil and a piece of paper." And that evening there was written the first announcement to the world of The Order of Christian Mystics, and it is still in use today as the first page of the pamphlet explaining the work of the Order.

It seems to me, ladies and gentlemen, that this Conference today stands in a somewhat similar position. It has been given the vision. It has answered the call. It has come with its pencil and its piece of paper—its program—and I venture to predict that the document, Constitution and Proceedings, which it will write at this time, will be its guide and inspiration for many years to come.

For, just as that half dozen earnest students gathered together in this city twenty years ago—conscious of the source of their inspiration, with faith in their mission, with the courage of their convictions, unselfish in their desire for the enlightenment of humanity, and strong in a childlike confidence in their ultimate success—have seen their work grow from that first single sheet into thirteen volumes of teachings, all of which have run through many editions; from a handful of students in this city until today there is not a civilized country on the face of the earth—including the native blacks in every country of West Africa, from Morocco all the way down to Capetown—that is not represented, so may this Conference expect similar results, for it is following the same laws of growth.

Yesterday, our Secretary General told us that this was the "King's business," and let me assure you that those who are on the King's business shall not fail to receive their credentials from Him. And, if they look to Him as the source of their power and authority, they

shall not fail to receive His help, His power, His inspiration, and His love.

Let us, then, plant the seed-thoughts of our mission in the minds of all people, water them with our prayers, nourish them with our faith, and cultivate them with unselfish service, and I can assure you from personal experience that the Lord of the Harvest will attend to the increase. And so I say to this Conference, no matter what the opposition and disappointments, follow your ideals and, "Sail on, Sail on!"

Before beginning my paper, I wish to make a slight correction. From the program, it may seem that I wrote this paper all by myself, but such is not the case. Since this planet and its humanity have recently entered upon the great cycle of the new Aquarian or Woman's Age, it is especially fitting and a great pleasure for me to acknowledge the help, collaboration, and inspiration of my wife, Harriette Augusta Curtiss, who with me, working as one, is the co-founder of The Order of Christian Mystics, and the co-author of the entire series of "The Curtiss Books."

I now have the great privilege of presenting for your consideration "Some Fundamentals in the Psychology of Drug Addiction:"

The mind of man is the instrument of his salvation; not the cause, only the instrument. But his salvation depends upon the extent to which he understands the laws of mind and uses them wisely.

Back in the childhood days of modern psychology, before the development of psychical research, it used to be taught that thought was a secretion of the brain, much as bile is a secretion of the liver. That was back in the days of purely materialistic and physiological psychology, when we were taught that we think with our brains. As a result of modern research we now know, paradoxical as it may seem, that we do not think with our brains, but with our minds. Which is quite a different thing. For psychological research has proved that mind is the avenue through which the consciousness functions, and thus functions quite independent of the brain, the brain being but the mechanism which has to do with the expression on earth of the thought formulated by the consciousness.

This is an important advance over the now almost obsolete teaching of the old-school materialists in psychology that thought was impossible without the brain. But such a conception is only natural to those who are not familiar with the latest advances along this line. With your permission I would like to take a moment or two to refresh your minds as to certain recently ascertained fundamentals in this

science, that I may the more easily point out their application to the problem of narcotic-drug addiction.

No thought in the mind of man can find expression except through muscular contraction. The use of the vocal apparatus, of the hand, of facial expression, a look, a shrug, all take place as a result of muscular contraction. In this respect the brain is but the switchboard by which an idea or current of thought, not in the brain but in the mind, contacts the body and stimulates those centers of muscular contraction which will give it proper expression in the physical world—pushes the button, as it were. The classical example in medical history of a laborer who, through a premature blast, had a crowbar driven through the frontal lobes of his brain and survived without loss of his mental faculties, is an evidence of this. For, although he lost many ounces of actual brain tissue, the motor areas were not injured and so were able to function and express his thoughts.

For generations the mystery of how thought was translated into action, of how a thing so ethereal and intangible as thought could make contact with and find expression through so concrete and physical an instrument as the body, remained a mystery to medical science and the psychologists of the Western world, although it was well known for ages to the more profound psychologists and philosophers of the Far East. Modern researches have now confirmed and scientifically proved the Eastern teachings so that we now know that, literally, "thoughts are things," real, tangible, definitely formed objects, composed of the substance of the mental world. In fact, they are so concrete that they can register themselves upon a photographic plate by their own inherent radiant energy, and quite independent of any form of light. Naturally, it would be a misnomer to call the resulting pictures "thought photographs," as they are not photographs, since no form of photos or light was used. Therefore, the term "skotograph" had to be coined to fit the case.

I, myself, have had the pleasure of seeing the original plate which recorded the first skotograph or thought-form. When Doctor Baraduc of Paris first conceived the idea, he immediately experimented. He concentrated his gaze intently upon his walking-stick for several minutes until he could close his eyes and visualize it clearly. He then retired to his dark room, where he exposed an ordinary photographic plate in absolute darkness and gazed at it fixedly while concentrating his mind on the walking-stick and visualizing it intensely. When his concentration began to tire, he stopped and developed the plate, and there was a picture of the walking-stick clearly imprinted and surrounded by a slight halo of radiant energy.

After this experiment—which anyone with strongly developed powers of concentration and visualization can duplicate unlimitedly—hundreds of others were made until it is now scientifically well established that every thought we think actually creates an objective—although invisible to the naked eye—form, composed of mental molecules called "mentoids." These thought-forms are clear or vague in outline according as the concept held in the mind is clear or vague; they are strong and positive or dim and weak according to the strength of the desire or the character of the thought that creates them. They have forms characteristic of the idea which fashions them, and even impregnate the photographic film with their characteristic color, the colors varying with the state of the emotions, the health, etc., and I have seen those colors, not placed on the film, but embedded within its substance. They also have their rates of vibration and even sound their keynote, although it is not audible to the ordinary ear.

These thought-forms are charged with a form of radiant energy according to the thought-force and will-power used in their production. All this has been demonstrated, not only in the thousands of experiments of Doctor Baraduc and his followers, but also in quite another field, that of Psychic Research. So powerfully radio-active are these thought-forms that their formative activity can affect not only the photographic plate or film, but also that newly discovered semi-physical, semi-astral, biologic plasma called ectoplasm, which certain relatively rare individuals, endowed with a special development of their etheric and astral bodies, are capable of extruding from their physical bodies.

This ectoplasm first emanates as a vapory cloud, but after slight contact with the air, condenses into a semi-solid, cold, clammy, jelly-like mass which has been weighed, measured, photographed before a moving-picture camera, and submitted to biological and microscopical analyses, etc. All this is familiar to advanced students of psychic research, but the point to be noted in this connection is that the creative power of thought and the radio-active emanations of thought-forms can mould or impress upon the plastic ectoplasm any form or thought held strongly in the minds of those present. This has been amply demonstrated in hundreds of experiments in private psychological laboratories under the most exacting and rigidly scientific test conditions, many actual photographs of which can be seen in Dr. von Schrenck Notzing's "Phenomena of Materialization," in "From the Unconscious to the Conscious," by Doctor Gustave Geley, the late director of the Institute Metapsychic of Paris, in Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's "The Case of Spirit Photography," in Doctor Coates' "Photographing the Invisible." See also "Psychic Science Quarterly,"

London, January, 1925, April, 1925, January, 1926, etc., etc. These thought-forms can also act upon solutions of certain specially prepared mineral salts so as to cause the form to crystallize out of the solution in a solid mass of mineral deposits, as described by Dr. Charles W. Littlefield in his book, "The Beginning and Way of Life."

For countless ages it has been a common thing for mankind to use such expressions as "currents of thought," "prevailing ideas," "trains of thought," "an idea suddenly struck me," etc., etc. Now we see not only the truth of these expressions, but their rational and scientific explanation. For these thought-forms, once created and launched into the atmosphere of the mental world, naturally tend—through a law analogous to the law of chemical affinity, the law of mental affinity—to gather together with other thought-forms of like character and vibratory rate. These aggregations of mass-thought are capable of exercising terrific dynamic power varying with their constitution, as is seen in their generally destructive effect in the so-called "mob psychology" and "crowd hysteria" which is capable of sweeping people into ferocious expressions of prejudice, hatred and passion, without regard to law or reason, and quite opposed to the normal thoughts and desires of the same individuals when not under the obsession of such thought aggregates.

The constructive side of the same law of mass-thought is seen only in religious services and mass-prayer action, in which spiritual forces, are invoked to vitalize and make more powerful the thought-forces, but is also seen in aroused public opinion so-called, but which is simply the aggregation of similar thought-forms directed toward a definite end. Its compelling action is so great that it can quickly settle a coal strike or even the recent great "general strike" in England, the constructive thought-forms generated for the common good neutralizing and finally overpowering the personal and selfish thought-forms or individuals or smaller groups.

The gradual aggregation of the thought-forms of both temperance and woman's suffrage, generated at first by a handful of altruistic and far-seeing Souls, but persistently repeated and endowed with positive will and great spiritual power, at last swept the whole nation and finally amended the Constitution of the United States! During the World War, after The Order of Christian Mystics had inaugurated a world-wide noonday prayer service for peace among its pupils throughout the world, the idea was taken up by many churches and other organizations and within a few weeks the lust for war and the will to fight of the Central Powers was neutralized and overcome by the Will for Peace thus consciously generated. The Central Powers

then made overtures for an armistice, not because they could not have fought on for months so far as guns, ammunition and supplies were concerned, but because of a so-called "loss of morale," both in the ranks and at home. This was a purely psychological reaction which produced the concrete result which saved millions of human lives and re-shaped history and human destiny.

Even so must we apply this same law of mass-thought action to this terribly menacing problem of drug addiction. The so-called campaign of education which this Conference is organized to promote is nothing less than a plea consciously to generate *en masse* at least two generic thought-forms; one *the danger of the use* of narcotic drugs, the other the *abolition of the possibility of obtaining them.*

But if we have an understanding of this basic law of mass-thought creation and projection we can work more consciously, intelligently and efficiently toward its consummation and generate thought-forms and thought-currents with such power in the aggregate that they shall *sweep the country* and *demand and command* their expression and enforcement. Indeed, it is not outside the bounds of possibility *to procure a Constitutional amendment* in this country and the adoption of *universal abolition of narcotic drugs* by all the peoples of mankind!

Another point of importance in this connection. The mind of man is enormously open to suggestion. It is a fundamental law of psychology that every thought we think or accept as ours sooner or later *tends to express itself* in action *through us, unless counteracted* by an opposite thought of greater power. Many, many thoughts and suggestions pop into our minds that are not ours at all. Created by others and floating along the thought-currents of the community, they drift into our minds when they are in a relaxed or idle state—the doors of our mind swinging idly on their hinges, as it were—or because of affinity or similarity of vibration to our own. But if we accept these outside thoughts, take them in and contemplate them, we have deliberately made them our own and given them power over us. For another fundamental law of psychology is that *every thought that we contemplate* or repeat *we feed* and *give power over us.*

Therefore, a feature of the educational work which this Conference is to inaugurate should be to teach the people of the world—especially its youth—the laws of suggestion; that they must be on their guard against all suggestions and accept none without conscious scrutiny to see if it is in harmony with their ideals and standards of life before consciously adopting it and making it their own. For we are mentally and morally, and even legally, responsible, not only for our acts and words, but for every thought to which we give expression. They must

be taught to recognize that any suggestion which tends to influence them to violate the law, the moral code and their ideals and standards of life is vicious and should be *immediately counteracted* by the strongest possible assertion of *the opposite thought.* They will thus recognize that the suggestion of the drug peddler that they take a sniff or a "shot" to "get a thrill" or to "be a sport" or to "try anything once" is not a casual and friendly suggestion or even a harmless dare, but is a coldly calculated and deliberate stab in the back, a deliberate attempt to break down their natural psychic immunity solely for the sordid money there is in it. Far better "take a dare" than embrace a devil.

The above is the general application of psychological laws to this problem. But there are many personal applications of which I will outline but one. But just as the specialist in science, when baffled by problems in the known range of his specialty, must preserve an open mind and be willing to go outside the orthodox limits and go into unknown fields if necessary, grapple with entirely new conceptions and be ready to accept truth wherever found, if his science is to advance and not get into a rut, so must we in the consideration of this problem of narcotic drug addiction. I therefore trust that you will bear with me in patience for a few minutes while I enter upon a subject outside the narrowly materialistic lines to which this problem is usually confined, a subject which is such a wide-spreading and to many, obscure and tabued specialty that reference to it may arouse a certain amount of incredulity, or even opposition, in the minds of those who have not given the subject special thought or whose minds may be prejudiced by early training in a materialistic conception of life or by the remnants of certain medieval superstitions.

After proving the concrete and objective reality of thought-forms—even though as invisible as a gas or an electron—the next step was the proof that these thought-forms could be projected to and registered upon the mind properly attuned to the mind of the sender, and without regard to distance. This direct transfer of thought from mind to mind without any means of physical expression or communication is called telepathy. The proof of this power has been abundantly set forth in the classical volume of F. W. H. Myers, "The Human Personality," in "Phantasms of the Living" by Gurney, Myers and Podmore, and by many later investigators, some of whom have had as high as 78 per cent accurate results.

The next step after proving possible the direct and independent communication of mind with mind was to reveal that this law operated no matter what the environment of the mind; that is, whether

the mind was embodied or disembodied. Besides the classical works referred to above there are many later volumes packed with such a mass of evidence in proof of this that it is now scarcely open to discussion in well informed circles.

My new point therefore is that just as the mind of those embodied here on earth can create and project thought-forms, and also receive them, so can the disembodied mind of the ex-carnate create and project and receive thought-forms. This they can do far more easily and with greater power than the incarnate, because not hampered by the inertia of a physical instrument of expression, the body of flesh; also by the inertia of the mass-thought of humanity on any subject, as well as the tendency of the rational mind to argue it out before being able to accept a new idea.

Modern research has abundantly and scientifically proved—through photography, telekinesis, cross-correspondence, book-tests, etc., etc.—that so-called death applies to the physical instrument or body only and *not to the mind or the personality*, the essential individual or Soul. So-called death is but a slipping off of an outer garment, a coat of flesh, the personality thereby being released from its hampering conditions and limitations and becoming, not a bright and shining, all-perfect angel, but remaining almost exactly as it was before, except that it is not hampered by the physical instrument so necessary to relate its consciousness to the physical world.

That the mind and consciousness does thus survive and is capable of giving viridical proof of its identity and continued existence is proved by its ability to mould the exudations of ectoplasm into a simulacrum of its former physical body so perfect as to be easily recognized by its surviving friends, and in some cases so complete that it can be temporarily inhabited by the discarnate personality and be used to walk, talk audibly in its characteristic tone of voice, move physical objects and otherwise manifest and conclusively prove its identity and its relatively unchanged mental and other personal idiosyncrasies.

This being the case—and the volumes of evidence made under scientific test conditions place the subject almost out of the realm of controversy, except as to details, it now being simply a question of the amount of information or lack of information one has on the subject—the person who departs from this physical world with any strong earthly or bodily desire unsatisfied naturally seeks in every possible way to gratify that desire. And if it is a desire which can be gratified only in the physical world it naturally seeks an instrument or physical body through which it can obtain such gratification. This

desire for renewed physical expression holds such minds close to the physical world in what may be called the slums of the ethereal or astral world, which is the semi-physical world just beyond and an octave higher in vibration than the physical world. The discarnate personalities thus held close to earth by their desires and thoughts constitute what are called the "earth-bound," while those not so held by earthly desires naturally and unconsciously rise into the higher, finer and brighter realms of manifestation according to the law of spiritual gravity.

To obtain the desired expression in the physical the disembodied one must find some person whose body and mind are abnormally open to such suggestions, impressions and thought-transference to the point of at least partial possession or obsession. Such persons are found among the mentally unstable, neurasthenic, and especially among the alcoholics and narcotic drug addicts. I use the words "abnormally open to such impressions" advisedly, for the very good reason that just as the majority of humanity are protected from the invasion of infectious diseases by a natural physical immunity—until that immunity is broken down by fatigue, destructive emotions, abnormal living, etc.,—just so is the mind of man protected from the invasion of psychic suggestions and thought-forms from the invisible worlds by a natural psychic immunity. Therefore, let no normal mind fear psychic invasion.

We all possess an ethereal and astral body as the substratum or model into the meshes of which the physical body is built. And between this finer body and the physical body there is a special layer of etheric matter which normally prevents vibrations and thought-forces from the unseen world from reaching and registering upon the physical body. But this protective and immunity-conferring layer is dissolved by alcohol and is paralyzed and rapidly disintegrated by narcotic drugs, thus exposing the addict to obsession from the invisible, just as one whose physical immunity is destroyed is open to infection by invisible pathogenic bacteria. The alcohol radical of all the alcohols—methyl, ethyl, propyl, butyl, etc.,—is really an ethereal substance normally belonging in the ethereal world, but temporarily meterialized in the physical. When its bonds to the physical are released it naturally tends to fly back to the world and octave of vibration to which it normally belongs. In the alcoholic it passes into the ethereal world through certain outlets or centers which connect the physical with the astral, and in doing so it dissolves the etheric wall which normally confers psychic immunity, and thus exposes the victim to all the horrors to be found in the slums of the

astral world. The horrid visions of delirium tremens are therefore not the mere ravings of a disordered imagination, but actual sights of very real things in the astral world. For a full explanation of all after-death conditions see "Realms of the Living Dead," Curtiss.

The narcotic radical in drugs acts in a similar manner, exposing its victim, not only to his own *physical* craving for the drug, but also to the much greater and more sinister force of obsession by disembodied addicts who seek such abnormally opened channels for the gratification of their still persisting desire. This accounts for the powerful and all-compelling or so-called "irresistible impulse" which overwhelms the weakened wills of even those who are seemingly cured by proper institutional treatment the moment they are released into the outer world where the drug can be obtained.

But even these earth-bound discarnate addicts can be educated to cease their obsessing influence, as is illustrated by a message recently received by Doctor Wickland of Los Angeles, California, from Wallace Reid, the well-known motion-picture star, who committed suicide in despair of ever curing his drug addiction. Doctor Wickland reports him as saying: "I was in such misery and *so helpless* that *many spirits demonstrated through me,* and I had no one who understood how to help me conquer the soul craving. . . . Many, many, come back and try to get the drug, even a little bit . . . and they ruin others *against their will.* I know many times that *I myself did not want it,* but there was such a strong power back of me! If the world could only know! . . . Oh, if I could only warn and help others! . . . Why did not some one warn me?" ("Thirty Years Among the Dead," Wickland, 168-170.) We understand that many such cases have been cured in Doctor Wickland's clinic.

This fact of psychic obsession also accounts for those crimes of "irresistible impulse" of which the perpetrator knows nothing after the obsessing influence passes away and he returns to his normal consciousness. All such belong to the same class as the drug addict, namely, the self-indulgent, weak-willed or hypersensitive individuals who allow the doors of their minds to swing idly to and fro in negative mental states, or those whose psychic immunity has been weakened or destroyed, both of which make them easy victims to the inrush of any outside but positive and determined thought-forces. There is a vast difference, however, not only in degree but in kind, between a strong telepathic suggestion from the mental and spiritual worlds and a definite psychic invasion from the astral world; all the difference between an uplifting spiritual inspiration and a demoniacal possession.

It should be remembered that sudden and strong impulses from the invisible—both good and evil, constructive and destructive, inspiring and depressing—come not in words—unless one is clairaudient—but by the inrush of a new idea or current of thought-force, which makes a compelling and often overwhelming impression. Those of positive mentality, developed wills and high moral character are able to check and control such inrushes until they can examine them and decide what their reaction should be. But those of weak mentality or will, who are hyper-sensitive to outside impressions, tend to give way to and express such impulses without due consideration. They respond to the negative or evil suggestions more readily because such usually appeal to some form of self-indulgence, or because they require less exertion of positive will than the good and constructive impulses. Hence, mental poise and acute discrimination is a vital point to be taught in any campaign of education on any subject.

During the World War thousands were induced to use narcotic drugs, not only to ease their discomforts and suffering and to forget the horrors of war, but also to give them the reckless pseudo fighting-courage of the addict and enable them to play the grandiose part which is one of the symptoms of drug addiction. And the sudden passing over into the invisible world of thousands of such addicts, in the full tide of life and still ruled by strong earthly desires, has been an important psychic factor in the alarming increase of narcotic drug addiction since the war. Yesterday, we were told by one of the speakers, that since the confirmed drug addict cannot be cured, the only solution to the problem was to "kill them off." From what we have said above, you will see that, apart from all humanitarian considerations, such a course would be the worst thing that could be followed; in fact, this is the fundamental psychological argument against all capital punishment. For as long as those who are dangerous to society are kept confined, society is protected from them; but if we destroy their physical bodies, we simply send them out into the astral world where they can prey upon humanity, ten, a hundred, yes a thousand times more viciously than if they were set free while still in the flesh.

From the above hasty survey we see that narcotic drug addiction is far more than a habit. It is a definite psychic disease, affecting the etheric and astral bodies primarily and the physical body only secondarily. This is evidenced by the fact that, just as no destructive anatomical or structural changes can be found in the brains of those suffering from certain psychic types of insanity, neither can they be found in the tissues of the drug addict, even by our best pathologists. The fact that the chemical end-products of narcotic drugs are prac-

tically unknown, and our physiological chemists can find no trace of the drug in the excreta, is not at all surprising, because it has simply passed through the physical body into the astral world, whence its essence originated, leaving perhaps only a trace of its irritating passage in a slight inflammation of the liver and gall-bladder.

Other drugs which produce sleep also open the door into the invisible world and permit the consciousness to leave the body, but with less corroding and degenerating effects upon its psychic immunity.

As a matter of fact, nearly all the alkaloids and vital essences, as well as flavors, perfumes, etc., in all vegetation, are really ethereal substances from the invisible worlds materialized in the physical through the synthesizing power of the life-force of the plant and so temporarily manifesting on earth. All that really belongs to the physical world is the little that is left behind as ash when the plant is burned. All else comes from the invisible and returns again to its source.

The common fear of mankind of having anything to do with the disembodied is an instinct which has been a boon to the unenlightened masses of mankind in general, for it has acted as a factor in protecting its psychic immunity and has thus served an excellent purpose in the preservation of the race. But fear is dispersed by knowledge. And in these enlightened days, while fear still has its value for the vast mass of the unenlightened and less advanced, it must be overcome by the proper education of those who are ready to enter into new fields of consciousness. But there is still great danger unless this is done with a full knowledge of at least the basic laws of the realm to be invaded. Hence the promiscuous dabbling in psychic matters as a pastime or as a means of amusement and without proper instruction in its laws and dangers, is as dangerous as to let a group of children play unattended in the generator room of a giant electric plant.

Drug addiction can, therefore, be treated with a hope of permanent cure only by a recognition of its underlying psychic as well as physical factors. For even after apparent physical cure the victim is never safe until he is thoroughly drilled in watching for and recognizing the suggestions, both of his old associates, his environment, the drug peddlers, and the "irresistible impulse" of the disembodied, and, furthermore, has had his will developed and strengthened to the point where he can neutralize and overcome such suggestions in his own strength, or with the help of those higher powers and spiritual forces which are invoked through prayer and aspiration, and he should remain under control until he has proved such ability. This is the most important point in completing the permanent cure of the addict, for

it is doubtful if the etheric wall between the two worlds can be regenerated and rebuilt with sufficient stability to give unconscious psychic immunity.

Let me now pause to emphasize the statements made yesterday by Major Brewster, and confirmed to me personally by Doctor O'Connor. You will remember that these gentlemen are in charge of the Narcotic Section of the New York City Department of Correction, Major Brewster being warden and Doctor O'Connor being the medical expert of that institution. Since they are the heads of this department in the largest city of the world, they are probably the greatest living authorities on their aspect of this problem. And when they tell us, after an experience with twenty or thirty thousand patients coming under their treatment; when they tell us, as Major Brewster did yesterday, that as far as they know, out of that great mass or army only a few—I think he said five or six that he knew of, after the physical results had been cured and they gained thirty to forty pounds in weight, became robust in physical health—only five or six could survive temptation and relapse after they went back to the outer world where the drugs could be obtained. And why? These few, Major Brewster said, were among those who had only a slight addiction, whose cases were not chronic and who had not gone on to the enormous doses of the chronic users.

Now, what is the meaning back of such a statement as his—its significance? I hold that it absolutely confirms the contention of my thesis, because these were the cases which had not gone to the point where the power of will in the patient had become absolutely destroyed, so they were able, through the exercise of their will, decidedly to resist the inrush of the suggestions and temptations that come to the addict when he returns to his old environment. In other words, their psychic immunity had not been completely destroyed.

You will notice, if you study the program of this Conference, as remarkable thing: that the medical profession tell us that *there is no cure for the confirmed drug addict,* and there is not one proposition presented on the whole program of this Conference of a curative or constructive nature for the help of the addict. There is one paper, on a later day, presenting a remedy for the spread of addiction, perhaps, but not one for the cure of the addict. But in this paper I hope I have presented to you a constructive, practical, rational, and psychologically sound method of completing the cure and of *bridging that all-important gap between the physical cure and the psychic cure;* and that is by the proper instruction and control of the physically re-

generated person as to his psychological responsibility and his ability to resist psychic invasion and suggestion.

All drug cases, therefore, in my opinion, should be kept confined apart from society until they have been so trained and have so demonstrated their ability to maintain their psychic immunity and self-control under tempting conditions that they will not respond to the appeals made to them under such terrible circumstances.

Doctor HUBBARD: How long will that take?

Doctor CURTISS: It depends on the case and the amount of treatment.

Now, therefore, I take the liberty of presenting—and I hope that some delegate of this Conference will feel impelled to present this as a resolution—certain recommendations which I feel are not fanatical, but are sane and psychologically sound and non-controversial in character.

I, therefore, recommend that, in addition to whatever other means this Conference adopts in its educational program, it will include the necessary specific teaching as to these definite psychologic principles:

First: the power of suggestion and *the means of neutralizing* adverse suggestions;

Second: the personal responsibility of everyone, not only for his acts and words, *but also for his thoughts;*

Third: the necessity for conscious descrimination before accepting any suggestion or any thought and reacting to it, and

Fourth: the necessity for cultivating self-reliance and independence.

In closing, permit me to quote two stanzas of a well-known hymn:

"Down from their home on high,
Down through the starry sky,
Angels, descending, fly,
While the earth shaketh.
Roll they the stone away,
From where the Savior lay.
Out into glorious day
His way He taketh."

Let us pray that this Conference shall so invoke the uplifting and inspiring angelic forces of light, life, and power from the spiritual realms that they shall descend "down through the starry sky" of our unselfish thought for the salvation of mankind, while those earth-bound souls who traffic in the youth of the world shall tremble.

Understanding scientifically and precisely what we are doing, may the organized and psychologically planned world-wide campaign of narcotic education inaugurated by this Conference roll away the stone

of ignorance and prejudice which has so long imprisoned the higher, spiritual or Christ-consciousness, the Savior of mankind, that it may come forth from the tomb of materialism, as, free and unhampered, out into the glorious day of spiritual realization of the essential brotherhood and oneness of all mankind, "His way He taketh." Amen.

General Secretary HOBSON: This is a very remarkable paper to which we have listened. It is now open for discussion, but before the discussion begins, may I ask the Doctor one question?

In Los Angeles a perpetual revival goes on; I have found cured addicts at that revival who would go down amongst their fellow addicts in the same environment and remain cured—I don't know for how long. Have you any explanation for that: Having been cured in the revival and remaining cured after that?

Doctor CURTISS: I think a little serious consideration of my paper will give the answer. By the way: Such cases are the result of something that the medical profession cannot duplicate. The result is brought about, as I said, first through definite currents of higher spiritual force, and second by definite spiritual helpers who are positively invoked. They have been known to help build up the weakened will and to establish self-control. During that time they have helped to protect the unfortunate addict from obsessing entities, because he is conscious of that presence with him which will bring about his freedom from this slavery.

Doctor HUBBARD: So divorced, or at least not necessarily connected, are these four points that the speaker presented, so not connected with any mystic philosophy, that I am sure we can all agree to these four points. I am certain that we have no differences in regard to them. But there is a question about our joining forces with another kind of philosophy. Is it not true that the unnaturally depraved appetite within and the sinister temptations of the dope peddler are consorted to break down a man's resistance against that form of evil without invoking the power of disembodied spirits? I am sure, personally, I have not been able to accept that part of the matter, but I believe and feel certain that the unnatural, depraved appetite within gives an easy response to the temptation of the dope peddler, and I am sure we get the result without unnecessarily involving ourselves in a philosophy which we have never entertained. I do not think that we are called on to take up a new philosophy in order to practically deal with this problem. I am satisfied to take the speaker's word that if we think strongly, persistently, sensibly along the right line of right activity for a proper aim we can have it.

And by thinking strongly and consistently, perpetually, of a noble resolve, a high ideal, such as an amendment to the Constitution, we can have it, and that is the very thing I am asking.

This organization is founded for one sole purpose, that of education, to which I have always objected. Last night we went through that whole session on education. A paper by a leading speaker this afternoon gave me encouragement to believe that our purpose should be not only education, but agitation, consolidation, and by consolidation I mean a consolidation of all the processes and means by which this can be accomplished. Therefore, I plead with you today to enlarge our vision, not to accept necessarily a new mystic philosophy in order to curb this evil, but we should use every possible means to attain this purpose and, to that end, I think we should attack all the narcotic evils from the very time they emerged from the ground until they entered the veins of the victim, not only the growing, but the handling and the transportation and the buying and selling of the drug and narcotics, and we should study and seek to change all our laws in every way so that the evil will be defeated and discouraged. In other words, we should pattern after the Eighteenth Amendment, and, as I said last night—I think it can bear repeating—if the Anti-Saloon League had been organized with the sole purpose of education and not agitation or legislation, we would not have had the Eighteenth Amendment today; and the Eighteenth Amendment was a sort of education, when fifteen-sixteenths of the legislators of the United States ratified that amendment, so that we have that complete. Now, we have not completed all the work. Every man has not laid down his arms or acquiesced in the Eighteenth Amendment, but, so far as it has been developed, it has been a means of education and has completed its work in that respect; but I say that there never will be a time in all the history of the world, if you remain ten thousand years, that we can attain this object of destroying narcotic drugs and wiping out the narcotic evil by education alone. We need agitation, consolidation of all forces, as well as education. Therefore, I ask you to enlarge our scope and take up every proper means, and allow ourselves the liberty, by our organization, to use every proper means to combat this evil and eradicate from the face of the earth the terrible scourge that now menaces it.

Doctor CURTISS: I call attention of the Conference to the fact that I have not asked the Conference to subscribe to any new psychic philosophy at all, but simply to more firmly establish certain fundamental psychological educational principles. I merely used the psychic philosophy to give you a rational and scientific understanding of what takes place, both physically and psychically, in drug addiction,

and what is necessary to perfect a cure. Now, as to the naturally depraved tendencies of mortal man producing addicts, it cannot be. Even naturally depraved mortals must actually take the narcotic, and that is what breaks down the psychic immunity and will of the subject. And so he proceeds with his self-indulgence; he proceeds with his woeful violation of spiritual law, and there is a consequent destruction of all will power and a realization of his utter failure to cope with any situation that he is brought face to face with.

Dr. PATRICK J. WARD: In looking over the program of the Conference it seems to be rather remarkable that Dr. Curtiss is the only one to deal with drug addiction from the psychological standpoint. While it is essential, in a Conference of this kind, to exchange practical data and experiences in dealing with narcotic drugs and their unfortunate victims, yet it would appear most helpful to study the mental processes of the addict before and after addiction and to understand the mental background which has been preparing over a long or short period for the ravages of narcotic drugs.

One thing is clear: modern criminology, as it is expounded by Prof. Harry Elmer Barnes, Thomas Mott Osborne, and others, holds out no hope for the drug addict. Experienced men like Major Brewster, Gerhard Kuhne, and Doctor O'Connor will bear me out in this. This new criminology and the psychology behind it is particularly fatal in the case of the drug addict. It takes the position that the criminal and the drug addict cannot help themselves, that they are not free moral agents, that the doctrine of free will is a discarded theory, that environment and hereditary causes are the main, if not the only, factors in the makeup of these delinquents.

On the other hand, we have the testimony of men like Doctor O'Connor, of many years' experience among some 25,000 addicts, that medicine has no cure for the drug addict—that he is not a psychopath.

Where, then, do we stand? The new morality and the new criminology have nothing to offer the drug addict. Medicine has nothing to offer. There is only one other possible attitude. Let us treat the drug addict as a human being, as a responsible agent, with a soul made in the image and likeness of his Creator, and to whom he is accountable for his acts. That is the only solution in harmony with the facts of social experience.

In other words, the solution is to be found in control from the inside rather than the outside. Self-discipline is what we must teach men. This is not only the direct solution, but it rests plainly on the shoulders of this Conference and its organization and methods, which are, first of all, educational. We have to educate our educators. We

have to educate children. We have to educate parents. Self-control and discipline must be taught children from their earliest years. The child who is not so taught is the potential drug addict and the potential criminal. We must warn our educators that they must recognize a definite authoritative morality if they are to continue to be responsible for the moral well-being of our children. We must warn parents that they are accountable for every moment of their children's lives until such time as children are capable of being their own moral guides, and the value of that guidance depends largely on the control the parent has exercised. And as for the children themselves—men and women of the future, for whose well-being we are gathered here today—if we are to justify ourselves at all, we must get to the very root of life and make them see in a way they shall never forget that their patriotism, their own happiness, and their value in the world at all depend primarily on spiritual values and on their accountability to conscience and to God for every thought, word, and action.

If men and women of tomorrow are disciplined to regard life in this way, there will be less and less demand for thrills and excitements, and less evidence of that morbidity of mind which draws so much attention to the works of the underworld, contact with which is an inevitable result of narcotic drugs.

With such aspects of life gradually eliminated, character will become more stable and there will be, in consequence, less demand for the effects produced by narcotic drugs, such as the deadening of all moral sense in order to commit crime, and the craving for sensuous pleasure, which is productive of crime.

Psychology, we must clearly understand, is the science of the soul, and all applied psychology must conform to this conception. When we realize what this means and implies, we recognize the value of psychology in its true sense in ridding the world of drug addiction. Withont this recognition the task is foredoomed to failure.

Doctor CURTISS: I now move the four points I presented:

> First: the power of suggestion and *the means of neutralizing* adverse suggestions;
> Second: the personal responsibility of everyone, not only for his acts and words, *but also for his thoughts;*
> Third: the necessity for conscious discrimination before accepting any suggestion or any thought and reacting to it, and
> Fourth: the necessity for cultivating self-reliance and independence.

Doctor HUBBARD: I second the motion.

General Secretary HOBSON: The Resolution is referred to Committee No. 1.

(*Thereupon adjournment was taken.*)

Fourth Session, Tuesday, July Sixth

The fourth session of the First World Conference on Narcotic Education convened in Philadelphia, Tuesday, July 6, 1926, at 8:00 o'clock p. m.

Director General Owens presided.

The invocation was pronounced by Brigadier-General Underwood of the Salvation Army.

The entire session was devoted to a further consideration of the Constitution for a Permanent World Conference on Narcotic Education.

General Secretary Hobson proceeded with the reading of the proposed Constitution, and Article III, *Meetings,* was considered paragraph by paragraph and, on motions duly made and seconded, was adopted as recommended by the Agenda Council.

(*At 10:35 o'clock p. m. the fourth session of the Conference adjourned.*)

Fifth Session, Wednesday, July Seventh, 1926—2:30 *P. M.*

The fifth session of the First World Conference on Narcotic Education convened in Philadelphia, Wednesday, July 7, 1926, at 2:30 o'clock p. m.

Director General OWENS: The Conference will be in order.

I have the honor to introduce to you Dr. Wilmer Krusen, Director of Health of the city of Philadelphia, vice-president of Temple University, who will preside at the afternoon session in the place of Senator Lawrence D. Tyson, called to Tennessee upon the adjournment of Congress.

Dr. KRUSEN: I will call upon Rev. L. C. Washburn, rector of Old Christ Church, Philadelphia, to pronounce the invocation.

The Rev. L. C. WASHBURN: Oh God, the Father of all mankind, who art ever seeking and reclaiming Thy wayward children, and who dost call us to mutual service in overcoming evil and advancing the common weal, we yield Thee high praise and hearty thanks for all that Thou hast done and are doing for the children of man.

Without Thee our labor is but lost, while with Thee thy little ones go forth as the mighty. Look favorably, we beseech Thee, upon all enterprises undertaken in accordance with Thy will, and particularly upon that committed to this Conference on Narcotic Education. Grant to its members clear vision, wisdom in council, patience, courage and abundant success on their urgent errand.

Mindful of the debt we owe through Thee to the patriotic fathers who, 150 years ago, delivered this nation from the tyrant, may we with a like valor confront the subtler tyrannies and dangers that beset our generation. Emancipate our times from sordidness and sin. Deliver us from indifference and inefficiency in the struggle for better living. Direct and keep true all to whom we entrust office. Enlighten and animate us with a passion for truth and beauty and goodness; and set up amongst us the Kingdom of Him who taught us when we pray to say: Our Father who art in Heaven, hallowed be Thy name. Thy Kingdom come, Thy will be done, on earth as it is in Heaven. Give us this day our daily bread and forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive those who trespass against us. Lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil. For Thine is the Kingdom and the power and the glory forever and ever. Amen.

Dr. KRUSEN: It gives me a great deal of pleasure to welcome the First World Conference on Narcotic Education to the city of Philadelphia. You have your hand on a problem of great magnitude, and one which requires most urgent attention and earnest study on the

part of everyone associated with your great cause. Our department here in Philadelphia has given much attention to the subject of narcotics and of their use, particularly among the unfortunate victims who come to our attention through the agencies of penal institutions. We are alarmed and appalled by the migration of the drug addict to points of easy access to drugs. It seems unbelievable that there should be so many avenues and channels through which the addict may acquire his deadly poison, for, after all, it is a deadly poison, and when we consider that one in every hundred, or one in every one hundred and ten of the inmates of our institutions are addicted to this great evil, it is most astounding.

Occasionally we find those who offer maudlin sympathy, sentiment, toward the purveyors of this product. I think that every addict is a potential criminal, particularly when driven to the point where crime is necessary in order to procure the drug. There is a direct relationship between prohibition and the drug addict, and there is a direct relationship between those two great evils and prostitution. It will astonish you, no doubt, to learn that in the house of correction, for instance, among 300 prostitutes, we found 40 per cent drug addicts.

Judge McDevitt states—and he is no idle talker on such a subject as narcotics; he is an authority on the question—that "drug addicts are found in every walk of life and in every locality." Throughout the world there is a marked tendency to convert others to the drug habit. That is a peculiar slant that the drug addict has: He knows his secret and he knows that others may become apprised of it, and it is his firm intention and desire to convert others to the habit, so that there will not be the ignomy thrown over him that comes from the better class citizen who is not so depraved.

But what will you do in this fight? We have definite information, authoritative records, to the effect that the drug ring, the purveyors of narcotics, keep an actual account of the commitments of their "customers," and they meet their victims at the prison gates when the sentences expire. Now, if we had been just as ready to meet those victims at the door of the prison, if our churches and Big Brother clubs and women's organizations had been just as active to meet and greet them and help them as they left penal institutions, possibly we would have done much good in the reduction of this great evil.

Rigorous law enforcement is necessary in addition to all other activities; education of the public in regard to the extent and the effect of the evil is of the utmost importance. A certain degree of responsi-

bility rests on the medical profession, and it is to be deplored that more physicians do not exercise greater care and caution in the administration of the first dose of narcotics or sedatives; strict care should be exercised in the treatment of all narcotic cases, and, with respect to the degenerate type, we must pursue relentlessly the war on the drug peddler, the drug smuggler, and, above all, upon the brains of the drug ring. The men and women who sell, without conscience, the drugs to these unfortunates sell their very soul and sell their drugs simply to make money.

We must support the institutions for the care of these unfortunates by sane persons.

This subject is a matter of public health, and we need the co-operation of all of the agencies—social, press, pulpit, platform, men's clubs and women's clubs—in our campaign of education.

Let us turn on the light, so that the thoughtful public may realize the menace of this evil to America. It is an insidious menace, and one which should be brought clearly to the mind of the American public, that it may be awakened to a realization of its responsibility not only to the society of America, but to the manhood and womanhood of the entire world.

Now, we will devote our next half hour to inspirational remarks.

Dr. HUBBARD: Is a resolution in order?

Doctor KRUSEN: That may be offered in committee, I believe.

Dr. Washburn, have you a few words?

REMARKS OF REV. L. C. WASHBURN,

Rector of Old Christ Church, Philadelphia

I doubt, Mr. Chairman, that I ought to add anything to the expert testimony that you will want to offer from those of you who have been preparing to address the meeting.

I do want to take this opportunity to congratulate you upon the courageous stand that you have taken on this question of narcotic drugs in Philadelphia. I know that the people of Philadelphia are proud of you, Doctor Krusen, and I wish to say to this Conference that if throughout the municipalities of the United States there were public officers of your type the peace and the safety of our nation would be in capable hands.

I want to take this opportunity of saying to you that we of the churches of Philadelphia are solidly behind your leadership.

Members of the Conference, I do not know that I should dare to

trust myself to extemporaneously say anything about the details of your world-wide vision or to suggest anything that will help you in your fight to combat one of the most subtle and deadly evils that shackles the race. I do feel at least privileged to invoke the blessing of God on the enterprise of our minds and hands, and pledge the intelligent co-operation of the members of the churches in this community in what you have before you. It is one of the great causes, as perhaps you know, in the heart and mind of our religious representatives, and most prominently among the workers in it is the Right Reverend Bishop Brent. The subject is very near to his heart. We are particularly proud of his leadership; he has had a world of experience in the Far East, and has come in contact with that angle, and has come back with a knowledge of it that could only be acquired there; he is spending and there is being spent, every ounce of energy and effort that can be spared to arouse us to an understanding of the magnitude of the problem, of the urgency for our getting back of just such a program as yours.

I am known here as an individual who represents one of the most interesting historical centers in Philadelphia. We shall be with you to see that the traditions of American history shall go hand in hand with your noble cause.

Doctor KRUSEN: Are there any other responses?

REMARKS OF BISHOP WILLIAM D. JOHNSON

African Methodist Episcopal Church

I come as a representative of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, a body with 800,000 members and possibly a million followers. While we may not be as far advanced in our knowledge of this question as those of you who have given it the study it ought to have, I come, in behalf of my denomination, to pledge our support in this movement and to say that it will do all it can to help stamp out these evils.

(*Doctor Krusen relinquished the chair to the Director General.*)

Director General OWENS: Are there further responses? If not, are there motions or resolutions to be offered at this time?

Dr. HUBBARD: I have a resolution which I think is essential and on which we should take action in order to clarify our position here today. The resolution is as follows:

RESOLUTION

"In order to make clear our position as an organization, as to the precise and legitimate field of our labors which we have undertaken, and in order to clarify the situation, in this respect, before the public,

"*Be it Resolved:* That it is the sense of this meeting that this permanent Conference is not, as an organization, primarily concerned in combating such narcotics as tobacco and alcoholic beverages, but ever stands militantly opposed to all other narcotics of a habit-forming nature, and of these it excepts their medicinal, surgical, and scientific use."

Director General OWENS: That will be referred to the appropriate committee.

I will now turn the meeting over to Captain Hobson.

General Secretary HOBSON: The Committee will be in order.

Before proceeding with the papers on today's program, we will read the minutes of yesterday's conference and of the conference held on Monday.

(*The minutes were read and, on motion duly made and seconded, were approved.*)

General Secretary HOBSON: The first paper to be presented this afternoon is on

COOPERATION OF STATE POLICE

By Major M. O. Kimberling, Superintendent, State Police of New Jersey

It will be recalled that during the Conference here yesterday, the Chairman made mention of the fact that the greatest representation at this Conference was by members of the medical profession, members of the church organizations and members of the educational institutions of the country. It was also most generally agreed that education in the use of narcotics was a great deal more important than legislation, and it was further agreed that legislation was necessary. It was also learned that many of the States had a great deal of legislation on this subject. Now, if legislation is necessary to make laws to assist in the proper control of the use of narcotics, then it would seem to me that this Conference has perhaps neglected some of its important functions when it failed to have the police organizations of the country properly represented and taking the proper interest in this Conference, for if we need laws to assist in the control of narcotic drugs, then we must need the enforcement organizations to cooperate in the proper enforcement of such laws.

It is my thought that perhaps the best way to come to an understand-

ing as to how best the State police can cooperate with the World Conference on Narcotic Education is, first, to outline the duties of the members of this department as prescribed by the law creating it. Then second, the extent of the training and preparation of these men in carrying out their duties. Third, the distribution of these men over the State of New Jersey, and fourth, the cooperation that we may expect from your Conference in properly educating these men on gathering evidence on narcotics.

First, the following is a copy of that part of the law, which prescribes the duties of the members of the New Jersey State Police:

"It shall be the duty of the members of the State police to be peace officers of the State, and they are authorized and empowered to prevent crime, to pursue and apprehend offenders and to obtain legal evidence necessary to insure the conviction in the courts of such offenders; to execute any lawful warrant or order of arrest issued against any person or persons for any violation of the law, to make arrests without warrant for violations of the law committed in their presence, and for felonies committed the same as are or may be authorized by law for other peace officers; to give first aid to the injured, to succor the helpless, and to have in general the same powers and authority as those conferred by law upon police officers and constables. They shall be subject to the call of the Governor, and are empowered to cooperate with any other department or authority of the State or locality in detecting crime, apprehending criminals and preserving the law and order throughout the State and to act as wardens in the protection of the forests, the fish and game of the State, and as inspectors of motor vehicles; provided, that the State police shall be employed primarily in the furnishing of adequate police protection to the inhabitants of the rural sections of the State; and provided, further, that the State police shall not be used as a posse in any municipality having a regularly organized police force, except when ordered by the Governor to do so, upon the request of the governing body thereof.

"The superintendent of State police may, with the approval of the Governor, and if, in his opinion, the detective work of the State police so demands, create a State Detective Bureau, under his immediate supervision, which shall maintain facilities for the detection of crime by the State police, and shall cooperate with and afford central information and finger prints and other records for the various counties; and to that end the superintendent may, with the approval of the Governor, utilize the services of not more than five of the members

of the State police force as assistant State detectives; provided, that the superintendent shall have first given a special examination to determine the qualification and experience of applicants for detective work."

Second, in the selection of men for the Department of State Police, and taking into consideration the many duties of various kinds that these men have to perform, we realize that we should have a very high type of young men for this service. Therefore, each is required to submit an application signed by three reputable citizens, who have known him for at least one year. Then they are required to pass an examination consisting of five parts: a mental test, a medical test. physical test, a structural test, and an oral test. The oral test consists of an interview with the superintendent and deputy superintendent to assist in determining whether the man is a proper type for our service. All men are required to pass each of these tests before appointment to the State police and before appointment, their names are sent out over the State to our various troopers and a personal investigation of each applicant is made in the vicinity in which he lives to further determine his character and habits in that vicinity. At our last examination, there were five men eliminated after this investigation was conducted. It is further realized that these men should have a specific training to qualify them for this work and we select from those men who have passed the examination, the number needed to fill our quota and they are ordered to our school in Trenton for three months' period of training. The first two or three weeks of this training is devoted mostly to elementary work and to making these men familiar with the rules and regulations and ideals of our organization. We try to make each man feel that he is a part of this organization and that each thing that he does carries its vital effect upon the organization and that each thing that the organization does carries its vital effect upon him. In the second part of this training period, which we might refer to as the power period, we train them in their powers. We develop their skill. We give them a rather extensive course in law and under this subject teach them the State crimes act; the motor vehicle laws; the fish and game and forestry laws. We give them each a brief course in the rules of evidence, rules of court procedure and the laws of arrest, and other subjects of an elementary legal nature, as will give them that basic and fundamental knowledge of a law that they must have in carrying on this kind of work. We give them a course in research and under this heading we teach them

state geography, state history and the state social and economic problems, the subject of political economy, the organization and expansion of other states and municipal police organizations, and other things of general information such as are necessary in this kind of work. We also take up the physical training and development of the men. They are required to run, take calisthenics and setting-up exercises and gymnasium work, boxing, wrestling, jiu-jitsu, and etc. Then we take up the subject of musketry. Under this heading they are given a brief course in the use of the rifle, riot guns and tear gas bombs, and they are given a very extensive course in the use of the revolver, which we consider their most important arm. Then we advance into the third period which we might refer to as the responsibility period. During this time we try to impress these men with their responsibilities and their obligations and the proper application of their many and varied powers. We do this by entering on a course of lectures, calling in as lecturers those men who have learned through their own personal experience the obligation and responsibility of law enforcement. We have members from the Attorney General's Department, the Motor Vehicle Department, County Prosecutors' Office, County Detectives and officials from other States and municipal police organizations.

At the end of this course, each man is required to pass his examination before he is turned to duty as a trooper. After passing the examinations at the completion of three months' training period they are assigned to the various troops in the different sections of the State. After being assigned to their troops, they are required to work with an experienced man from 10 to 15 days before they are allowed to do patrol work by themselves, and we feel that they have been given all necessary instructions to properly prepare them for their work on the road.

Third, the New Jersey State Police organization consists of three troops: "A" Troop, "B" Troop, and Headquarters' Troop. The State is divided into three sections and each troop is allotted its section to police. Each troop is commanded by a captain and lieutenant. Each troop area is divided into zones with a sergeant and corporal in charge of each zone, and each zone has a number of substations consisting of from one to three troopers. There are about thirty-five different stations covering the entire State, including the troop headquarters, zone headquarters and sub-stations. These stations are on an average of about twenty miles apart and are all accessible by good roads and telephone communication. Therefore, it is possible to have

a troop in any section of the State within approximately a half hour's time.

Fourth, taking into consideration the training that the members of this department have had and the distribution and accessibility to the various parts of the State, it is thought that perhaps they could be of a great deal of assistance in the way of cooperation in handling the narcotic situation, if they were properly instructed along these lines. These men have not received any instructions in narcotics and it would probably be necessary to have instruction in some way reach all of the men that are now in the service and to put the information in the hands of our instructors at the training school, so that all of the recruits in the future would be properly instructed to carry on this work.

Our men have been called on in a number of cases to work with men from the Government, in assisting in running down cases of narcotic drugs or in corraling addicts, and we have helped in a number of these cases, and helped to get convictions; and, while we have had no instructions of any source outside of what we receive in our work with the Government, our men have done some very good work, and we have lost three or four of our men through that; they have left our organization and gone with the Government; and I believe there is a great deal to accomplish in getting the assistance of the State police on this subject.

General Secretary HOBSON: The Chair wishes to assure the Major that the co-operation of the police is most earnestly desired, and that we did issue invitations to them to be here. We have had many responses, though not as many as we hoped, and we expect to develop the requisite contact between our organization and the State police. We hope to receive the hearty co-operation of the constabulary and the police of the State of Pennsylvania, and throughout our country, and all countries. We invoke the co-operation of the Major as a member of the special committee for that purpose, to which I now appoint him.

Discussion is now in order.

Dr. HUBBARD: If this violation of the drug law is quite extensive, I would like to ask the Major what means he has of ascertaining the probable evidence, so that we laymen may be able to understand or to have our eyes opened to the addict. What evidence of violation of the law could we observe, and what evidence have the police, and what measures do they use to detect it? Do they go after these men by search, or how do they find out the violators of the law, and

how do they work? We would like to have some of the evidence that appears to them as conclusive evidence of violations.

Major KIMBERLING: With reference to that, I believe I stated that the New Jersey State Police had never been instructed in the proper detection of the use of narcotic drugs; it is almost impossible to answer that. While I believ that most of the municipal police organizations throughout the country have gone into that quite extensively, you will find that the State police have not gone into it with that degree of thoroughness.

Mr. HOWARD CLARK BARBER (*Society for the Prevention of Crime*): I do not know that I can answer the question, but I can qualify rather the reason why the Major cannot answer it. As a rule, the narcotic problem is not one that is prolific throughout the sparsely settled districts, and that is the reason that the State police generally have no intensive plan with respect to it, and why they have not been specifically instructed in it. On the other hand, large *city* police departments do have an anti-narcotic division and, I suppose, what the gentleman wants to know, is how the police catch the crook or the narcotic dealer; and I can state that I think, as a matter of general knowledge, it is only when someone tells the police who the narcotic addict or peddler is that the police get them. They have to get the leads as they do on the representations of somebody in the know, who knows more than the policeman knows generally, and who tells the police who and where the fellows are, so that the police do not actually work with any experienced grasp of the problem. That is about the way it is done.

I am not surprised that Major Kimberley cannot tell us the details as to that. There is no way of detecting the average drug addict on the street. You have to be told who they are, and where they are, and be right there at the time to catch them, and if you know these things you can make your arrest.

Major KIMBERLING: I would like to thank the gentleman for explaining this. I believe I outlined the way the most police organizations have operated all over the State. Therefore, it seems to me it would be a wonderful thing for the State police to be instructed on these lines, and for the State police to co-operate with the municipal police organizations in running down this situation throughout the State. The municipal police departments and organizations may find that a certain drug market is being operated in his municipality, and it may lead to some other municipality, and they have no jurisdiction outside of their own. If they have the State police

working with them, they can run it down through these various municipalities, irrespective of local jurisdiction.

Major EDWARD W. KUNATH, *Detroit Police Department:* I do not know that I understood the question correctly, but I interpret that the State police officer wants to know how to make an arrest, or some gentleman wanted to know how to arrest peddlers, and how they are detected.

That comes right back to what you people are here for. Education is the principal thing for police officers. I dare say, in the city of Philadelphia today, seventy-five percent of the police officers do not know anything about narcotics. That is true of Detroit, the city that I represent, and of practically every other police office in the world. The police officers have had no opportunity to learn anything about the drug addict or anything about narcotic drugs. That is why, I believe, we had this Conference, and are trying to get together to educate these people so that it will be as easy for good citizens to detect a drug addict as it is for police officers.

Police officers, working in this particular kind of work can readily detect a drug addict, and it is true that we depend a great deal on stool pigeons, as we call them. That is a fact. We need them. In some instances they are paid to run down great dope peddlers. In a great many other instances, particularly my town, where we are trying to help the addict, the addict himself volunteers this information, brings it to us, and assists us in every manner possible to run down the drug peddler.

We police officers, in enforcing the narcotic law, are bent on removing as much drug from the market as possible, arresting as many people who are peddling drugs as possible, and trying to cure as many poor, unfortunate drug addicts as possible.

Knowing where a dope peddler is and "getting him right" are two different things. As an illustration, about a month or two ago, two of my men overheard a conversation over a telephone, in a telephone booth, between a buyer and a peddler. Arrangements were made to deliver two ounces of morphine to the buyer. The officers waited until the morphine was delivered, and one was a little over anxious and stepped out a little too fast, and the peddler began to run, and ran down a flight of stairs and threw something out of his hands. One officer caught him and told the other officer to go into the basement and pick up the package. The officer went down, and picked up the only package that was in the basement, and it was found to contain two ounces of morphine. The case was lost in court through

a technicality. The officer could not prove that the package that the other officer brought back was the same package that left the drug peddler's hands. A week later two other officers overheard another buyer call this same peddler and ask for an ounce of morphine. This next was delivered in an automobile. The automobile pulled up to the place to deliver it and the officer stepped out to grab it, and they started the car, and one officer jumped on the car, fired a shot on the way, but in the meantime the peddler threw a package out of the window of the car, and, when the officer finally got him to stop, he turned around and picked up the only package lying in the street, and that was a package of morphine, and that case was lost because the officer could not prove that the package he saw go out of the window was the package that was in the possession of this man.

I think this Conference can do a whole lot of good in revamping the laws and making it easier for the enforcement officer. He is trying to eliminate the drug from the market and to help the unfortunate addicts, and he should be supported.

General Secretary HOBSON: That is very illuminating.

We will hear further from Captain Kunauth tomorrow.

If there is no further discussion we will proceed to the next paper, which deals with

NARCOTIC DRUGS IN MEXICO

By DON BASILIO BULNES, *Mexican Consul, at Philadelphia*

Personally, and in my capacity as a representative of the Mexican Government to the First World Conference on Narcotic Education, I greatly appreciate the kind invitation of Captain Hobson, Secretary General, to present before you a brief review of what has been done in Mexico for defending society against the universal enemy.

The first step taken, in dealing with narcotic drugs, is by means of legislation and enforcement of law; therefore, the importation of narcotic drugs into Mexico is prohibited. Only under a special permit, issued for each individual case, is importation allowed; and this, after carefully considering a previous application made by the interested party to the Department of Public Health.

The list of narcotic drugs whose importation is prohibited includes the following: Opium in rough state, powdered opium, extract of opium, cocaine, its salts and derivatives, coca leaves, opium poppy, morphine and its derivatives, excepting codeine and dionine.

The importation of this kind of drugs is allowed only through

six ports of the Republic, which are: Progreso and Vera Cruz on the Gulf of Mexico; La Paz and Mazatlan on the Pacific Ocean, and Nogales and Laredo on the border of the United States. Licenses for these importations are issued only to pharmacists, provided they meet the following requirements: keep a special book clearly showing the date of entry of the narcotic, name of seller, name of purchaser, number of prescriptions containing narcotics and its proportions, and, finally, the quantity on hand at the close of business each day; that is, a daily balance of transactions, ready for inspection, which is made at least every week by agents from the Department of Public Health, who affix their signature in every instance.

Preparations or proprietary medicines containing any of the substances mentioned may be imported without special permit if previous chemical analysis is made and shows that they do not contain more than two per cent opium, or one per cent extract of opium, or two-tenths per cent of morphine, its salts and derivatives or two per cent of coca leaves, or two per cent extract of coca. In this case the customs authorities furnish the Department of Public Health with a monthly report showing the destination of these products, quantities, and so forth.

Co-operation of Mexican consuls requires a special consular invoice showing no other medicines or merchandise, but the narcotic medicines exclusively. This document is executed only when accompanied by a certificate from the proper authorities of the country from which the drugs are being exported, stating the consent and approval of the government to the exportation of narcotics mentioned on the invoice; likewise, it must be accompanied by the license to import from the Department of Public Health of Mexico, this license being kept on the consulate files.

If the substances imported are not removed from the customs house within six months, they are auctioned as per specifications of the Department of Public Health to bidders authorized by it.

Rewards are given to persons informing, and to customs agents seizing contraband opium, Indian hay in any of its forms, heroin or its salts and derivatives.

Smuggling into Mexico of the products requiring a permit, or of those exceeding the proportions fixed for them, or introducing them at a point of entry other than the ones mentioned, is not only punishable as far as the violators are concerned, but the customs employees are also responsible.

When said drugs have no consular invoice, the importer is liable, and a fine of four times the duty on the drugs is imposed.

It is strictly prohibited to use the mails in sending these kinds of medicines and drugs.

Two years ago I took part in an anti-dope campaign, conducted along the Mexican-American border; several lectures were delivered, and thousands of pamphlets, printed in Spanish, were distributed.

Stupefiant drugs, which have no use in medicine, or which are seldom used for medicinal purposes, are absolutely prohibited, and violators are heavily penalized; this is the case with *canabis Indica,* or "Indian hay." In Mexico it is used by the lowest and worst type of people, and for that reason, perhaps, is the cause of many crimes. The great difficulty for enforcing the law, with regards to this *canabis Indica* or hasheesh, is the facility for its cultivation, as it grows almost in any climate and almost anywhere, even in flower pots.

All the other stupefiant drugs are imported. In spite of legislation and its enforcement, in spite of the watchfulness of the police and the care of the customs authorities, there is an obstacle that cannot be overcome—the skill displayed by smugglers, which seems to have no limits. That is why I think that legislation is only a part of the campaign against this enemy of mankind, and that education will do the rest.

General Secretary HOBSON: The paper is open to discussion, and we would be glad to have the Doctor enlighten us in this regard: During the Conference, a delegate stated that the culture of the poppy, the opium poppy, had been started in Mexico, just across the border from Arizona. Are you posted on the matter of whether the poppy will grow there and whether, if it will, the laws of Mexico will be adequate to suppress it, and, in that line can you, Doctor, give us any enlightenment on the coca plant indigenous to the west coast of South America, whether that grows or can be cultivated extensively in Mexico?

Don BULNES: Yes, I will try to do so, with much pleasure.

I have heard that the cultivation of the opium poppy was attempted on the west coast of Mexico; and, south of Sonora, there is a big colony of Chinamen, and they intend to start that cultivation down there; but that was stopped by the government; it is absolutely prohibited, and, further, not only is the cultivation of the poppy, the opium poppy prohibited, but so, also, is the importation of the opium poppy. The manufacture of opium is prohibited in Mexico.

Incidentally, I have heard also of the attempt to cultivate these

narcotic drug-producing plants in Central Park, in New York. So, in a place favored with such marvelous police protection as you have in New York, is it to be wondered that down in Mexico, in the desolation of our state there, that men can succeed in growing things against the law, and that the opium poppy can be cultivated there in defiance of the law? It is really unlawful in Mexico to cultivate, import, export, or manufacture opium.

Now, regarding the coca plant, I know that it is true that across in Peru and Bolivia it grows, and from these countries it is exported into Germany, especially; I understand almost exclusively, where they manufacture the cocaine and all the derivatives from the cocaine, as far as I know.

I have no knowledge that the tree is being cultivated in Mexico, but maybe it grows in Mexico, too, in certain parts where the climate is favorable to it; but, so far as I know, there is no coca tree in Mexico that is cultivated on any large scale.

I have heard this coca is used by the natives, or rather by the Indians of Peru, because when they are hungry they eat the coca leaves and they can stand two days or more without eating any other kind of food or obtaining any other nourishment.

That is not because the coca feeds them, however, it is because it has great stimulating properties, and, no doubt, from that the habit of narcotic drug use is cultivated.

Mr. BARBER: I have read that the Indians' use of the coca leaf, the chewing of it as you state, is for them not at all serious or harmful, being in the shape of leaves. Is that a fact?

Don BULNES: I have not made personal observations of that. I have never been in Peru, but, from what I have heard, apparently there is not a great deal of harm from that. However, I have made no personal observations on that ground. I think, gentlemen, there is a representative here from Peru, who can give us more information about that, Mr. Garrett.

Mr. GREGARIO GARRETT (*Bolivia*): With regard to that reference concerning coca leaves, I believe ninety per cent of physicians say it is harmful to chew, and the other ten per cent say it is not harmful. I do know that two millions of Indians in the highlands of Peru and Bolivia—and possibly three million—make use of the coca leaf as part of their daily diet, and, as a result of the use of the leaf they frequently chew it with a little potash to get the coca out of it, and they are so accustomed to the use of the leaf that they

will sometimes refrain from the eating of ordinary meals in order to get the coca leaf, for they work for so small a compensation that they prefer to spend their money for the leaf rather than for their daily bread.

As to the harmful effects, I believe they have been over-exaggerated in connection with the chewing of the leaf; but there is no doubt in my mind that that method should be considered from an educational standpoint by this Conference.

Mr. BARBER: The Society for the Prevention of Crime, with which I am associated, recently conducted a campaign in the interest of the protection of the public from crime, and in connection with that came in contact with the work of Dr. Lichtenstein, physician at the Tombs Prison in New York City, and he has for a good many years administered narcotics there to those arrested, where they required it. I have not come here to advocate the measures of Dr. Lichtenstein, or to advertise him or his ideas. I believe thoroughly in his sincerity, but in a paper that he wrote and which I have read, he took up at length the narcotic question, and I would like to include his paper in the record.

General Secretary HOBSON: I think it would be well to incorporate that paper in the record.

THIRTEEN YEARS' OBSERVATION ON DRUG ADDICTION AT THE TOMBS PRISON

By DR. PERRY M. LICHTENSTEIN

Resident Physician, Tombs Prison, New York City

Addiction to narcotic drugs has become so prevalent and the effects of these drugs on the mind and body are so pronounced that it seems to me that unless something is accomplished in the near future to solve the problem, this country will find it almost impossible to remedy the situation. Reports of some Government officials to the effect that there are less than one hundred thousand addicts in the United States is sheer nonsense. It is impossible to estimate the number of unfortunates. In the first place, there is no system of registration of addicts. The nearest we come to that is in our prisons where it is possible to obtain information from those incarcerated. In private life it is impossible to obtain such facts. Criminal addicts are in the minority. The greater number of addicts are to be found among the middle and social classes. Registration of addicts was at one time

attempted in New York State and it proved a farce. Not a single rich drug addict registered. Practically no doctors, nurses, actors and actresses or other professional people registered. Why? Because the average addict is ashamed of his addiction. The great majority of addicts obtain their drugs from the peddler of narcotics and surely such addicts cannot be expected to register. There is a definite reason why the addict obtains his drug from this source. The status of addiction as concerns treatment is simply deplorable. Doctors refuse to treat addicts because they fear that they may violate the Harrison Law. Many a doctor has been sent to Atlanta—true, the majority deserved imprisonment, but, on the other hand, it has had a deterrent effect on the honest practitioner. Ambulatory treatment is forbidden and very few addicts care to give up business and enter a sanitarium. Such institutions charge exorbitant prices and many addicts cannot afford to enter these places. Let me cite an actual case—"J. T." was a bookkeeper earning fifty dollars a week. He was married. Several years ago he became addicted to the use of drugs, through evil associations. This happened before his marriage. He spent on an average of three dollars a day for his drug and both he and his wife had a hard time to keep going. His wife said, "J, why don't you take treatment? Go see Dr. S. and I'm sure he will help you." The only person that knew of "J's" addiction was his wife. "J" decided to follow his wife's advice and went to see Dr. "S." The doctor said, "I'm sorry, but my hands are tied. You'll have to enter a sanitarium and I'll treat you there." "J" inquired as to the cost and was told that it was fifty dollars a week, payable four weeks in advance, and two hundred dollars for the doctor's fee. Of course "J" could not meet these terms and he told the doctor so. The doctor suggested that he go to the Police Department and ask for treatment. This woudl mean that "J" who had never committed a crime, would be sent to the Island for his cure. "J" did what one would expect. He decided to keep his position, support his wife and continue getting his supply from the peddler.

"The early production of opium in New Hampshire was reported at the 13th annual meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association by Mr. Henckman, who stated that during the War of 1812, when opium was very scarce, some parties produced it in New Hampshire and sold the product at from $10 to $12 per pound. It was of very good quality but later, after a market had been established, the producers manufactured a very good-looking article which however, was very inferior in quality. (Proc. Am. Ph. 13:51, 1865.)"

Further on we read:

"Mr. J. Green, in an article published in the 'Transactions of the Society for the Promotion of Useful Arts in the State of New York' (Vol. 3, p. 74, 1814) says, 'In our neighborhood at Niskenna and Lebanon the Society of Shakers raised the Papaver Somniferum and they have supplied this city (Albany) for a short time with opium, some of which was little inferior to that imported from the Levant or the East Indies. Dr. Rickertson, of Dutchess County, in this State, also cultivated the poppy to advantage. From one plant he procured seven grains of opium. A particular account of his successes will be found in the first volume of our Transactions (Vol. 1, p. 264). As far north as New Hampshire, Dr. Spalding prepared this gum from the true opium poppy (Papaver Album) and also from the common poppy of the garden.'

"Dr. Alexander Jones in a letter dated Lexington, Ga., July 15, 1830 and published in the 'Southern Agriculturist' (Vol. 3, pp. 567-571, 1830), states that he secured poppy seed from Dr. G. W. Carpenter, of Philadelphia, in March, 1830, and sowed it in a plot 28 feet long and 12-14 feet wide in rows 2 feet apart. A severe drouth retarded the growth of the plant, but in June he made ¼ of a pound of good, hard opium, and left many capsules untouched from which he obtained 1¾ lbs. of seed. He states that under favorable circumstances, he could have made a pound of opium from the same plants, and believes the sixty pounds could be made per acre, which at the New York price of five dollars per pound would amount to three hundred dollars."

Dr. Webster Lewis, of Lewisburg, York County, Pa., reported in the "Medical Recorder," of 1834, that after many unsuccessful experiments he had fallen on a mode of cultivation both easy and profitable, and that good poppy seeds were to be had from him.

The memorandum is extremely interesting and we find that opium was also cultivated by the following:

E. Heiniteh, South Carolina (Proc. Am. Pharm. Asso. 21:242, 1873).

Dr. H. Block, of Boliver, Tenn. (Proc. Am. Pharm. Asso. 15:378, 1867).

Dr. Pitts, Nashville, Tenn. (ibid. 20:241, 1872).

F. J. Kron, Albermarle, Stanley County, N. C. (Ann. Rept. Dept. Agr. 1873, p. 174).

G. M. McCarthy, North Carolina (Proc. Am. Pharm. Asso. 42: 286—, 1894-5).

Powhatan Robertson, Campbell County, Va. (Proc. A. Pharm. Asso. 1866).

W. H. White, South Windsor, Conn. (U. S. Dept. Agr. 1870, p. 209).

C. M. Robbins, Hancock, Vt., produced eleven ounces of opium which assayed 15 per cent morphine (Am. J. Pharm. 42:124, 1870).

There are several more references contained in the memorandum and then we find this statement:

"During the years 1903-1907, the Bureau of Plant Industry conducted experiments with the opium poppy with a view to determining the practicability of obtaining morphine and other opium alkaloids by direct extraction of the dry capsules of the poppy and thus to obviate the necessity for the production of opium *per se* as an intermediate step. To this end experiments with the culture of the opium poppy were made in South Carolina, Virginia, Vermont and Washington. The plant made a very satisfactory growth in each of these localities and produced a good crop of capsules which were found to have a normal content of morphine and related alkaloids. Especially satisfactory results were obtained at Fairfield, Wash., where in 1907 a crop of 9,600 pounds of dried capsules was harvested from an area of six acres. It was not found feasible to carry on the work of extracting alkaloids from the capsules beyond the laboratory stage, and with the close of the year 1907 the work of the Bureau of the Opium Poppy was suspended."

I believe that the foregoing is proof positive that opium may be grown in this country for medicinal purposes and demonstrates my contention that we need not depend on England and other countries for our supply of the drug. A conference would be necessary to come to some agreement as to the smuggling of drugs into this country. Once we have a total prohibition of poppy cultivation in this country and have the experts in the Department of Agriculture grow only what is necessary for medicinal purposes, we can turn our attention towards curing the addict. As long as there is abundance of opiates so long will you have addicts. In this regard the saying "Once an addict, always an addict," is true. You must make it impossible for the addict to obtain the drug and then you will have permanent cures. At present the best we can do is to take the addict "off the drug."

Concerning treatment of addiction I will say that one cure is as good as another. There is no treatment which absolutely cures an addict in the sense that he will never return to the use of the drug. I have tried them all and I find that the reduction treatment to date

is as good as any and better than some in that there is practically no suffering, if properly conducted.

In conclusion, I will state that public education as regards addiction is of paramount importance. Lectures should be given by those who understand the subject and people instructed as to the symptoms of addiction so that they may recognize the manifestations and see that treatment is given in the early stages. There is great hope for success then. Moving pictures illustrating the evil effects of the drugs. The instruction of children concerning the evils of addiction. More thorough instruction of medical students concerning the dangers of narcotic prescribing. These are all of extreme importance and I trust that measures will be taken to follow these recommendations.

When the law prohibiting the sale of heroin was introduced, I predicted that it was a futile measure as concerns addiction. Peddlers employ chemists to change morphine to heroin and more than ninety per cent of addicts are still using this drug. The effect of this heroin, however, is most destructive. The powder is impure and many of our addicts are covered with abscesses and gangrenous patches. I have treated, personally, approximately thirty thousand addicts and I can assure you that at the present time, addicts are in more deplorable condition than at any previous time in my experience. A close study of addiction convinces me beyond a doubt that this is a hospital and not a police problem. Narcotics so thoroughly interfere with the physiological functioning of organs as to produce a true diseased condition. I do not intend in this paper to discuss at length the action of the drugs on the various systems nor the theories concerning withdrawal symptoms. I do, however, wish to emphatically state that a *campaign of education* is necessary to acquaint the public with the evil effect of narcotics. The average lay conception of addiction is that narcotics are taken by people because of a feeling of exhilaration which the drug produces. This is sheer nonsense. Narcotics are taken by addicts to avoid the suffering incident to withdrawal manifestations. The general public does not understand how miserable drug addicts are, how the poorer class addict sinks to the lowest depths; how the moral sense is affected to the extent that many are driven to commit crimes, and recently of a serious nature, in order to obtain money with which to buy the drug; how addiction has been transferred from mothers to children through nursing; how the body becomes disfigured, covered with scars, abscesses and foul ulcers; how the teeth of addicts become

decayed, the breath foul, the digestion impaired and the biliary system upset; how, in sniffers of the drug the nasal septum becomes perforated and may lead to the breaking down of the bridge of the nose and even to cancer; how the respiratory system is affected leading eventually to chronic bronchitis and to tuberculosis.

Yes, there is no doubt that the public is ignorant of these facts and requires enlightenment. Many readers will say, "Why, I know addicts who look fine." True, some of them do. The reason is the same as may be given concerning those who drink. It is the difference between the drunkard on Fifth Avenue and the one on the Bowery. The addicts I have described are the middle-class and underworld addicts. I can, however, assure you that with the exception of the general appearance of the social addict because of the means to purchase good food and good drugs, the systemic effects are the same and were you to deprive a rich addict of his drug he would suffer the same as a poor addict would.

Drug addiction is on the increase despite the statement of some authorities. This may be proven by the fact that any number of addicts coming to the Tombs give a history of taking the drug for a period ranging between three weeks and six months. All are young people. In addition, we note that the form of addiction is gradually centering to the use of the hypodermic needle. There are comparatively few sniffers of heroin and cocaine and of the opium pipe. Even the Chinaman now uses the hypodermic. Up to 1923, I do not recall having come in contact with one Chinaman who was a hypodermic addict. Now there are but few who are not so addicted. This is due primarily to the administering of morphine by hypodermic in attempting to effect a cure of opium addiction, and for this pernicious practice the physicians cannot be too severely condemned. I personally believe that such a doctor is not practicing in good faith. The hypodermic addict is most difficult to treat. A campaign of education among doctors would not be amiss.

Very few addicts use cocaine. There was a time when the doctor would prescribe both heroin and cocaine. I asked one of these doctors why he prescribed both and he stated that he prescribed the cocaine free as an inducement to the addict to patronize him in preference to another doctor. At present little cocaine is used. It is usually employed by gunmen to give them false courage when about to commit a crime. Few gunmen are confirmed addicts. They are pleasure smokers of opium and take an occasional "shot" of heroin or a sniff of cocaine in order to give them false courage.

Recently, however, the number of addicts committing felonies has

increased. One of those connected with the Whittemore case, Unklebach, was an addict and he was one of those who "squealed."

What is the solution of the problem? We have been dealing too much with the theoretical and the impossible.

Great interest has been aroused and many public-spirited citizens proved that they are not merely seeking the limelight but actually are willing to devote their time in order to eliminate this great curse. The Honorable Frederick A. Wallis, Commissioner of Correction, New York City, has been a tireless worker and is making progress. Major Sidney W. Brewster of the same department, has made a comprehensive study of the subject. The Hon. Sara Graham-Mulhall, former Deputy Commissioner of Narcotics, State of New York, has for years made a study of addiction and I would urge everybody to read her book, "Opium, The Demon Flower." A true insight into the addiction problem excellently written, so that professional and lay people may understand.

In spite of all that has been done nothing constructive has been accomplished until this educational campaign was started. We have the people who are willing to make sacrifices in order to curb and eliminate addiction, yet we are entirely at sea, and if we continue as we have been doing, we will find that we are making absolutely no progress. How are we to solve the problem?

I am heartily in favor of conferences for the purpose of discussing addiction and the ways and means for combating same, but mere talk means little. Opium has been and can be grown in this country. It has been grown for commercial purposes on many occasions and used medicinally, and there is no reason whatsoever why the United States Government, through the Department of Agriculture, should not grow the opium in this country. Grow only enough for the medicinal needs of the country, place the distribution in the hands of the United States Public Health Service and make addiction a hospital instead of a Police problem. To prove that my statements are not delusional, let me cite the following: The United States Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Plant Industry, has issued a memorandum which includes the following statements:

"One of the earliest references to opium production in this country appears in the correspondence of Dr. Thomas Bond of Philadelphia, who wrote Humphrey Marshall of Marshallton, Pa., under date of August 24, 1781: 'The opium you sent is pure and of good quality. I hope you will take care of the seed.' This indicates that Marshall was among the first in this country to make satisfactory experiments in the growing of the opium poppy and the collection of opium

(American Journal of Pharmacology. 80:418, 1908). Dr. Tobias Watkins, in a letter to Dr. John Redman Coxe, dated Havre de Grace, Md., Dec. 16, 1805, published in the 'Philadelphia Medical Museum,' Vol. 2, p. 428, states that he incised poppy heads and made opium which he used successfully in his medical practice.

Mr. BARBER: In substance, you see, the doctor advocates, regarding the opiates, that they be absolutely prohibited from export and import in the United States, but that the United States Government grow poppy in sufficient quantities to supply the medicinal needs of the country, and to sell it and distribute it under Government supervision. He contemplates that under such a plan that the United States Government would distribute this drug to doctors in accordance with the law, medicinally, and for medical needs only; but, so far as general commercial use is concerned, the import of it from other countries and the export of it to other countries, he absolutely eliminates that from his program.

That is another detail I think that has never been quite gone into thoroughly.

Dr. HUBBARD: I am sure there would be a menace resulting from that in addition to what we have. We ought to be very cautious about that.

General Secretary HOBSON: I think that the United States Government would be very cautious.

We now come to the paper on

THE RELATION OF NARCOTIC DRUG ADDICTION TO LIFE INSURANCE

By DR. JAMES T. DOWNS, JR.

Medical Director, The Praetorians, Dallas, Texas

American life insurance companies have always looked with disfavor upon the narcotic addict, and their medical directors, who are directly charged with the selection of risks to be insured, have exercised such vigilance in excluding them that so few addicts have been insured that the medico-actuarial committee of the American Life Convention, when investigating this class of risk, found only ninety-nine cases, with five deaths, in the entire experience of the contributing companies. In order to grasp the full signinficance of this fact, it must be borne in mind that this investigation included the total number of risks exposed in forty-two American companies over a period of twenty-five years. Ordinarily an exposure as large as this would yield a class sufficiently large to enable the actuaries to draw

definite and accurate conclusions as to the mortality rate in that particular class, but you can readily see that with only ninety-nine cases on which to base your conclusions, the possibility of error is too large to make the investigation of any value in determining the true mortality rate in this class. Owing to the meagerness of material, no attempt was made to classify these addicts according to age, sex, occupation, habits, etc.

This attitude of the American life companies toward narcotic addicts is based on a number of factors.

One.—It has been assumed that a certain number of addicts are users of drugs because they had some physical impairment which necessitated the use of a narcotic for relief during its existence, and when they were cured of this impairment the drug habit had become fixed so that they continued its use. These cases comprise approximately two per cent of the addicts according to the available figures.

Two.—It is the concensus of opinion among most medical directors that all drug addicts are either morally, mentally, or physically impaired, or perhaps impaired in all three ways before they become addicts, and this fact accounts for their becoming addicts. Obviously, any one with these impairments would not be considered a good insurance risk, even if the narcotic addiction were not taken into account; add the addiction to the impairment, and you have a decidedly bad risk which no one would be likely to underwrite.

Three.—Addicts are largely drawn from the underworld or criminal classes, people who are frequently exposed to the hazards of sudden death and the penalties of the law, if caught in their unlawful enterprises. This exposure constitutes a risk so far in excess of the normal upon which our American life rates are based that no insurance company would be justified in assuming it.

Four.—We know that a person, when under the influence of a narcotic drug, has distorted ideas of the truth, and is likely to make many statements on an insurance application which are untrue and thus commit a fraud against the underwriters. The safest way to avoid this is to refuse the application.

Five.—The effects of the drug itself on the human mechanism must be taken into consideration. If we were to be exact and ultra-scientific we would make a study of the effects of the various narcotics, such as cocaine, heroin, morphine, opium, etc., both singly and in various combinations, and classify accordingly, but for all practical purposes we class the whole group under the heading of narcotics and study the general effects. That this is more practical is demonstrated by recent surveys undertaken by various agencies in this country,

including a Congressional committee, the United States Public Health Service, the State of Pennsylvania, the City of New York, and others. They all conclude that the drug used will depend upon the availability of the supply; formerly opium smoking was much in vogue in this country, especially in the larger cities, but with the advent of the Harrison Narcotic law, the supply of opium was considerably curtailed, and the habitues had to seek a source of supply that was less bulky and easier to smuggle. At the present time the underworld addicts use mostly heroin and cocaine, with morphine next in order. All these drugs produce definite physical impairments by their continued and habitual usage. Cocaine produces a feeling of stimulation and well-being, followed by depression, as the effect wears off. The circulatory system is stimulated and continued doses will produce a hardening of the arteries and high blood pressure. Perhaps the greatest danger is the mental aberrations and loss of reliability in persons under the influence of this drug.

Heroin is a derivative of morphine, hence a product of opium, and produces an effect similar to morphine, only in a different degree.

Morphine produces a sense of comfort and peace, due to its depressing effects on the perceptive centers of the brain; it slows the pulse, inhabits all the bodily secretions; and, after prolonged use, there is usually extreme emaciation and often total suppression of urine. Thus we see that the general effects of narcotics on the human system are those of depressants of the nervous tissues, producing mental disturbances and also depressing the circulatory apparatus and interfering with bodily nutrition. These effects are such that the chances of living out the normal expectancy are greatly reduced and are, therefore, impaired from an insurance standpoint to such an extent that they are not acceptable for insurance.

It is possible that a few well-selected cases of narcotic addicts might be safely insured after ten years have elapsed following a cure, but it is a well-known fact that few addicts ever reform, and those who do usually return to the drug after a short period of apparent cure. It is for this reason that those who give a history of drug addiction in the past are usually rejected by the insurance companies.

Various estimates place the number of narcotic addicts in this country today as from 73,000 to 270,000, with the probability that 110,000 is about the proper number; other estimates place the average age as around thirty-seven years; if we take 100,000 as the number for purposes of comparison and assume that if it were not for their drug habits these people would be safely insurable as the average person at age thirty-seven usually is, we can estimate how much

loss of income this one habit is costing the life insurance companies of this country. The net annual premium on a thousand-dollar policy at age thirty-seven is approximately twenty-one dollars, so if our addicts were insured for only one thousand dollars each, the net annual income to the life companies would be $2,100,000, or, to use round numbers, two million dollars from this source alone—quite a respectable income for anybody. Naturally we would like to know what can be done to minimize this huge and useless economic loss. It is hopeless to expect to do anything with the present habitues, for the various reasons which I have set out above, hence our only chance lies with the youths who are growing up today and have not yet contracted the habit. They must be prevented from becoming addicts, and that can be done only in one way, and that is by EDUCATION.

General Secretary HOBSON: Do I understand, Doctor, that degeneracy, moral or physical degeneracy, or both, precede addiction as a rule?

Dr. DOWNS: We often think so, Captain. We usually have an idea that there is something wrong when we discover the general tendencies.

Mr. E. G. HOFFMAN (*New York*): If I heard the gentleman correctly, he said that the insurance companies do not keep records of addiction because they have no value; is that right?

Dr. DOWNS: I said during the experience of all the American companies that belong to the American Life Insurance Convention—it has a central bureau called the Medical Actuary Investigation Committee that investigates policies—they found only ninety-nine in twenty-five years of experience.

Mr. E. G. HOFFMAN: It seems to me that the insurance companies of this country are a most reliable source of information, and the most reliable source through which valuable data can be secured, statistics, and so forth, with regard to education.

I would like to see some action taken here to request the American insurance companies to consider the work.

General Secretary HOBSON: I think that could be done through the American Life Insurance Convention. Could it not, Dr. Downs?

Dr. DOWNS: I think it could be.

General Secretary HOBSON: Perhaps I can throw some light on the question asked by Mr. Hoffman. In 1924, the National Underwriters' Association, in their annual convention in Los Angeles, California, adopted a resolution of co-operation with narcotic educational activities in every way, and in December of that year the National Association of Life Insurance Presidents, in their annual convention

in New York City, adopted a similar resolution, so it is entirely in order to assume that the co-operation of the whole life insurance world will be available in any reasonable way that we might seek it.

Mr. HOFFMAN: I think it will be of great benefit to our work.

General Secretary HOBSON: If the gentleman will examine the committee sheet he will notice a place for such co-operation under General Committee No. 4.

Mr. HOFFMAN: Another statement that has been made is that addicts are not reliable. Do you know that a federal court in the United States has ruled that the testimony of an addict, under oath, is as reliable as any other testimony?

Mr. JOSEPH J. MURPHY (*Federal Narcotic Division, Philadelphia*): Provided it is corroborated by Government officers. I am a Federal agent in the Narcotic Service.

Mr. HOFFMAN: The same thing is applicable to any other testimony. It must be corroborated.

Mr. MURPHY: No, I myself have had many cases where I was not corroborated, and I have had convictions on several of these cases.

Mr. HOFFMAN: No testimony that is not corroborated, I understand, can be accepted in any court.

Mr. MURPHY: I have had cases, and can prove it, where my testimony was uncontradicted, and was not corroborated, with respect to drug peddlers.

Mr. MAGINNIS (*New York*): May I ask the chief of Detroit how many addicts coming to his attention have been cured?

Mr. KUNAUTH: I have here a case in point, and it has to do with the discussion that came up yesterday. Some one said something about paregoric, and wanted to know if paregoric was a habit-forming drug. I have an interesting case of paregoric addiction, of a woman 47 years of age who had commanded a salary of $5.25 a day, and, through some medical advice, took a few drops of paregoric. After a time she began to increase the doses until she was taking as much as twenty-four ounces a day. She came to my home in the most horrible condition a human being could possibly be in. Unfortunately in my State, we have nothing to offer a drug addict except the insane asylum or the prison; but, through the goodness of the city physician, I got her in the hospital, where she was put under treatment, and, as far as she knew, she and I were the only people in the world that knew anything about it. She had no relatives—her friends had disowned her. At one of my talks I mentioned the case, and one of the members of the association I was speaking to wanted to know if there

was anything he could do to help in this work. I explained to him that he should let this woman know that there were some men and women in the world that were interested in her; he did that, and after three months' treatment she was able to go out, and this man's family took her into their home, and introduced her to their church, and helped her along until she acquired a position that was as good if not better than the one that she had before; and now she is getting along nicely. That is a real example of the working of the Michigan plan.

General Secretary HOBSON: Before we close this discussion, Mr. Murphy wishes to say a few words.

Mr. MURPHY: I want to come to the defense of the Federal agents and the police department officers in regard to the remark made that we could not catch anyone. I want to say this: In ten years' service in the Government I have got plenty, and my brother officers have got plenty, and I have worked with Major Kunauth, from the Detroit Police Department, and the story he told you about the package, I know about for I happened to be there. Here is a case that happened a month ago: I was at Boston. We received a letter to the effect that a doctor was selling narcotics, somewhere near New Bedford, Massachusetts. I went immediately over to New Bedford, and gained admission to the doctor's office, and asked him for narcotics. The doctor said: "Are you an addict?" I said, "No." He said: "What do you want it for?" I said: "I have a girl who is sick in a hotel, and I would like some dope for her to fix her up." He said: "What do you want?" And I said: "One hundred tablets." He looked at me a while, and he said: "All right, here it is." And I paid him $4 for one hundred quarter-grain tablets. He said: "Don't you come back any more." I said: "All right." Two days later I went back and got another bottle of a hundred tablets, and he said: "What are you doing with them?" And I said: "I have a few friends up there that need them." The second time I brought another officer in and introduced him, and the third day he bought again, and I bought another hundred tablets, and then placed the physician under arrest. Now, the United States Commissioner in that town, New Bedford, Massachusetts, was a friend of the doctor, and he said that he did not see any evidence—I suppose he did not want to see it. The case was dismissed after five consecutive "buys" of narcotics, and we had to go and indict the physician in Boston, before a Federal grand jury. Many times I have stayed up day and night, worked twenty-four and forty-eight hours in getting these drug peddlers and these drug addicts, and if any of you want to have a good night's

work, come with me any time, and I will take you and show you how we work.

Rev. JOHN R. HART, JR.: There seems to be some disagreement as to the sources of the addicts and the method of distributing the drug throughout society. There seems to be no statistics concerning that. If anyone would be able to give us the information, I wondered if they would venture to tell us how the drug is distributed and if we should look for it in equal numbers in all classes of society.

Mr. HOFFMAN: I have some information that I think may help the gentleman. It is in a Government report. A classification of addicts was made by the Treasury Department in 1919. There were eighteen lists in the classification. The first were housekeepers, then laborers, then clerks, then physicians, then salesmen, then nurses, then pharmacists, then actors, then prostitutes, then waiters, then cooks, then sailors and soldiers, housemen, barbers, butchers, bartenders, draftsmen, teachers and the unemployed.

General Secretary HOBSON: The next paper on the program is on

CONSTRUCTIVE PLAY AS A PREVENTATIVE OF NARCOTIC ADDICTION

By EUGENE T. LIES

Special Representative, Playground and Recreation Association of America

Authorities on narcotic addiction seem to agree that the addict is essentially an individual with an "inadequate personality," one who is lacking in spiritual integrity. He feels the need and is ready to accept the support of agencies and influences outside of himself in order to be able to stand up and joyously face the world.

Now, this is certainly not an uncommon condition for human beings to be in. It is not in itself condemnable. It is the hall-mark of undeveloped childhood and youth and is, therefore, expected in them. They *should* desire and *must* have many external helps and supports to further their upbuilding toward physical, moral, and spiritual perfection. Yes, often along the way they need, indeed, to have the thrill of adventure, the tingle of nerve, which comes from new and enlarging experiences.

Age, too, demands props and consolations in times of weakness, illness and despair. Life goes out if new life does not somehow come in from without.

The tremendously important consideration in this connection, however, is as to the nature of the helps brought into play to bring about a condition of adequacy, of wholeness, of greater completeness within the individual. It is the old question of means to an end, of quality and kind of means to effect a desirable end, and whether the end is only seemingly good or actually bad; whether, after taking the so-called "cure", the last state of the patient is not worse than the first.

Now, we know that narcotic drugs do magically change the user internally. They do metamorphose him from a personality weak to a personality strong, from a personality shrinking to a personality vital. They do convert depression into joyousness. They do dilate the Ego, do shake off the chains of inhibition and make the user "feel like a million dollars." But, O, at what terrible cost—the cost of real health, real strength, real spiritual integrity! The unfortunate one buys a reed, thinking it a staff, and it breaks on him. He is undone. Somebody failed to tell him the truth, the whole truth.

This Conference is concerned in formulating ways and means of spreading throughout the world the knowledge that narcotic drugs are not staffs but reeds, that they are delusions, snares; that they have the power to kill the best in human beings, while seeming to give life. The programs to be devised will rightly be fraught with warnings to beware of them. A scheme of universal and sound education in negatives is needed. I urge it and would not in any way minimize its importance.

My particular appeal here is that the program be not wholly negative but include the positive and a whole lot of the positive. Let me extol courage, heroism, joy, strength, spiritual balance, the abundant life as everlastingly desirable ends, eagerly to be sought after, through all age periods from the cradle to the grave, and then give some proven prescriptions for attaining them, prescriptions whose ingredients are safe, whose effects are abiding.

I would broaden the definition of education in connection with our effort to throttle the drug curse so as to open with certainty the way to the abundant life, and thereby at the same time have the assurance that we have introduced a powerful preventive influence which will reduce to the very minimum the temptation to resort to short cuts for attaining the same end.

Now, if there is one great conviction which stands out in most striking fashion in the thinking of the schoolmen of our time it is that in constructive play we have one of the most powerful educational tools conceivable. In some circles, it is true, this recognition seems

to come with the force of a revelation. And yet there have been criers in the wilderness for, lo! these many years who have been declaring this same fact. Happily, their cries are now being heeded.

For the child play is life, creation; for the adult it is renewal of life, re-creation. Play is the child's business, his vocation. He grows by it. Without it he fails to grow. He must have it in abundance. When he doesn't want it he needs a doctor; there is something wrong with him.

He needs it for bodily development, for nerve strengthening, for social, moral and spiritual enlargement. God hath so decreed. Let us not frustrate the Creator's plan.

Listen, now, to these bed-rock assertions of the physiologists and psychologists, in the words of Dr. Thomas A. Storey of the Department of Hygiene of the College of the City of New York in his book "Constructive Hygiene" (1924). "Everyone of the 13,000 million neurones (or nerve cells) with which the nerve system is equipped at birth must be stimulated and used before it will function, before it will grow and before its functions will become relatively perfect parts in the machinery of the body as a whole. This usage produces complete mind. In fact, it completes the development of mind."

Then he declares significantly that the first eighteen years of life are the important years of growth and development, after which this: "The most powerful influences upon the activity of the neurones in these years come from the *play life* of the child." Let's rivet that truth by repeating it: "The most powerful influences upon the activity of the neurones in these years come from the play life of the child."

But let's read on for an important bit of elaboration: "The games and play of this period contain the most numerous and the most impressive and stimulating opportunities that life has to offer for habit formation and habit training. It is here that instincts and emotions may be most easily and effectively guided and controlled. It is here that character is made! The play of childhood fashions the personality of maturity." . . . "The play of childhood and youth makes use of an infinite variety of activities and situations." . . . "In the language of the psychologist, there is a consequent development of ideas, precepts, mental images, imagination, memory, feelings of relationship, feelings of meaning, judgments, emotions, impulses, desires, and wishes, deliberations, decisions and choice, power and will interest with self-expressive attention, with self-control that constitute mind and qualify and modify character and personality." . . . "A childhood play-experience that is rich in

wholesome, pleasing sensations and rich in wholesome, happy, mental responses is an experience that makes for wholesome mental hygiene. It is an experience that stores the mind with memories that safeguard sanity. Habits of joyous play tend to build sound mental health." . . . "The mental hygiene of the child is the determining factor in the mental hygiene of the adult that is to be." . . . "In childhood and youth the most important life work is play." . . . "Psychiatry deals with the end penalties of unguarded childhood play." . . . "A constant though unobtrusive adult influence may be exercised in the direction of fair play, recognition of the rights of others, honesty, honor, sociability, good nature, self-reliance, self-control, obedience and other important elements of good character and social conduct. These are influences in the adult environment that are essential to the wholesome play-life and therefore to the satisfactory mental hygiene of the child and the youth, and through those periods, to the social and mental hygiene of the adult. The responsibility of the adult in the home, the school and the community, for the play-life of the child is therefore in addition a significant responsibility for the mental hygiene of the men and women that the child is to be."

After pondering such assertions, can there be any lingering doubt that here is this realm of constructive play we shall find more than in any other realm the open door to the normal life? Glorious, life-saving memories created, the whole thing being toward perfection, personality made adequate! "Breathes there a man with soul so dead" as to deny to childhood this great boon? Answer: Yes, there are many who reveal themselves as still dead in trespasses and sin when you talk to them seriously of play as an educational tool. They still think it is something superficial though it plumbs down to the very vital hungers of life. Ours should be the task of converting them.

I must not fail to point out that it is not only the schoolmen and physiologists who are stressing the first-rate importance of utilizing the constructive play idea as a force in developing vital being and living, but also the psychiatrists who study the meaning of behavior in all its aspects, the penologists who deal with the very end-products of misguidance and misdevelopment, the social hygienists who are struggling against an ancient evil, and the moral and religious leaders, all of them are saying and doing things which are exceedingly significant. They all seem to agree with Dr. Miriam Van Waters, Referee of the Juvenile Court of Los Angeles, that "The first step in juvenile delinquency represents the groping for heightened ex-

perience." They declare that it is almost the rule that this groping is manifested when the individual is free of imposed duties and responsibilities, i. e., during leisure time or play-time, of which there is so much more to-day than ever before in our history, and finally, they assert that the direction in which youth will go for that "heightened experience" will depend upon the kind of attitudes previously formed and upon the kind of opportunities afforded and calling to him in his environment.

Youth *will* play. Its expressional life is the biggest and most important part of its total life. It must be respected, cherished. It must be guided with understanding and skill. Rightly guided, it will yield strength, character, adequate personality. That strength, character and personality will then be real, not ephemeral. There will be no neurosis needing relief, and little hankering for artificial support for "dope." The resources within will meet victoriously the temptations from without.

One may readily admit that even that person who has had a rich play life but who has *not* been instructed about the entangling possibilities of habit-forming drugs may still, on impulse, yield to a dare to try "just once" a bit of morphine, cocaine or heroin, but the jist of contention in this paper is that such a thing is made exceedingly remote by the training of the individual in the experiences which give him glowing satisfaction while at the same time building strength upon strength within. Though at some time he may fall he will possess recuperative powers which will serve him in good stead.

I interject this statement simply by way of reiterating my belief that there *is* needed direct instruction of youth about the nature and dire effects of these narcotic drugs.

Dr. Charles E. Sceleth and Dr. Sidney Kuh, of Chicago, who have dealt with thousands of addicts, declare in a jointly written paper that: "The great majority of cases now result from association with addicts, following their advice in taking a 'shot' or a 'sniff' for 'what ails you,' and searching for new sensations. These are the pleasure users. Especially is this true in the large cities, with their overcrowding, insanitary surroundings and lack of facilities for healthful recreation. With such environment the drug habit is highly contagious, especially among minors." Then in another connection, these same authorities give us this significant aphorism: "A contented man does not use narcotics."

Joseph Lee, great American philosopher in the field of recreation, asserts that the character built through constructive play has interests so rich, deep and vital that its possessor can easily meet even

the influences and opportunities of the illicit sex appeal when they sweep over him.

From all that has been said, therefore, may we not all agree that a normal play-life for childhood and youth is an insurance against abnormal tendencies and practices at that time and in future? Are we not moved to declare with vigor that parents, teachers, moral and religious leaders, *all* the guiders of youth, together with our community leaders, have it in their very hands to make possible this normal play-life? Failing our young people at this point is failing them grievously. It is making easier their resort to the tawdry, the mean, the low, the degenerating things that steal away the soul, when just around the corner, if we would but steer them there, are to be found the things that give joy, laughter, adventure and contentment.

Youth wants and must have, satisfying experiences through physical activity, handcraft, social contact, music, art, drama, pageantry, service, and worship. Let us grant them these great boons and keep them from the deceiving baubles. They ask bread. Let's give them bread and not a stone. Let's keep the "wreck" out of their recreation.

Above all, in our high-geared age, with thousands of new and often dangerous stimuli beating in upon impressionable young human beings, which were not present a generation ago, we certainly need consciously to enter the competition for their attention by opening wide and alluringly, all possible doors known to lead to the positive strengthening and enrichment of life.

Is it too much to say, when we take all the factors into consideration, that to a large degree the very quality of our future civilization is bound up with the decision we adults make in respect to this matter?

"The spirit of play, rightly understood makes it possible to lift the superhuman load or to reach the point of inspiration. To bring one's whole self into play is to achieve one's highest productive or creative power." I realize that this sounds like rank hyperbole and somebody is saying that it simply reflects the over-enthusiasm of a professional recreation worker. But these are not my words. They are the reasoned utterance of Doctor Norman E. Richardson, head of the Religious Education Department of Northwestern University, in his book, "The Church at Play." They merit our sober contemplation as we strive for ways and means to conquer another great foe of humanity.

Amid the historic shrines of this community, in which we are assembled, may we not solemnly vow that to the children of America

shall be granted without let or hindrance and in the truest, noblest sense "the right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness"?

I close with two fitting verses. The first from Dennis A. McCarthy:

"Give them a chance for innocent sport, give them a chance for fun—
Better a playground plot than a court and a jail when the harm is done.
Give them a chance—if you stint them now, tomorrow you'll have to pay
A larger bill for a darker ill, so give them a chance to play."

The second is from Robert Louis Stevenson:

"Happy hearts and happy faces
Happy play in grassy places;
That was how in Ancient Ages
Children grew to Kings and Sages."

Secretary General HOBSON: We have a paper that is not on this afternoon's program, but which I am sure you will all be glad to hear at this time; it is a paper on

THE EVIL OF NARCOTICS AND ITS REMEDY

By SOTERIOS NICHOLSON,
American Veterans of Hellenic Descent

The word narcotics is a general term for substances having the physiological action of producing lethargy or stupor, which may pass into a state of profound coma, along with complete paralysis, terminating in death. The narcotics which are now constituting a deadly menace to the human race are the alkaloidal poisons, opium, morphine, cocaine and heroin. All of these except cocaine are derived from the coagulated sap of the white poppy, a native plant in Asia and southeastern Europe.

Norcotic addiction is of comparatively recent growth. Opium smoking was invented by the Dutch in Java in the eighteenth century, and thence was carried to Formosa and the mainland of China. In 1803, a French chemist produced morphine from opium, and in 1898 a German chemist developed heroin from morphine. Heroin, which is from three to four times as powerful as morphine, was formerly made only from morphine by treating it with acetic acid and hydrochloric acid, but is now produced synthetically from coal-tar products.

The fact must be emphasized that while opium addiction is a problem of eastern nations, the chief danger in the Western Hemisphere at present is from heroin, especially in view of the possibility of its synthetic manufacture with comparatively inexpensive materials and apparatus, and the enormous profits to be derived from its sale.

A survey made by the Treasury Department in 1918-19 estimated the total number of heroin addicts as from 200,000 to 4,000,000; in the intervening seven years this total has been greatly augmented. In 1925, Dr. Carleton Simon, special deputy police commissioner of New York City, estimated that while 58 ounces of heroin were legally prescribed by physicians in that state within the year 1924, 76,000 ounces were consumed in the underworld of that city.

An estimate of the number of heroin addicts must necessarily be incomplete, owing to the secretiveness which characterizes those who use the drug. The effect of repressive laws is mainly to drive the traffic to cover and permit it to extend its deadly trail in the haunts of crime.

The highly concentrated form of the drug, and the ease with which it may be carried and administered, are additional elements which are spreading its use with frightful rapidity. No hypodermic needle is required; a pinch of the white powder may be sniffed up the nostrils without observation even in a crowded room. Addicts often use the drug for months or years without detection by their own family and intimate friends. In its distribution the airplane and carrier pigeons are pressed into service; a single ounce of heroin is sufficient to create more than 1,000 young addicts.

The bulk of the recruits to the ranks of heroin users is made up from youth between the ages of 16 and 20. It is the practice of heroin peddlers, whose profits run into thousands of per cent, to give away samples of the drug to boys and girls and to play upon their natural sense of curiosity to experience its effects, well knowing that once the drug is used, the probability is that a habit will be established. The youth who makes this experiment is playing with a danger of the most deadly character. The effects of the poison are swift, and the reaction of the system creates the craving for additional stimulus. Within a few weeks, the user has become an addict, and in most cases may be considered a total loss to society.

The immediate effect is an exaltation of the ego, an exploitation of self at the expense of established laws of society, and a recklessness of consequences. Under the urge of his craving for the drug, the addict will plan daylight robberies, holdups and murders. John W. H. Crim, Assistant Attorney General of the United States, states

that about forty per cent of the prisoners being sent to the penitentiaries at Atlanta, Leavenworth and McNeil Island are drug addicts.

It is a characteristic of narcotic poisoning that it attacks the most highly organized part of the nervous system, penetrating the sheathing that protects the brain from the action of injurious substances in the blood, and in this way coming into direct contact with the gray matter and effecting its alteration with grave results.

This degeneration of the upper brain strikes directly at the seat of character. There is an immediate weakening of the qualities of honor, veracity, obedience, ambition and self-respect; the development of a tendency to the employment of underhand methods, and to look upon organized society as a force to be circumvented and outwitted by means of cleverly devised strategy. Family ties become irksome or meaningless; all restraint is resented, and the individual becomes a potential or an actual criminal.

The acquirement of the habit spreads like a communicable disease, bad company being the chief factor in its dissemination. In illustration of this is reported the case of an express company which had some forty drivers, among whom there were nine addicts, each acknowledging that he had learned the habit through a pal, another driver. Also in one large department store where five girls had acquired the habit, these also reported that the initial one had passed on the practice to her associates. It had been started by one girl who, tired after a night of dancing and carousing, felt too fatigued for work. One of her chums gave her some white powder with instructions to snuff it in order to give her "pep," which she did, with the result that she continued the practice and quickly became addicted to the vice.

In New York City, as studied by races, it was found that the preponderance of cases was of young American-born boys and girls. The relatively few foreigners among them seemed to have acquired the habit after arrival in this country. It is said that comparatively few immigrants show evidences of the habit on arrival. About eight per cent of the addicts are under thirty years of age; those over forty-five are few indeed, and the average length of life after beginning the use of the drug is less than ten years. Some persons may take the drug for a very long time in small quantities without its being noticeable, but generally both mental and moral lapses soon become manifest.

It is pitiful to look upon this throng of human wrecks: old men, old women, young men and young girls, even in some instances young mothers with children in arms; girls who appear to be just out of

grammar school, and whose waywardness has turned them out of the protection of their homes to find consolation in the benumbing grip of drug narcosis. Thousands of the denizens of the underworld seek this relief to quiet aroused consciences and calm lost nerves. Literally bereft of all that nature has given them, they take a drug to attempt to replace what they have lost through abuse and neglect.

The time necessary to acquire the habit varies, as some are easily susceptible while others are not so easily affected. In very susceptible persons, the habit may be acquired in an astonishingly short period of time—even in a few days. It is untrue that women are more liable to become addicts than men. In fact, statistics show that the proportion of males to females is ten of the former to one of the latter.

It is a sad commentary upon the terrible results of drug addiction that experience shows the task of reformation to be practically hopeless. Investigators who have made a careful study of the field, in view of the narrow chance of effecting permanent cures, speak of drug addicts as "the living dead," and estimate that already their number is sufficient, if placed in single file, to extend from Boston to Los Angeles.

It is apparent, then, that the only hope of stemming the tide of this deadly invasion is through education of the young, and it is for the purpose of devising means to this end that the present congress is being held. This is a contest which will require the united resources of the nation and the employment of its most brilliant minds, for truly "We wrestle not with flesh and blood, but with principalities, with powers, with the rulers of the darkness of this world." The liquor traffic, previous to national prohibition, worked in the open, for it was a legalized enterprise. The drug evil, however, works under cover, as stealthily as a savage or a wild beast of the jungle, banned as it is by national and state laws.

A nurse in a Brooklyn hospital stated recently that a well-dressed boy was brought into the ward where she was on duty, the youth having been picked up unconscious on the street. When he recovered consciousness he was asked to give his name and home address but refused, saying that if his mother knew of his practice it would cause her death. The hospital authorities finally secured the father's name and business address—that of a respected gentlemen high up in the business world. The boy was asked where he obtained the drug, and replied that it was an easy matter—all he had to do was to stand on a street and make a certain sign, and some one would always appear and bring some of the drug to him for a consideration.

The problem of drug addiction is immediate and urgent. Its

alarming spread is shown in the statistics of juvenile crime. The cooperation of the nations of the world is necessary if we are to check the progress of this most deadly of all plagues. In this effort there must be intelligent and whole-hearted participation of the press, the pulpit, the educational screen, the radio, educational leaders, and Federal, state, local, civil, religious, patriotic and other constructive organizations and institutions.

Education should begin in the home, and children should be warned not to take anything to eat, drink or inhale from strangers. They should be taught to avoid habit-forming drinks, such as tea and coffee, and soft drinks such as coca cola, and to find their chief pleasure in outdoor sports. Parents should cultivate health of body and mind by having their children eat good food, breathe pure air, and take suitable and regular exercise, avoiding all excesses that endanger vitality or cause resort to the use of drugs.

In the course of their instruction in physiology and hygiene, the schools can render an important service by emphasizing the dangers of narcotics and illustrating their effects upon the human body. The radio, press, and moving picture can perform a similar service, and through their united influence can reach practically every home in the nation. There are many organizations that can contribute their powerful aid in this great campaign, and through their influence promote the cause of clean living and clean thinking.

There are huge financial interests involved in the traffic in narcotics. The battle has been fairly joined, and with the minds of our people fully informed and their consciences aroused, we may look forward to ultimate victory.

(*Thereupon the Conference adjourned.*)

Sixth Session, Wednesday, July seventh, 1926, 8:00 P. M.

The sixth session of the First World Conference on Narcotic Education convened in Philadelphia, Wednesday, July 7, 1926, at 8:00 o'clock p. m.

Director General Owens presided.

The invocation was pronounced by Dr. Patrick J. Ward of the National Catholic Welfare Council.

The entire session was devoted to a further consideration of the proposed Constitution for a Permanent World Conference on Narcotic Education.

General Secretary Hobson proceeded with the reading of the proposed Constitution and Article IV as reported by the Agenda Council was amended by the addition to Section 2, indicated below in italics, and, as thus amended, was adopted:

"ARTICLE IV.

Board of Governors.

SECTION 1. The action of the Conference under this constitution shall be effected through the instrumentality of a BOARD OF GOVERNORS and a SECRETARY GENERAL with a permanent SECRETARIAT.

SECTION 2. The first Board of Governors shall consist of the President of the first meeting, who shall be Chairman of the Board, and ten members chosen by the Conference Committee of the First Conference from their members. This Board shall choose two additional members each year until ten are so chosen, constituting twenty-one members of the Board. The President of the Board and the two members appearing first alphabetically on the list of original members shall hold their office for a term of five years, the two members following these alphabetically shall hold their office for a term of four years, the next two for a term of three years, the next two for a term of two years, the last two for a term of one year; as vacancies occur on the Board of Governors, they shall be filled by the Board by the choice of three-quarters of all its members subject to confirmation by a two-thirds vote of the meeting of the Conference next following. Except as provided above, the term of office of members of the Board of Governors shall be five years. A member may be expelled from the Board with a concurrence of three-fourths of all the other members, *after due notice and opportunity to be heard.*

SECTION 3. The Board of Governors shall meet regularly once a year at the place of the Secretariat at a time fixed by the President of the Board and at each meeting of the Conference. Special meetings

of the Board may be called by the President of the Board, who shall call a special meeting upon the written request of two-thirds of the members of the Board. The Board of Governors shall designate three of its members to be an Executive Committee to act for the Board between its meetings and five of its members to be a Board of Trustees to administer funds, endowments and other trusts. Subject to the foregoing provisions the Board of Governors shall choose the president of the Board and shall be self-governing and may adopt such regulations as it may find necessary and desirable for the conduct of the business of the Conference."

Section 1 of Article V with the addition noted below in italics was adopted as recommended by the Agenda Council:

"ARTICLE V.

Secretary General.

SECTION 1. The Secretary General shall be elected by the Board of Governors for a term of five years and may be removed by the Board of Governors by the concurrence of three-fourths of its members *after due notice and an opportunity to be heard.* With the approval of the Board of Governors the Secretary General shall appoint the secretaries and staff and choose the location of the Secretariat and appoint Vice-Presidents whose duties shall be honorary and advisory only. Under plans approved by the Board of Governors the Secretary General shall designate committees and appoint members of the same for finding the facts about habit-forming narcotic drugs and drug addiction and for preparing and disseminating the same.

SECTION 2. Under plans approved by the Executive Committee the Secretary General shall raise the funds for the support and endowment of the Secretariat, the meetings, and the expenses of the Conference, provided that no contributions except for unrestricted endowment purposes shall be received from any source connected with or financially interested in the traffic in or the use of habit-forming narcotic drugs. The salary of the Secretary General shall be fixed by the Executive Committee. All other salaries shall be fixed by the Secretary General with the approval of the Executive Committee except in cases where committees receive local support for local work."

(*At 10:40 o'clock p. m. the sixth session of the Conference adjourned.*)

Seventh Session, Thursday, July Eighth

The seventh session of the First World Conference on Narcotic Education convened in Philadelphia, Thursday, July 8, 1926, at 2:30 o'clock p. m.

Director General OWENS: The Conference will come to order. The invocation will be offered by the Reverend Doctor N. B. Jennings, Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, of Germantown, Pennsylvania.

Doctor JENNINGS: Oh God, our beloved Father, to whom the ignorant and the erring and the depressed ever make appeal, confidently and with great joy we bring again to Thee the cause which has brought us together. We beseech Thee, oh God, to speak to others whose hearts we cannot reach and bring them back to an assurance of their manhood and to a realization of Thy love for them and, through the mediation and merits of Jesus Christ, their Lord and ours, bring them, we pray Thee, to a sober and goodly life.

Continue, we pray Thee, to bless this organization, guiding the officers of it and the members of this great Conference in their deliberations, helping them in their labors and crowning all of their work with success. May those upon whose hearts rest most heavily these responsibilities be conscious of Thy presence and may they rely upon Thee every day for guidance and may their every movement be governed and blessed by Thee, oh God, that the peace of of the world and the blessing of Thy great kingdom may be experienced by all humanity.

We bring to Thee again our beloved country asking Thee to grant Thy infinite favor to the President of the United States, to the Governor of this state and to the Mayor of this city, as well, too, the members of Congress, and to every official be he high or low; that they may discharge faithfully the high and holy obligations resting upon them and so hasten the redemption of our own world from its iniquity and sorrow that Thy will may ever be done.

This we ask in the name of Jesus Christ, Thy Son, our Lord, to whom with Thee and the Father and the Holy Spirit be all honor and praise for ever and ever. Amen.

Director General OWENS: I think we can spend a few minutes profitably in listening to a personal message from Doctor Jennings. I am sure we would like to have a word of "God bless you" from him.

Doctor JENNINGS: Mr. Chairman and ladies and gentlemen: As the son of a hard-headed doctor who took great pains to explain to his three boys the vicious effects of alcohol and narcotics; as one who grew up in what at that time was most extraordinary, a prohibition

county in a state which otherwise was wet; and while thus protected from the direct effects of drink and kept from an exposure to the insidious temptations of drugs, I know from wide observation of the boys in my community throughout my youth what I am talking about; as a minister of the Gospel of Christ who has spent not five or ten years only in administering to all sorts of conditions of man and who not very long ago sat through the whole night holding the hands of a drug-cursed man in a room back of an illicit bar, but, too, as a minister who not very many days ago buried a victim of the drug habit, who had done violence to himself; I do say "God bless you" in the work which you are doing.

Your work and mine are to a very large extent one and the same. The only embarrassment, Mr. Chairman and friends, I have in expressing such a word is that there are those who are unkind enough to say that I have a habit of manufacturing a certain grade of hot air which has in it a drug effect—at any rate I have noticed that most of my Sunday morning sermons are followed by a great religious awakening.

I trust that in the work you are doing the speedy outcome will be an awakening by all the rank and file of the benefactors of America as well as all officials to the terrific effect of the drug habit and the splendid work which you are not only seeking to do but are doing in this great cause.

I bid you God speed.

Director General OWENS: Thank you. Are there any others who will respond briefly at the moment in inspirational manner?

Mr. JOHN A. HORNSBY: As a member of the faculty of the medical school of the University of Virginia, and a director of the hospital of the State University, I am here by appointment of our aggressive, young and enterprising governor who, without giving any orders except that I would enlist for himself, for his Excellency, for the people of the Old Dominion under his splendid leadership, their hearty support of the educational processes undertaken by this Conference, I wish to say that we are ready to enlist under this banner. We want to be a part of this great cause and of this great purpose. We bring you this promise.

Now, we appreciate the enormity of the task that you gentlemen with all courage have set out to accomplish and invited us to help you with. We appreciate also that it is going to take all of the agencies of honest people and of honest purpose. We ought not to be divided in any way and every instrument and every influence ought to be standing four square against this menace to our civilization. For forty years I have been in hospital service not only in this country

but all over the world. I am telling you that this evil is growing; it is growing rapidly; it is growing in this country and men and women must realize that something must be done about it. There is only one thing, and I think we ought to have that well established in our minds, and that is that we must exercise and employ every agency to the end that this scourge of humanity will be wiped out.

Director General OWENS: It is a very inspiring message that has been delivered, with its pledge from the Old Dominion State.

I will ask, now, Captain Hobson to assume the Chair.

General Secretary HOBSON: It is my pleasure, ladies and gentlemen, to introduce to you Commissioner Frederick A. Wallis, of the Department of Correction of New York. He will bring to you an inspirational message:

THE CURSE OF CIVILIZATION

By HON. FREDERICK A. WALLIS,
Commissioner of Correction, New York City

The Rapid Spread of Narcotic Drug Addiction is the Overshadowing Menace of the Country—The United States Uses More Drugs Than Any Other Nation—It Respects Neither Age, Sex or Nationality—Must Be Controlled At Source by International Agreement.

Every nation is highly sensitive and intensely jealous of the health of its people. And no nation responds so quickly and so generously to the imperative needs of humanity as the United States. When some pestilence or disease is threatening the life or the social well-being of our people, the whole nation rises courageously to thwart the evil. No cost is too great, no sacrifice too extreme.

If yellow fever appears in the South, if cholera threatens our seaports, if smallpox imposes its loathsome presence in our congested districts, if an epidemic threatens any community in this fair land, Congress and the State legislatures and the city governments all unite vigorously in checking the scourage. Schools close, factories shut down, amusements cease, business suspends until the evil is safely eradicated. Everything else is of secondary importance.

Or suppose some blight threatens the agricultural products of our country, or the foot and mouth disease breaks out among the cattle herds of the western plains, or the cholera or other infectious disease is destroying the hogs of the farms and sheep of the ranch, radical and vigorous measures are taken immediately by the government to conserve the crops and the live stock of our land. Furthermore,

stringent sanitary preventive measures are rigidly and forcibly applied. Indeed, the Federal Government over night imposes quarantine regulations, prohibiting not only the movement of stock from one state to the other, but no farmer is allowed to move his stock from one farm to the other. In fact, so strict is Federal regulation that not one single animal in the infected zone is permitted to be taken away from the place.

Is not humanity of more value than cattle or crops? Is money and property of more concern than human beings? Is revenue worth more than civilization? "Is not the life more than meat, and the body more than raiment?"

Of all the plagues visited upon our land, drug addiction is by far the most horrible and the most deadly. It kills body, soul and spirit. It destroys not only the person who acquires the habit, but that person immediately becomes the medium of transmitting the habit to many others, thus rapidly spreading the curse from family to family and from community to community.

A man who drinks liquor seeks sociability, enjoys drinking in company with his friends, but warns the young man of the evil lurking in the pleasure, and admonishes the young to abstain from it. In contradistinction, the drug user seeks some hidden spot all alone and then teaches others to use the exhilarating life-giving deathly thing, that he too may enter the promised secret realms of inexpressible ecstacy.

Furthermore, drug addiction is no respecter of persons, age, sex, or nationality. It thrives alike among the rich and the poor, among the cultured and the ignorant, and is at home in all the professions, pursuits and multiplying avocations of life. It is a living death, insidious in its approach, terrific in its reactions. No one except those who are accustomed to dealing with the drug addict can form the slightest conception of the agonies of mind, the writhings of the body and the wrestlings of the spirit through which an addict is constantly passing.

In my early years, as Chairman of an important State Welfare Committee in Kentucky, I saw then the menacing evil of this narcotic drug traffic. On moving to New York while still a young man, my active interest in this and similar problems has continued in a larger field for a period of twenty years. Later, as Deputy Police Commissioner of New York City, then as United States Commissioner of Immigration at Ellis Island, and now as Commissioner of Correction of New York, I can say without reservation that, in the light of my experience, the greatest menace confronting civilization today

is drug addiction. It is eating at the very vitals of the nation.

Unquestionably, the greatest problem of the nation is immigration. But the greatest menace to the nation is drug addiction. As singular as it may seem, both of those problems are of foreign importation and can be successfully solved only at the source of supply. There are but two great fundamental measures that will ever touch the immigration problem, so far as America is concerned. One is scientific selection on the other side; the other is intelligent distribution on this side. Everything else is futile. Our problem is not quota, it is quality. Quota might be necessary a little later on.

However, under no circumstances should anyone be permitted to enter this country who has ever been addicted to the use of drugs. Our drug addiction problem is difficult enough without the addition of more undesirables, even though they may claim they no longer use the drug.

As in immigration, so in drug addiction, the problem of solution must begin at the other side—the source of supply. We must go to the poppy fields of India, Turkey, China, Persia, Servia, wherever the commercial poppy is grown, and there apply the first step in Government control. (This will require not only a courageous stand but an uncompromising crusade on the part of the United States.) The international attempt to rescue the world from drug addiction has been a disgraceful failure, largely because of mercenary reasons.

The United States instituted the first conference at Shanghai in 1909. It failed, as Bishop Brent, the presiding officer stated, because "the resolutions adopted have no binding force."

The Hague Conference of 1911-1912 failed because only twelve nations responded.

The Second Hague Conference of 1913, with thirty-four nations participating, failed because Great Britain and Germany, while accepting the Treaty in principle, delayed ratifications in fact.

The Third Hague Conference of 1914, at which representatives of forty-three nations were present, failed because while Turkey, Greece and Servia participated, they refused to be bound.

That year the World War intervened and seven years later, 1921, the Council of the League of Nations fell heir to the Hague Opium Treaty. Then an Advisory Opium Committee was appointed to carry on the unfinished work.

Repeated conferences of this Committee have since been held at Geneva, the United States taking a prominent part. The most practical work that the Geneva Conference could possibly perform is

to serve unmistakable notice on those in authority that political evasion and commercial diplomacy will no longer be permitted. Indeed, it is inconceivable that the avarice and greed of two or three mercenary countries should be permitted to corrupt and to destroy the civilization of the world.

Nor have the statistics gathered by the Advisory Opium Committee, so far, answered the eternal problem of how to control contraband illicit traffic in opium. Congress recognized this dilemma, and at its last session passed the Porter Resolution, which was signed by President Harding.

There have been moral spasms of energy in opium restrictions all over the world since the United States brought about that first conference in Shanghai in 1909. Different nations have adopted certain national measures. The United States adopted the Harrison Act. England adopted the Dangerous Drugs Act, but it forbids the possession or use of drugs only in England and it does not apply to her possessions in India or the Orient.

The New York State Narcotic Commission was appointed by Governor Smith during his first term of office. That was later abolished, and, startling as it may seem, there is today in New York no State law or commission regulating narcotics. The Harrison Act is our only defense.

The Board of Aldermen in New York City, under the Hylan administration, have adopted certain regulations recommended by the Board of Health, and the Police Department has formed a Narcotic Squad which is cooperating with the Federal Government in its efforts to curb the traffic in this community.

The United States must see to it that in the Opium Conference held at Geneva drastic remedial measures are adopted and that it does not waste its strength in merely good-will resolutions.

It must be obvious, even to the casual observer, that no one nation can cure itself of drug addiction. This nation is the largest user of drugs of any nation in the world. The survey made under the direction of the United States Treasury and recently published discloses that there are over a million addicts in this country. Some estimates go as high as four millions. The extreme secretiveness thrown about the addict, and the mysterious underworld seclusiveness, which always accompanies the traffic itself, renders it impossible to ascertain accurate figures.

Here are the appalling, almost unbelievable, facts. The amount of opium used by the leading nations of the world, according to the latest statistics, is as follows: The annual per capita consumption

in Italy is one grain; in Germany, two grains; in England, three grains; in France, four grains; in the United States, which does not grow one commercial poppy or coca leaf, the enormous amount of eight grains per annum, and this figure is based upon official import figures and does not take into consideration the extremely large amount of narcotic drugs smuggled in. This is twice the amount used officially by France, nearly three times that used by England, four times that used by Germany and eight times the amount used by Italy.

Furthermore, our consumption of opium is steadily on the increase, and this in spite of the Harrison Narcotic Act of 1914 which is conceded to be the most restrictive and punitive drug measure ever passed by any nation. These figures show essentially that the consumption has increased since 1914.

In order that we may the more fully appreciate what eight grains of opium per capita means in this nation, let us visualize, if we can, the result. It is stated that if the morphine which is derived from these eight grains of opium were dispensed in the usual medical doses of one-eighth of a grain each, it would be sufficient to keep every person in the United States under the influence of an opiate for over seven days. What does this mean? Startling as it may seem, it means the entire nation paralyzed and practically out of existence for seven whole days of each year. Can you imagine every railroad train at a standstill, rusting on the tracks for a week? Every street car stalled? Every automobile "dead"? Every plow motionless in the furrow? Every vessel on our lakes and every steamship in our ports of entry tied fast? No lights in the streets, in the office or home; every factory idle; all industry shut down; every human being in a state of coma; the country dead for over seven days?

And who can figure what eight grains of opium per capita constitutes in economic, physical and moral disaster?

Eight grains per capita consumption of opium in the United States is based on the latest import figures and includes opium imported for purposes of manufacture. The records, of course, do not show the manufactured products reexported and smuggled back into this country.

There is an inseparable relationship between drug addiction and crime. Indeed, drug addiction is pounding at the very bars of society, and is undermining the physical well being of the nation. All drug addicts are criminals either actual or potentital, and there is no limit to their atrocities when deprived of their drug. They have no fear of the law. Heroin changes a misdemeanant overnight into a des-

parado of the most vicious type. Every day we read of murders, holdups and robberies by drug crazed individuals.

Shocking as it may appear, the increase in narcotics has been accompanied by an increase in crime. This is particularly true as to the increase in the use of heroin, which is the most insidious and crime-inspiring of all drugs. The medical profession is a unit in this country in declaring that there is neither medical or scientific necessity that would warrant the use of heroin. When we consider that the United States uses more of these powerful opiates than any of the leading nations of Europe, we begin to understand why there are more murders in a single American city than in all of western Europe. And do we not feel justified in asking the question, why is suicide increasing at such an alarming rate in this country?

There are people who have the impression that there is some relation between drug addiction and prohibition. This, of course, is not true. The Hon. William McAdoo, Chief Justice of the Magistrates' Courts, of this city, stated to me that he had been unable to trace any connection between the two. That thousands of drug addicts have been brought before his courts, including many saloon keepers—men who have been drug addicts for years, but who never touch intoxicating drinks. As a matter of fact, the appetite or thirst for narcotic drugs and for intoxicating drinks have nothing in common, except that both lead to ruin. The difference may be likened to one man hungry for candy and another man thirsty for water. It is a different thing. As a warden said, it is like one woman who gives her life to shoplifting and another woman who gives her life to prostitution.

Nor is there any comparison of the destroying and deadening power of the two evils. A small amount of alcohol is fatal to one person, while five ounces of morphine would probably kill 1,500 people. For a young man to become a confirmed drunkard, from one to ten years is required. Within a few days a boy or a girl may become an addict beyond recall. It has been scientifically stated that five ounces of heroin would produce over five thousand addicts in a very few days.

About thirty years ago an educational campaign against alcohol was instituted in this country, which undoubtedly had a great deal to do with influencing public opinion, and resulting finally in the adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment. The dangers of alcohol were featured in the public schools not only in the physiologies but by means of charts. While the effects of drug addiction are infinitely

worse than alcohol addiction, yet the text books in our schools are woefully lacking in subjects bearing on narcotics.

Every State in the Union should provide for compulsory instruction, not only in physiology and hygiene in the public schools, but that such instruction include the dangers of the drug evil. The information given need not be too technical, exaggerated or sensational, but the knowledge of the disastrous effects on the human system of habit-forming drugs would undoubtedly provide a safeguard for many young men and women.

The children of our schools today will be the fathers and mothers of the next generation, and for this reason the teaching of physiology and hygiene in our schools today is imperative and should take a more important place in the curriculum. A famous diplomat said: "You must put into the schools what you would have in the life of the nation a generation later."

Steps in this direction have already been taken by the International Narcotic Educational Association, under Captain Richmond Pearson Hobson, which Association has concluded plans for standardization of narcotic instruction in the schools and colleges, and is preparing a program to reach the 23,000,000 young people in the educational institutions.

If we are to lose the controlling influence through lack of proper education, the higher ideals and the lack of fear from the use of drugs, we must expect crime to continue on the increase.

The illicit traffic in narcotics has become so widespread in this country that it is said that Federal authorities are unable to curb it under existing legislation and appropriations. The United States District Attorney for Southern California has made the statement that sixty per cent of the time of the two Federal Grand Juries in Fresno and Los Angeles is taken up with cases of violation of the Harrison Narcotic Act, and that the force of Government agents and the Federal appropriation were not sufficient to cope successfully with the problem.

A Welfare Publication in California in the interest of abolishing the drug evil, states: "This so-called 'dope' evil is spreading so rapidly even among our children, that high school students and even pupils in the elementary grades are falling prey to it through the agency of the illicit peddler."

A recent report of the Federal Grand Jury at El Paso, Texas, states: "It has come to our observation that boys between the ages of 12 and 15 years are being taught the use of narcotic drugs, that these boys once in the grip of this vice sell the clothes their parents

provide for them, steal and indulge in other petty crimes for the purposes of obtaining funds to satisfy their cravings. We find that one boy has stated to officers of the law that he has about twenty companions of his own age who are drug users. Another boy disclosed that there are forty of his child companions using narcotics. Peddlers of drugs are giving it away to some children to create narcotic addictions, thus enlarging the demand for their illicit traffic."

Drug peddlers are of all persons the vilest, the most contemptible and the most criminal. The highwayman takes either your money or your life. The drug peddler takes both, for by degrees and rapid degrees, he is ushering unfortunate humanity into crime and eternity. He is also a breeder of criminals and a creator of crime. He is far more dangerous than a man running at large with a gun. The gunman will kill one or two people and face the penalty in the electric chair for his crime. The drug peddler stealthily kills the ambition, poisons the mind, destroys the body and wrecks the home, and hands to society a skeleton of a human being, the most dejected and impossible of all derelicts.

Furthermore, this peddler of drugs not only destroys the life of his clientele, but through their activities the pestilence is rapidly spreading, thus creating new avenues of traffic for his drugs.

The degenerate and inhuman and unscrupulous villany of the drug peddler is all the more ghastly when we know that the big professional peddler of drugs will, under no circumstances, taste his own wares. He knows that to taste the drug means destruction, and thus out of the horrible wreckage of human beings he reaps enormous profits. No punishment is too great for a smuggler or peddler of drugs, because he is not only murdering men and women of today and children of today, but generations yet unborn. He should be given five years for the first offense; ten years for the second; and if again guilty a lifetime sentence.

The United States Treasury Department estimates that of the drugs used in addiction, 90 per cent of it comes from contraband illicit traffic. The addicts pay any price. Some of them spend $10, $15, $20 and even $30 and more a day for it, depending upon how desparately they crave it, and how much money they have to give in exchange for it. To say that the addict is imposed upon is an exceedingly mild statment. The unscrupulous peddler will bleed the addict of his last cent. Indeed, here in New York we know of instances where peddlers have been selling surreptitiously for heroin, brass polish and vermin powder and strychnine and other diabolical substitutes.

There are five principal ways in which people get started in the use of drugs, viz:

1. Evil associations, the commonest cause.
2. Use of patent medicines.
3. Ignorance and idle curiosity.
4. Through inheritance.
5. Drugs prescribed by physicians. This is less frequent than when fewer pain killing drugs were known.

Babies are born in drug addiction, and horrible as it may seem, they actually begin life under the influence of narcotic drugs, and many of them at their mother's breast. In our institutions on Welfare Island there are a husband and wife serving time; the man is 30 years old, a dangerous criminal, in the Penitentiary; the woman, 28 years old, bright and talented, in the workhouse. The husband, although an addict himself, was arrested while attempting to smuggle decks of heroin to his wife, then serving time for unlawful possession of drugs.

The wife completed her sentence, the husband jumped his bail, was subsequently recaptured and again returned to prison. Then the wife was again arrested and committed for unlawful possession of drugs. She was sent to the Maternity Ward of the Metropolitan Hospital on Welfare Island. She is now the mother of another child. What can society expect of children whose father or mother, or both, are criminal addicts? What will be the children's attitude towards society? How many generations will be poisoned by the offspring of this man and woman who are given entirely to the use of drugs and its attendant evils?

In the New York City Department of Correction there is located on Riker's Island the largest drug addiction hospital in the world. Many of its inmates are self-committed. Men and women voluntarily come to the courts, stating in substance that they would prefer being committed to the Correction Department and kept in confinement away from drugs, than to be free and exposed to drug temptation outside.

While visiting the institution recently I saw 113 self-committed addicts. I talked to two or three of the more hopeful looking. To my amazement I found that they had taken the cure in our Department before, some of them several times. The next day our bureau of identification gave me the following record:

Out of a given number of 1,200 drug addicts, 902 of them had served previous sentences in our institutions, running up from two

to nineteen times, and this was regardless of prison records in other institutions.

The report further shows that we have received at Riker's Island for drug treatment during the year 114 persons for cure the second time; 48 persons for cure the third time; 31 persons for cure the fourth time, etc. Indeed, some of these addicts come back as high as thirteen times for the cure. Why do they return for the cure? Can they ever be cured? There is nothing beyond the grace of the eternal God. But if permanent cures are effected, I have never seen one case that I could trust. The other day, a young man 31 years of age had finished his commitment and was released on Friday. The next day he was again locked in the Tombs for a crime. He informed me that as soon as he was released from the Penitentiary a drug peddler met him and gave him a "shot." Afterwards he said he was ready to do almost anything to procure more heroin. The craving must be met at all hazards.

It will be interesting to know from the records compiled two months ago in the Department, that nearly 60 per cent of the inmates in all our penal and correctional institutions are users or sellers of drugs. There is an average census including those under parole, of from 4,500 to 6,000 prisoners, in the jurisdiction of New York City administration.

The head of the Bureau of Identification in this Department, is better informed regarding statistical records of drug addiction than any other man, and he states that from the records passing through his hands daily, there must be in the Greater City of New York close to 200,000 drug addicts of the underworld type. There are many more addicts of whom nothing is officially know. They are the social addicts representing the upper strata of society.

Recently a cable dispatch from Paris, printed in the American press, reported that the number of victims in Paris and vicinity was rapidly increasing, and that there are disquieting signs that it is even creeping in as a habit among working classes. Recent statistics place the number of addicts in Paris and its vicinity at 200,000, which equals the approximate number in New York.

It has been stated, but unofficially, that there are in the State of New York from 250,000 to 350,000 users of drugs. Some authorities give a much larger figure.

At a hearing before the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives, held last April, on a bill to prohibit the importation of opium, for the manufacture of heroin, my personal recom-

mendations appeared in the published report of that hearing, as follows:

"In my opinion no measure is too radical or severe that would prohibit the manufacture and sale of habit-forming drugs. Medical and scientific uses should be under strict governmental control. Heroin must be speedily suppressed."

While it is the dominant desire of the civilized nations of the world to curb and to control this traffic, so destructive of health and morals, and so insidious in its baneful effects upon the young and innocent, we must also recognize the economic aspects involved. The traffic in drugs is a grave menace not only to economic conditions in this country, but to international commerce, and has a demoralizing influence wherever it appears. The commercial and business organizations of the State and nation should be enlisted in a determined effort to suppress this growing evil. We are leading the world in progressive legislation to curb the drug traffic. Drugs must be controlled entirely and exclusively by the governments themselves, both as regards growth and sale of the raw products and their manufactured preparations. The establishment of governmental control to cover medical prescriptions and scientific use of the habit-forming drugs would end the underworld illicit traffic, and would effectually preclude the creation of the non-therapeutic addict.

Without sentimentality, but with a generous largeness of humanitarianism, this nation is steadfastly bringing about a better day and a better forwarding purpose in suppressing the evils of drug addiction, by setting an altruistic standard to which all the nations of the world will eventually subscribe.

General Secretary HOBSON: We have listened to an inspiring address given us by Commissioner Wallis. We have listened to many great papers, scientific papers, but you will all agree that this paper will constitute an important part, if not the most important part, of the literature of the Conference.

I am glad in closing this moment of inspirational commentaries that we have had this great message and it occurs to me that we might have one or two brief responses before the Conference resolves itself into a Committee of the Whole.

Mr. F. EMORY LYON: Mr. Chairman, I am superintendent of the Temple Howard Association. I have been listening to the discussion here for two or three days with great pleasure and I want to compliment the management on stressing the value of education and organization in such a way that legislation may have its effect in preventing the use of narcotics. I have had in mind to ask one or two

questions before we arise from this meeting this afternoon and one is as to whether in this organization provision is to be made for, may I say, the education of doctors, on this subject. One speaker the other day stated that the dangers are great and that the teachers and the parents are primarily responsible. In this connection, however, no mention was made with reference to the responsibility of the physician. It has been my experience in the last twenty-five years in dealing with thirty thousand men from correctional institutions to meet a good many drug users. I think I have never questioned them as to how they began using drugs but what they have stated that they began after having had some sickness and after some drug had been prescribed for them by physicians; then when they became restored to health, they found that they lacked the exhilarating effect of the drugs and continued to use them. Now, I am wondering as to the attitude of the physicians on this and as to the possibility of educating physicians to this work.

One other person in a discussion in the Convention once said that one object in the organization would be to determine the legitimate use of narcotic drugs. It used to be considered that there was a legitimate use for heroin and it also used to be considered that there was a legitimate use for whisky and a justification for the prescribing of whiskey, but I think that we recognize that most physicians nowadays find adequate substitutes for whisky in other things. These drugs are prescribed usually to allay pain and yet it is well known that there are natural methods of allaying pain, almost all sorts of pain, and the question arises as to whether the use of drugs is really ever legitimate, whether some natural substitute—which to be sure is more troublesome to administer and to teach the people to use—could not be substituted for these narcotics that are really in my opinion the basis of the habit-forming tendencies of our youth.

Should we not undertake an educational program, such a program as will teach methods of allaying pain and will provide a proper substitute? We should attack this at the source at which the habit is acquired, which is amongst the physicians, and it is so large a source that it is widespread.

I heartily believe that great good can be accomplished along that line and yet we must expect that we will meet with opposition on the part of certain health organizations and those who have a commercial interest in the drug traffic, but certainly the best physicians, the honest physicians, the conscientious physicians, are I am sure willing to lend themselves as instruments to this humanitarian cause for eradicating this great evil.

General Secretary HOBSON: I may say that a query sent out by Congressman Lineberger to all names that are found in "Who's Who in America" brought forth about twelve hundred answers and less than one per cent were opposed to this Conference. Among that twelve hundred were better than eighty or ninety physicians and their associates and of that large number only four were in opposition and the eighty odd others indicated the heartiest and fullest desire to cooperate, so we are on the proper road to success, I think.

Doctor HUBBARD: Is a resolution in order?

General Secretary HOBSON: Yes.

Doctor HUBBARD: I offer the following resolution:

Be It Resolved: That this Conference greatly regrets and most profoundly deplores the fact that, according to the expert testimony of penologists, physicians and drug experts given at this Conference, the terrible drug habit, once thoroughly entrenched in its victim is, humanly speaking, incurable, and that there is no specific cure that science or medicine can offer to this end, and that nothing less than death will release the poor wretch from a most terrible form of self-inflicted slavery;

Resolved: That in this human extremity we must not forget that "Like a father pitieth his children, so the Lord pitieth them that fear Him," and that it is our firm conviction that the Great Father of humanity, who has created mankind, is ever a source of remedial aid when all earthly and human means fail;

Resolved: That nothing in this Conference of a divisional, schismatic, controversial nature touching religion, theology or ecclesiasticism would be more out of place, discourteous and uncalled for, yet we cannot stress with too great an emphasis our dependence upon Almighty God for His guiding hand in this noble endeavor for the salvaging of human derelicts, safeguarding the innocent from the ravages of drug addiction, and the power of the Almighty to succor those that call upon Him in their extremity for release from the shackles of a most pitiable soul bondage;

Resolved: That the exhaustive and valuable labors of the experts and scholars of this Conference would not be complete without this expression at this time of the high and holy hope that must be entertained for every victim struggling in the toils of this debauching vice;

Resolved: That we commend to all teachers, instructors, and to all people that this very real hope of emancipation through divine assistance must never be lost sight of for a moment, but must ever be an added stimulus to all human endeavor to discourage and eradicate this growing and burning evil.

I, on my own motion, ask that this be referred to an appropriate committee before action.

(*The resolution was referred.*)

Director General OWENS: Just a moment, before we resolve ourselves into Committee of the Whole. I had thought as I listened to the address of Commissioner Wallis that in view of the fact that we have in this company so many who may make responses along the lines of recommendations dealing with this wonderful paper and comments on it there is, I recognize, Doctor Terry who represents a great organization, the Rockefeller Foundation, and it gives me particular pleasure to ask him, as a member of the International Health

Board to tell us what is being done by his organizations in the way of narcotic education. I am sure that he has been inspired and will desire to say something to you about this great menace to civilization and, from his very thorough knowledge of the subject, I am sure that we can glean much that will be good.

Dr. C. E. TERRY: I am afraid that I cannot say anything at this time. The organization that you mention is still working upon its program, and has reached no definite conclusion about it, so that I am in no position at this time to make any statement.

General Secretary HOBSON: We will now resolve ourselves into Committee of the Whole and will take up for consideration:

THE FORMOSA PROBLEM

By DR. TSUNGMING TU,

Professor of Pharmacology, Government Research Institute of Taipeh, Formosa, and Johns Hopkins Medical School

It is a pleasure to me to be here today and to hear what other countries are doing toward the eradication of the opium evil, and I am glad to have an opportunity to tell you of the efforts Japan is making in this direction.

I left Japan last January to visit universities in various countries and exchange views with well-known scholars of pharmacology, which is the subject of my special study. At present I am staying at the Pharmacological Laboratory of the School of Medicine of the Johns Hopkins University. I had planned to go to England in June, but I was invited by Mr. Hobson to attend this Conference, and, realizing the importance of a conference of this kind, I postponed my departure for another month. I am attending this Conference, therefore, in an entirely private capacity.

I should like to say something about the opium problem in Formosa where the attention of people interested in this subject appears to be directed. At present, cocaine, heroin and morphine are causing no concern. That is to say, there is no chronic intoxication resulting from these drugs, because of the rigid control exerted by the Government in regard to the purchase and sale of these poisonous medicines. In Formosa today the important problem, therefore, is that of opium smoking. I am deeply interested in this question and have made a study of its evils. In my opinion, there are three reasons for the hold it takes on people:

1. Opium and morphine have a special analgesic action. The pain of disease is deadened or even entirely removed thereby.

2. It is easily habit-forming and enslaves its addicts.

3. The immediate effect of opium smoking is euphoric. Smokers are made temporarily happy. This is generally thought to be the principal cause of opium smoking, but I am inclined to believe that many victims are first beguiled into using it as a relief from pain; the habit then following as a natural consequence.

How to lessen the number of opium smokers and help them to overcome the habit has always been the great question in Formosa. I am glad to say that the problem is being ably handled there by the Government and people with very satisfactory results. I have prepared a table showing the successful working of their efforts for the past thirty years. I am sorry that it is incomplete, owing to a lack of data at hand. The Formosan Government publishes an annual report of the number of opium smokers and the quantity of opium smoked throughout the entire island.

TABLE SHOWING THE DECREASE IN THE NUMBER OF OPIUM SMOKERS IN FORMOSA

Year	Number of Opium Smokers	Percentage of Opium Smokers of Entire Population of Formosa	Total Quantity of Opium Smoked
1897	50,597	2.1%	
1901	157,691	5.7%	
1905	130,476	4.2%	
1906			327,924 lbs.
1908	119,991	3.9%	
1911	92,975	2.9%	219,507 lbs.
1913	82,128	2.5%	
1915	71,715	2.1%	
1918	55,772	1.6%	
1919	52,063	1.5%	
1920	48,011	1.3%	
1921	44,922	1.3%	
1922	42,107	1.2%	116,186 lbs.
1923	39,463	1%	
1924	36,627	1%	95,471 lbs.

Let me tell you now how the situation is handled there.

First, the Formosan Government has formed a good opium policy resulting in the enactment of several opium acts.

Secondly, it is educating the children in the public schools of Formosa, on the evils of opium smoking.

Thirdly, there is a campaign afoot to awaken the people as a whole on this vital subject.

As to the first of these measures, in February, 1896, the Government made a law prohibiting the importation of opinion to Formosa, except by the Government, and since then opium production has been made a monopoly of the Government.

In January, 1897, the Opium Act was enacted and smoking of the drug was strictly prohibited, only those hopelessly addicted being allowed to smoke a certain amount of Government-made opium, upon the advice and with permission of a physician specially nominated by the Government, and to these the Government issues special permits allowing them to smoke opium as patients.

In September, 1900, investigation of a number of opium smokers in all parts of the Formosan Island was completed, giving the number at 169,064.

As to the second measure—education in the public schools—a careful recital of all the evils of opium smoking is given in the textbooks of the public schools. Children are also encouraged to sing songs[1] which portray the evils of this habit as well as to attend lectures on the subject, for the purpose of educating the future generation and, through it, the family.

As to the third measure, social movements are being put forward vigorously for the purpose of advising opium smokers to overcome the evil habit and also spreading knowledge as to how to get rid of it with the assistance of physicians and in the Government hospitals. At the same time, physicians are also trained as to how to cure these evils.

As a result of the constructive policy thus pursued by the Government and people of Formosa, the situation has been much improved, not only in the number of cures effected, but also in a lessening of the quantity of opium smoked. The table, which I have already mentioned, fully bears out this statement. I am glad to assure you that the efforts so assiduously put forth by the Government and people of that Island will be crowned in due course with full success, and it is ardently hoped that the evil habit of opium smoking may before long be entirely wiped out there.

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[1] See page 231 for text of song.

General Secretary HOBSON: We have with us a representative of Detroit, who will explain to us the "Michigan Plan," and I have much pleasure in introducing to you Inspector E. W. Kunath.

THE MICHIGAN PLAN

By EDWARD W. KUNATH

Detective-Inspector, Detroit Police Department

I am appearing here before you as a representative of the Detroit Police Department and the State of Michigan, as well as the Narcotic Educational Association of Michigan, Incorporated, and with the idea of the furtherance of the cause.

During my attendance here, I have noted many theories advanced as a cure for this unfortunate affliction and habit, and will candidly say that some of the arguments advanced are sound, while others do not meet with my approval.

For the past ten years, I have been closely associated with this curse and believe that I am perfectly competent to talk upon the subject intelligently, from a great many angles, both as an enforcement officer and from an uplifting point of view.

In my experience, I have met up with many unfortunate cases, some of a very extremely shocking condition: a great many of these cases could have been handled in a drastic manner, and no results attained; while on the other hand humane action resulted in many permanent cures. I might add that the permanent cures might have been greater if my associates and myself had had good facilities to handle the others as I would have liked.

My theory of materially assisting in the stamping out and the elimination of this evil is as follows:

First, that the proper facilities for the handling of this vast and dangerous army are not at the present time available to the Courts, as furnished by the city or State.

Second, that a specially planned and constructed rehabilitation hospital and farm is the logical environment to perfect a cure.

Third, education of the public at large regarding the narcotic drug habit and its destructive effects.

Suppression of the illicit narcotic drug traffic in the cities, State and nation, by enforcement of present laws and the enactment of others.

Rehabilitate the narcotic drug addict by:

Fourth: Placing the patient in a specially constructed hospital.

Proper medical treatment.

Spiritual inspiration.

Kind and sympathetic interest.

Properly allotted physical labor, which will restore his or her strength.

Securing suitable employment through a Free Employment Bureau, maintained by the institution.

Keeping in close touch with the patient for the twelve months immediately following the hospital release.

Very close co-operation with the city, county, State and Federal officers and the Board of Directors of the Narcotic Rehabilitation Hospital, from the time the narcotic drug addict is discovered until a complete cure is effected.

The success attained by my associates and myself shows conclusively that education of the public has brought about credible action and commendable results. When we first commenced our educational programs, we were met with rebuffs, scoffs, and laughed at for our trouble, and today some of those who were against us are now with us, heart and soul.

The question has been raised at this Conference as to a dope addict being a bum. That is true in many instances; naturally, as the addict becomes more advanced in his cravings for this cursed drug he spends all of his resources, in many instances losing his position, etc., and the result is that he becomes an outcast and in order to get his shot to appease his cravings, is very apt to resort to many things. Among the most prominent one is his or her loss of self-respect and the fall from respectability is a rapid one, and it is then that he does become a bum. Granting this, is that any reason why we should allow people who are the same as us, human beings, to become an outcast or a bum, and an eye-sore to the public generally and should we not, as good Christian people, take it upon ourselves to cure these unfortunates from this curse-affliction? And should we not segregate and care for those that cannot be cured? As good Christians, we are taught that we are our brothers' keeper; we are also taught to do unto others as we would they would do unto us. We are only the custodians of that which we acquire in this world and some day we will be called upon to give an account of our stewardship.

A recent survey of the upper part of the State of Michigan brought forth the startling information that there were eighteen practicing physicians in that region who were drug addicts, and we who are familiar with drug addiction know what this means to scores of innocent people who may come in contact with one of these eighteen phy-

sicians. The general trend of the addict runs along the channel of sympathy; the results are well known; one shot calls for another, and then more, and one more recruit is added to the already long list.

The question was recently raised at this Conference relative to the effect of parent-addiction and what it had upon the offspring or children of the addict. This question raised to my mind a present case which is under my observation at the present time. We have, in the Juvenile Detention Home, an eleven-year-old girl—a drug addict—who acquired the habit through her parents. Her father, until recently, was a newspaper man on one of our local papers. We still have this girl under observation, and plans are under way to have her taken away from her parents and place her in an institution where she will be cared for.

Lack of education and misinterpretation of the Narcotic Laws on the part of law-enforcement bodies and officers in our land is primarily responsible for the rapid increase of this curse, and from my personal observation I can safely say that approximately 75 per cent of these bodies and officers are totally ignorant of the importance and menace of this ever-growing habit, and I am of the opinion that results could be attained along beneficial lines if a course of special instructions were given to each enforcement officer. This, I believe, would bring about a condition of co-operation which could not help being very beneficial to all concerned.

From the mass of tangible information and statistics, as presented to this Conference, it seems to me that suitable instructions could be compiled and broadcasted throughout the land, and then the average law-enforcement officer could and would become familiar with the entire situation.

As stated in the foregoing, along the lines of education my constant outlining of the narcotic situation at noon-day clubs, churches, and lodges have brought about a change of opinion as well as conditions. After a great many of these sessions had, in the city of Detroit and surrounding counties, I managed to convince the citizens generally to just what was required to stamp out this curse, and have, at the present time, been instrumental in the launching of an enterprise which is bound to bear fruit and which has the endorsement of the well-to-do citizens of the city of Detroit and the State of Michigan.

While in Philadelphia, I have been advised that the leaders of the Detroit Service Club and church groups, together with the Detroit Board of Commerce and the Detroit Community Union have officially endorsed the hospitalization campaign of the Narcotic Edu-

cation Association campaign of the State of Michigan. Following a joint meeting of these bodies, a drive has been scheduled for the purpose of raising funds throughout the State July 14-23, 1926, inclusive. This drive, in addition to the foregoing endorsements, is represented by the following clubs: Vortex, Civitan, Lions, East Side Lions, Mercator, Progressive, American Business, Canopus, Exchange, Kiwanis, Central Kiwanis, Northwest Kiwanis, Detroit Union League, Universal, East Side Universal, U & I, Specialty Salesmen's, Messmates Club of the Young Men's Christian Association, and the majors and captains for the various churches are being selected at this time.

A resolution adopted by the Board of Commerce of the City of Detroit and State of Michigan, set forth the objective of the drive, to raise $250,000 in Detroit for the erection of a Special Hospital and to provide personal supervision for cured addicts as worthy aims which would receive support of the Board throughout the coming year. The plans have received the approval of city, county, State, and Federal officials. The hospital is to be located fifty miles north of the city of Detroit. Following the cure of an addict a personal guardian will be placed over him to assist him in his rehabilitation. The society will maintain its own employment bureaus.

In conclusion, I might add that the influence behind the dope ring is great and mighty, and nothing will be spared by them to see that legislation is filled with many loop holes with the possibility of discrediting any action taken or attempted by this World's Congress, and I believe if all legislation is carefully scrutinized before its enactment, that the results will be beneficial.

An organization like this must be on their guard at all times in putting forth the proposition; they must not take no for an answer, but must insist that their plans be carried out. In order to make this movement successful, it requires grit, wit, get-up, and git.

General Secretary HOBSON: The Chair had the pleasure of being in Detroit recently and meeting the committee, whose members pledged to the World Conference on Narcotic Education their hearty support and that of the Michigan Anti-Narcotic Educational Association. This Michigan Plan is worthy of being called to the attention of people in all the States. The principle of isolation as a means for the protection of society is, I think, one of the fundamentals in dealing with addicts. The fact that the Kiwanis and Rotary Clubs and other civic organizations have agreed to act continually as "big brothers" to the victims after they "come off" the drug and need the personal contact, gives the best chance of permanent success. We

shall look forward eagerly to the results of this plan, the most scientific and the most promising plan yet tried, and we give assurance to the Michigan association of the heartiest co-operation of the Conference.

Mr. BARBER: I am only speaking for myself, but I would like to hear a word of commendation for the speaker. I have never met formally the gentleman, never saw him until yesterday, but he is the kind of a fellow that can produce results, practical results; it is easy to develop theories that sound mighty well, but it is hard to put them in practice, and it needs a man of the caliber of the speaker to put the theories that he has expressed into actual practice.

General Secretary HOBSON: I am sure that we all agree with Mr. Barber in his expressions of appreciation for Inspcetor Kunath.

(*Thereupon the Conference adjourned.*)

Eighth Session, Thursday, July Eighth, 1926, 8 P. M.

The eighth session of the First World Conference on Narcotic Education convened in Philadelphia, Thursday, July 8, 1926, at 8 o'clock p. m.

Director General OWENS presided.

The invocation was pronounced by Dr. Patrick J. Ward, of the National Catholic Welfare Council.

Mme. Minna Pelz, of the Oregon Anti-Narcotic Association, led the Conference in singing two verses of "America."

Dr. Tsungming Tu sang, in Chinese and Japanese, the songs to which he made reference in his address to the Conference.

The Director General presented the recommendation of Committee No. 1 that the two resolutions submitted by Dr. Walter W. Hubbard be not reported to the Conference, due to the fact that the aims sought to be accomplished by them were adequately covered in the proposed Constitution for a Permanent World Conference on Narcotic Education. The recommendations of the Committee with this regard were, on motion of Doctor Hubbard, unanimously adopted by the Conference.

The Conference thereupon pursued its consideration of the proposed Constitution for a Permanent World Conference on Narcotic Education and Section 2 of Article V of the proposed Constitution, as reported by the Agenda Council was adopted.

Article VI of the proposed Constitution as recommended by the Agenda Council was, on motion duly made and seconded, adopted.

Thereupon, the Constitution in its entirety was approved by the Conference, sitting as a Committee of the Whole, and the General Secretary was directed to report to the Conference the approval of the Committee of the Whole, which he immediately did; whereupon, the Conference by unanimous vote adopted and ordained the Constitution for a Permanent World Conference on Narcotic Education.[1]

Director General OWENS: I will turn the meeting over to Captain Hobson, who will preside for the evening.

General Secretary HOBSON: I have here, from the Hon. Martin J. Wade, Judge of the United States District Court, a paper entitled, "The Snowbird." I will read it at this time.

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[1] The adopted Constitution in English, French and Spanish, appears as pp. 287, 293, and 299, respectively.

THE "SNOWBIRD"—LESSONS, WARNING AGAINST THE NARCOTIC CURSE

By MARTIN J. WADE,

Judge of the United States District Court

This is written for the boys and girls, the fathers, mothers and teachers, for the schools, and for the homes of America, and my dedication is:

To the young, heartbroken wife who in her agony turns her eyes from the empty cupboard to the little white face in the cradle, who has just learned the awful truth that the reason that her young husband lost his fine position in the bank is that he is a confirmed "dope fiend"—

To the white-haired father and mother who stand before the court pleading for "another chance" for their young son, the hope of their declining years, whose drug-crazed mind led him to assault and robbery—

To the sobbing wife by the grave side, listening to the words, "I am the Resurrection and the Life," feebly wondering if God's mercy will permit to enter Heaven the soul of a hopeless suicide of a pitiful drug addict—

Yes, and to the millions of helpless slaves all over the land who daily and nightly writhe in the brutal grasp of their Monster Master, narcotic drugs—

To all these, this is reverently dedicated:

A Vision—As the procession of haggard, pale faces, scores of whom I have sentenced to prison, pass before me, sometimes in the silence of the night, and as I realize that many of them should have gone to a sanitarium instead of to a penitentiary, I picture a beautiful green field adorned with shrubs and flowers, in the center of which stands a magnificent stone building—a United States sanitarium—in which shall be salvaged the human derelicts picked up as they are tossed upon the rough waves of the sea of life, by the life-saving crew.

Foreword—And now as the shadows gradually lengthen I cannot resist the long-deferred hope that I may be able to help in a small way at least, to ease the aching hearts of the millions whose lives have been overshadowed by the narcotic curse. Some forty years ago I became a member of the legal profession. For some twenty-five years I have served upon the bench in the state courts and in the courts of the United States. In all these courts I have been compelled to sentence men and women to the penitentiary—thousands of them have taken the

long, sad trail upon my command. In all these years at nearly every term of court I have had experience with criminals—criminals because they were victims of narcotic drugs. As their cases were called I recognized their affliction as they stood up and came before the Bench—white-faced, often with twitching nerves and shuffling gait, many of them manifesting shame in their broken lives. I have had them beg for "Just another chance, Judge." I have heard the pathetic appeals of fathers and mothers whose hearts were breaking as they realized that their fond dreams for their boy were blasted. I have realized many, many times when I sentenced them to several years behind the prison walls that what these unfortunates really needed,—what Humanity owed to them,—was not so much penal servitude as merciful treatment in some sanitarium under competent medical direction.

My experience has been the experience of other judges, and my regrets and my hopes have been similar to theirs. The weakness of the American people is in their indifference to conditions of government and rules of society, a lack of active interest in any problem which does not come home to them or to their families.

I know that few people realize the magnitude or the importance of the problems of the drug addict, his parents, his friends, society, the courts, and the wardens of the penitentiaries where so many addicts are confined.

I am therefore trying in a feeble way to picture something of the horrors of the drug habit, and something of its effects upon those who yield to its temptation.

This will not be decorated with columns of statistics; it is not so much intended to convey information as it is to make an appeal to the heart.

Government and democracy are not, after all, a system of rules. The people who govern are not guided so much by their judgment as by their impulses. Government in a democracy is largely the result of emotion. The people are right at heart; they are charitable and kind once they become aroused so that they can feel an evil or a danger.

This is not alone of my writing. To confirm my experiences I am including the experience of others,—judges, government officers and agents, social workers, investigators, those whose hearts have been stirred by their personal observation of the terrors of the narcotic curse.

I am hopeful that my effort may be fruitful in developing a sentiment which will close the doors of the prisons to those whose only crime is their misfortune in allowing themselves to become drug addicts, and in opening to them doors of mercy, kindness and helpful-

ness, in order that they may be led once more to the paths of usefulness and respectability.

The Court is a Stage. Men and Women are the Players. No Make-Believe—Real Human Tragedy

(Present, the Judge of the United States Court upon the Bench, the United States district attorney, a Federal narcotic investigator, the United States marshal with woman prisoner who is sobbing, the matron of the county jail in which the woman prisoner has been held pending sentence.)

The Judge: The United States *versus* Mary Hopkins; is the defendant ready for sentence?

District Attorney: The defendant is present, Your Honor.

Judge: The defendant will stand up. (The defendant stands.)

Judge: Madame, you pleaded guilty last week to the indictment charging you with purchase of morphine in unstamped packages from a man on the street, have you anything to say why sentence should not now be imposed upon you?

Prisoner (her face buried in her hands and sobbing): No-o-o, Judge—only have mercy on me!

District Attorney: Your Honor, this is the second offense of this woman; she was sentenced by Your Honor three years ago for selling morphine, you were merciful to her and gave her only a year and a day in the penitentiary. She was released from prison when her sentence expired and came back to this city and lived awhile with a man she called her husband, and she now has a child about eight months old.

Prisoner: Oh, my baby—my baby.

Judge: Where is this child?

Matron: Your Honor, this woman was found about a month ago out in Greenwood Park with the child in her arms, she appeared to be under the influence of liquor, and a policeman brought her into the city jail. The doctor found that she was a drug addict and under the influence of a drug. Mr. Carroll, the Federal narcotic agent, ordered her transferred to the county jail, which has better women's quarters. I took an interest in her because of the child. When she sobered up she said she wanted work and I got her a place at the Logan Hotel as a chambermaid. She promised faithfully to abstain from drugs there. I visited the hotel every day or two and saw her. She was working well and seemed to be grateful and happy. A week ago Tuesday I went to the hotel and they reported that she had been gone three days;

she left the baby with the housekeeper, who told me that she could not take care of it, so I called the Salvation Army Headquarters, and Ensign Hamilton came down and took the child, and she still has it in her possession.

Prisoner: My baby, oh, my baby!

Matron: Judge, I ought to tell you that we had a blood test taken and the child is infected with syphilis.

Prisoner: Oh, she is not, Judge—*she is not*—oh, my baby!

Judge: Tell me about her present offense.

District Attorney: The Federal narcotic agent is here and he can tell the details.

Investigator: Your Honor, the matron reported to me that Mary had left the hotel and could not be found, so I undertook to locate her. I visited her old haunts, found she had been in two or three places. She was seen with dope addicts, but had disappeared. I finally found her in an old shack in an alley sleeping off a "jag" on an old bed covered with rags; on the floor upon more rags slept a confirmed dope fiend called "Dopie Smith," a man you sent to Leavenworth several years ago.

I arrested both of them, called for an officer, who came with the patrol wagon, and we took them to the county jail. When the matron searched her she found in her pocket this bottle of morphine (holding it up) containing seven grains. I found a bottle of cocaine on "Dopie Smith," both unstamped.

The Grand Jury being in session I came right over and presented the cases and they were both indicted.

Judge: Well, Mary, what have you to say about this?

Prisoner: Well, I didn't touch a drug for three weeks. Just took care of my baby fine, till one day Rose Connor, an old pal of mine, came over to see me, and we visited for a while and then, without me askin' for it she took out her needle and gave me a shot in the arm, Judge! After I slept a while I got up and went over to Rose's apartment and she gave me another shot, and some of the boys came and we played the phonograph and danced, and when I woke up next morning "Dopie Smith" was there and he promised if I'd go over to his place, he'd give me all the dope I wanted—said he got a 'load' from a fellow from Kansas City who got drunk.

Well, Judge, I went with him and I guess I stayed a couple of days till that man (pointing) came and got us. But, Judge, I promise before God if you'll only give me another chance I'll never, never, so help me God! I'll never take dope again. I'll go back to work,

Judge, take care of my baby an' everything—just what is right—an' if I don't, Judge, you can send me up for life! *Oh, my baby!*

District Attorney: Your Honor, the trouble with these addicts is, that when they get out of prison—inside of a week they are back with the old crowd in their old haunts—they begin on booze and within three days they are at the drugs again!

Judge: How old are you, Mary?

Prisoner: Twenty-seven, Judge.

Judge: Tell me about this; where were you born and raised? Are your parents living, and how did you acquire this horrible drug habit?

Prisoner: Well, Judge, I was born in Webster County on a farm; went to school at the country schoolhouse until the sixth grade, then I did not want to go to school any more. My folks tried to get me to go, but I just couldn't study; I couldn't seem to work much either—wanted to go to the city and get employment. My mother begged me not to go, but finally when I was about fifteen I went any way. I sold eggs and butter and took the money to start with. When I got to the city I only had a few dollars, but I got a job working for a family at three dollars a week and my board. I soon got acquainted, and a couple of months after I was working I went to a dance at the Firemen's Hall. I met a young fellow there that I liked. He was good looking and had such fine ways. I danced with him several times; he seemed to like me. Along about 2 o'clock I got tired out, and he asked me to go for a walk. We sat in a seat in the park, and he took out a little bottle and told me to hold my hand out, and I did, and he shook some powder in my hand; he told me to sniff it up my nose—that it wouldn't hurt me, only give me a little "pep." I did as he asked me, and really it did "pep" me up something awful. We went back to the hall and I danced several times with him again. He took me home that night. The next night he came to see me, and we took a walk, and I asked him for some more of that powder. He gave me some, and I thought it was sure mighty fine stuff.

He came to see me every night. One night when the family was out and we were there alone, he took out of his pocket a thing—I didn't know what it was then, but now I know it was a hypodermic needle. He took my arm and I screamed, but he told me it wouldn't hurt, and he just stuck it into the skin and it didn't hurt, but I could feel the effects, and I felt very good for awhile, and then I got sleepy.

He did this every night for quite awhile, then he pretended to love me and asked me to marry him. I told him I would, and he took me down to a room over a garage; said a minister would come there and we would be married. The minister was there when we got there, and

we were married, but afterwards I found it wasn't a minister at all. He just had on minister's clothes. I saw him at the fairground running a wheel of fortune.

But we lived together for several weeks, then one night at a dance, he introduced me to a dandy looking fellow from Chicago. This man told me he was out looking for pretty girls to put in the movies. I was just crazy to get into the movies. My husband told me I could go with the man and get a job in the movies, and so I went to Chicago the next day. This man got me in a room in a lodging house, and the first night I was there he gave me a shot the same as I had before, and he did the same every day.

I waited for a few days, and then he told me that he would have to wait until Mr. DeMille, a big movie man came, and in the meantime he sent me out on the street with some capsules of morphine, telling me where to go, and I sold them to different fellows and some women. I made a lot of money—gave him half of it, and afterwards he seemed to forget about the movies and took me out to St. Paul and Denver, and different places where I sold capsules. I finally got into this city where I was arrested for selling drugs, and you sent me to the penitentiary in South Dakota.

I was glad when you gave me only a year and a day, and I promised you that I never would use drugs again. When I went to prison I sure did suffer for awhile, but in a few months I was sure I was all over with the drugs, and when I came back I tried to get work. I met some of my old friends, and they asked me to their rooms, and pretty soon some one gave me a shot of dope, and then it seemed impossible for me to quit, and I kept on until I was arrested that day in the park. But, Judge, so help me God! I am through with drugs, and if you let me off this time, I promise you I will never be here again, nor in any other court. Please, Judge, for the sake of my baby, won't you have mercy!

The Judge: Well, it is cases like this which break the heart of a judge. When you were here before I hoped and felt that you might reform, and consequently gave you a very light sentence on your promise to abandon drugs, but here you are again—a tragic figure, again asking for mercy. Of course your action is an offense against the law, but I realize that the source of your horrible conduct is the drug habit. I hate to send you to the penitentiary again, but I must. I have no other place to send you. What you really need is not the prison bars, but real sanitarium treatment. You are diseased, and there is not much hope for you except through a course of enlightened treatment by experts—treatment of body, and mind, and soul. In prison you

can be kept from the drugs; you will have hospital treatment for awhile, and everything will be done for you that can be done in a prison, but I realize that to cure the drug habit is a very difficult thing; not only must your physical ailments be treated, but your spirit must be aroused into a determination of self-control if there is any hope that you may return again to society and health, and honest, clean life.

Some day perhaps the government will have a real sanitarium for prisoners like you, where they can secure all the aid possible, and then only those who persist in and defiantly continue the awful habit and evil life, will be put behind the prison walls.

Your child will be cared for by a charity. Oh, God, what a bitter world this would be without charity! The Salvation Army will extend to it that kindness which your unfortunate condition prevents you from bestowing.

Prisoner: Oh, God! Judge, let me take the baby with me if I have to go.

Judge: No, that is impossible. I know it is very painful and tragic, but the prison is not a place for a child, even if I had the power to authorize the child to go with you. The child needs treatment and nursing which would be impossible in a prison.

The judgment of this court is, that you serve a period of five years in such penitentiary as may be selected by the Department of Justice, and which will be by me designated hereafter. I wish to give you this encouragement. In the course of a couple of years perhaps, depending upon your own conduct and the judgment of the prison physician, I may recommend a parole which will permit you to be released from prison, *on the specific condition* that you will not again use drugs or liquor of any kind; that you will obtain employment, and above all things, that you will keep away from the old crowd and the old haunts, and if these conditions are violated, I will order you returned to prison without the formality of a trial.

In conclusion, I can only say that your future and the future of your child are entirely in your hands. I trust that you will realize this, and that you will reform and return to an honest, clean life.

Mr. Marshal, remove the prisoner.

(Marshal leads the prisoner away; she is weeping and wailing, and wringing her hands.)

Drugs Open the Prison Doors

The Judge: Mr. District Attorney, tell me the facts in this case.

District Attorney: Well, Your Honor, this defendant and a young woman calling herself Ruby Stone were indicted by the Grand Jury at this term of court for stealing a valuable Cadillac sedan, in Jackson, Michigan, and driving the same in interstate commerce through Michigan, Illinois, Iowa, and into Nebraska. They were arrested in Omaha, registered in a hotel as husband and wife. This defendant said he wanted to see me, and the marshal brought him to my office here in the Federal Building. He said he wanted to plead guilty; said he was willing to make a complete confession. Here it is: (Reads confession.)

"I am 19 years of age; born, and always lived in Jackson, Michigan. Went to school until I reached the tenth grade in high school; then my father died and I had to go to work. Got a job in a garage. Used to drive bus between hotel and depot. I never was in trouble before. One day when I came back from the depot I saw Ruby Stone sitting on the porch of the hotel. She was a new waitress who came from Detroit. She was very good looking; I fell for her at once; sat with her on the porch in the evening. Took her out riding next night. When we were out in the lane, she took a hypodermic needle out of her pocket and said, 'Let me pep you up a little.' She pumped it in my arm, and I got thrilled all over. Then we went riding every night for a couple of weeks, and she gave me a "shot" every time we went out. I got so that I hankered for it, but I did not know that I was getting the habit.

"Then one night she said, 'I am out of stuff, let's go to Detroit and stock up.' I understood her all right, and said to her, 'how will we travel?' She says, 'If you are any good, you can pick up a car, and we will have a high old time.' The next night I wanted another 'shot,' but she didn't have any, and I just made up my mind that I would do as she said, and after dark I took Dr. Elliott's Cadillac sedan. Ruby met me at the corner, jumped in, and we started for Detroit. There she met some friends, and some way she got hold of some dope. I saw in the paper next morning an account of Dr. Elliott's car being stolen, and that the Sheriff was looking for me; so we decided to get out of town and start for Los Angeles, where we would be married. We traveled across Illinois and Iowa, and landed here in Omaha, where we were arrested, and the car taken from us.

"That's the whole story. I never would have done it if it hadn't been for the dope. I never will use drugs again, and I never will be in court again.

"The thing that breaks my heart is, that I know my mother is crying her eyes out. She was always so good to me. She is here in town now trying to help me, but I can see no way except to plead guilty, and take my medicine, and try to come back and be a man."

The Judge: Well, young man, this is a typical case in these modern days. I have had boys like you before me for sentence time after time; some for stealing automobiles, some for hold-ups, some for robbing the mails—most of them due to dope, and many of them tangled up with some girl. I don't know what the world is coming to! And you are worried about your mother; so are most of the boys when they come up here and realize the worry and the heartache and the disgrace for which they are responsible.

In a case like yours, I would feel inclined to make the sentence very light, because I feel that you have had a lesson, and that you are repentent, but the trouble is, a light sentence often encourages others who are tempted. They naturally say to themselves, "Well, the Judge is easy, I will just take a chance."

Sentences in courts are not merely to punish the individual, but also to set an example which will be a restraint upon other unfortunates. I will, however, impose a light sentence, because I am satisfied that if it were not for the girl and the drugs you would not be here.

You will serve a sentence of one year and a day in the Federal prison at Leavenworth, Kansas. While you are there, think of your dear old mother, and pray that you may come out of prison fully reformed and determined to be an honest, clean man the rest of your days.

Secretary General HOBSON: Judge Wade accompanies his paper by a resolution which he proposes and which I shall also read to you:

> **"Whereas, thousands of drug addicts are yearly before the courts of our country, some charged with grave offenses—murder, assault, robbery, rape, automobile thefts, for which drugs are responsible; many charged with offenses against the Harrison Narcotic Act or against State narcotic laws, and**
>
> **"Whereas, justice, mercy, and public policy demand that such offenders, especially those before the court for the first offense, be confined in a suitable narcotic sanitarium instead of in a prison; now therefore be it**
>
> ***"Resolved* by the World Conference on Narcotic Education that there shall be erected, equipped, and maintained a United States Narcotic Sanitarium in which drug addicts may be con-**

> fined, and in which they shall receive treatment and training, physical, mental, and spiritual, which is impossible to be given in a penitentiary to the end that their lives may be salvaged and that they may be brought back into society to lead decent, honorable lives."

Without objection, this will be referred to the appropriate committee.

General Secretary HOBSON: Dr. B. B. James, Professor of History and Lecturer on Government, of the American University, Washington, D. C., is with us this evening, and was a very ardent attendant at the meetings of the Agenda Council. He has some definite views on the question of research with regard to narcotic education and the proposed endowment of a chair in one of our great universities for this particular purpose. I will call now upon Doctor James to present his views to the Conference.

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

By DR. B. B. JAMES

Professor of History American University, Lecturer on Government

The presiding officer's call upon me to make my contribution at this time to the discussion of the great theme that has brought together so many experts, men and women of technical experience, has come unexpectedly. Nevertheless, I shall endeavor to respond and briefly to set forth some views as to the direction which research investigation might profitably take in an endeavor to throw more light upon the effects following the use of narcotic drugs. The subject, then, upon which I shall speak is, generally, that of the need for an endowment for the prosecution of research into the effects of drug addiction in such broad matters, for instance, as the filling of the asylums for the insane and the moral and physical degeneracy which may mark the progeny of parents, one or both of whom have been drug addicts.

In the presence of such eminent specialists as I see before me, to whose highly scientific or broadly practical papers I have listened with a sense of being very profitably enlightened, I naturally feel hesitancy to address myself to any scientific aspect of the general question. Therefore, Mr. Chairman, if you will indulge me in such reflections as have arisen in my mind since being at this Congress, I shall endeavor to set forth some of the reasons which appeal to me as pointing in the direction of definitely established research as a department of the work of the Congress: and which, indeed, is inte-

gral to it, in the fact that the committee divisions provide prominently for searching scientific inquiry.

I have been impressed with the fact that, amid the mass of valuable information which has been given forth by those well qualified to speak upon the effects of the use of narcotic drugs—effects fundamental to the bodily organism and the mentality of the victims—there has been little of contribution to the subject that represents actual laboratory research and sustained enterprise. Some of the speakers, indeed, have definitely stated that the field of inquiry in these directions remains practically an open one.

Particularly, since the relatively recent arising of heroin as a monstrous destroyer of the youth, the necessity for thorough and patient investigation into the physiological, the biological, and the psychological effects of the use of drugs in given instances and under given conditions, has become so imperative that every humane instinct would prompt such undertaking. The treatment to be accorded addicts, questions of the pathological and the penal bearings of the vice, the line of educational enterprise, all these directions of activity are being earnestly urged, although, I believe, in no generally organized manner. Although I am one of the least of all the apostles of the modern humane enterprise for the redemption of society from the drug evil, having been born, so to speak, as one out of due time, in the fact of interest in and information concerning the range and iniquity of the vice, I nevertheless shall seek to offer some more or less practical suggestions looking to the creation of an endowment for research into the varied effects following the use of narcotic drugs upon the delicate balance and adjustments of the human organism.

While my position is that of Professor of History in the American University at Washington, D. C., for sixteen years I sat at a newspaper desk commenting upon the lights and shadows that rift through the fields of human living; some of the shadows so malevolent as to challenge faith in the permanency of the human institutions which have been built upon the moral fabric of mankind. Hence, I have not been apart from the tide of human action and interest, and have observed through the years the courageous enterprise of society in grappling with the problems of its defective, delinquent, and dependent elements. Yet while men have been grappling with the pestilences of war and alcohol and disease, there has arisen, like some vast murrain of the "creeping things that fly," this hideous thing, the narcotic evil; a vice not in any respect modern, indeed always massive, but by reason of the ingenuity that pro-

duced heroin, now a vice that is not only massive but devastating, a vice which, if not checked, will find the modern Rachels of motherhood weeping for their children and refusing to be comforted because "they are not."

No one who is interested in the inclusive science of social dynamics, with its particular concerns, such as eugenics, sanely considered, broad penal problems, problems of pauperism, problems of vice as a breeder of crime, problems of religion in its obligations toward the weak, can observe the sweep of the narcotic peril without seeing that a vice, which formerly in the western world was but as a cloud no larger than a man's hand, has now assumed the proportions of a whelming disaster that threatens the very security of civilization itself.

To maintain a state of ignorance in respect to the nature and effects of drug poisoning, would be to repeat the folly of postponing education as a factor in the arousement of mankind against the devastation of alcohol until drunkenness had assumed such proportions as to lead practically all mankind to undertake one and another form of political action for its suppression. We may be sure, likewise, that those whose interest it is to support an industry so pernicious to the race may be counted upon to secure the best brains and to expend large sums in order to foster the illicit enterprise of drugs without respect to its toll of human life or vitality. The "lewd fellows of the baser sort" are not confined to brawlers in the streets, but are to be numbered among the financially potential and politically controlling individuals in all countries. I need but to point to the men of vast corporate affairs who maintain great laboratory equipment and agencies for world-wide investigation, in order to advance the profit of their product a few cents per unit. They are my argument. They know of no limit in outlay for the sake of profit. That society usually enters into the profits thus secured goes far toward justifying the spirit of primitive greed which so often controls material undertaking. This is one commendable aspect of expenditure in the fields of scientific research for the sake of increasing the output of commodities and adding to the material wealth of mankind.

Amazing as it may appear, the great engineers of industry who confer upon mankind material benefits, seem to have little knowledge or concern as to the vast wastes from an economic point of view which follow upon the march of the prevalent and deadening vices. They live so much by a ledger of balances, and as long as the balance is in their favor they are hard to awaken to the fact that conservation of resources may be fully effected only through conserving hu-

manity itself, protecting individuals from exploitation by those whose design is to deprave and corrupt, to degrade and to destroy the ones upon whose moral and material welfare society must depend, both for its ethical and its material well-being. It should be said for the big moneyed men that they are usually so absorbed in their business that they have not the time or the incentive to inform and interest themselves in great moral and conserving movements. Until those who have the taste, the intellectual resources, and the type of scientific training that is necessary have brought the matter to such concrete form that these men of big financial importance can see it in the form of a vision-awakening proposition, they remain dull. They then grasp it in terms of human welfare, of economic values, and of idealistic enterprise and are made responsive to appeals for their substantial support. Even before the matter reaches this stage they are open to solicitation for funds with which to carry on investigation, the value of which they can readily grasp, once they have shown their interest.

Men of means and of affairs must be awakened more and more to the need now presented for funds with which to endow research into the full effects of narcotic drugs upon their users. The outward and visible signs by which the addict is known are but the superficial aspects of the ravages of the drug vice. To what extent is the use of drugs habit forming, and to what extent may it be regarded as disease producing? Who can say? Yet the facts should be known.

As an instance of the alertness of an industry to investigation in the field of commodity effects let me instance a case of which I happen to know, although so far as I am informed the matter has never before been given publicity. I trust it will be understood that in citing the tobacco industry I am doing so only for the purpose of illustrating far-sighted enterprise. I am not passing opinion upon the use of tobacco. The big tobacco interests, seeking precise scientific information as to the psychological effects of nicotine upon the human system, and its bearing upon the efficiency of persons engaged in kinds of work that call for clear minds and even nerves, spent considerable sums of money in scientific laboratories, equipped to carry on the sort of investigation desired. I understand this to have been done in a spirit of enlightened self-interest. I am not prepared to say, nor would the information be germane, as to the results of these investigations. Enough to know that a big corporate concern, dealing with a natural product having narcotic properties, had the intelligence to make outlays for technical research in an effort to gain information that might be guiding in one way or

another. If men are thus keenly concerned to institute laboratory research in the direction of intensifying their enterprises, how much more should men be concerned in the making of similar research, not for the sake of promoting a mercantile product, but for the conservation of a type of product that is basic to all others, human life and its efficiency? You will recall that the greatest social teacher of the ages, when dwelling upon the spirit of conservation in His parable of the Good Shepherd, commended the enterprise of one who would give even his life for the faithful discharge of his responsibilities, and then added, "How much is a man better than a sheep?" Yet, after the passing of many centuries, the one social lesson above all others yet to be learned is that of computing man at his supreme worth, above all other values.

The call is insistent for those who have any adequate notion of the value of man in society, to awaken to the vast desecration of mankind by vice, the horrifying desolation of men by the drugs which quickly produce the conditions of incurable vice. Are the people of the United States, to instance this country alone, to continue creditably to support an army of twenty-two thousand men (the number in use at the time of the prevalence of the foot and mouth disease) to inspect sheep and cattle, and yet be unmindful of the fact that multitudes, not of cattle but of men, are being infected by the deadening disease of drug addiction? Of how much more value is a man than a sheep? A divine statement of relative values that must quicken the sluggish apprehensions of the age.

If I may be indulged for a while longer, I wish now to address myself to another aspect of the matter. It so happens that at one time I was a collegiate teacher of psychology, and through the years since then I have followed this subject closely, having been for several years an attendant on lectures in psychology at the Johns Hopkins University. I was thus associated with Professor Watson, who is widely known for his theory of behaviorism; and with Professor Knight Dunlap, one of the foremost experimental psychologists of the scientific world, a specialist in applied psychology.

I desire, however, to absolve both of these eminent investigators from responsibility for any views that I may here express. I make reference to Professor Watson and his system of psychology simply to fortify my appeal for adequate investigation into the effects of drugs upon the physiological functionings of the drug addict. As is well known, Professor Watson came over into psychology from neurology, and has now a wide following of those who are convinced that there is nothing in the conscious processes that may not be physio-

logically accounted for, man's neural reaction to his environment being sufficient to account for all his complicated mental processes. Man, we are told, is only a machine. As I look back over my association with Doctor Watson in his lecture room, and recall the ingenious and confident labor with which he built up his hypothesis and went about to establish a personal following,I am impressed with the fact that his enterprise was limited to explanation of the mechanics of man's mental life. And the mental life itself is limited by reactions to stimuli, all of which are, theoretically, ascertainable. Here is investigation entered into to afford an explanation for the simple things of man's customary reactions to his environment that should itself be simple. It is not my purpose to dwell upon the Watson behaviorism, from the broad claims made for which I number myself among the open dissenters. Yet I do want, however, to point to the ingenious labors men undertake in order to explain the normal activities of man in his individual and associated activities.

Over against this citing of the eminent materialistic psychologist I wish to place an observation made by another of the craft, but not of the same school of psychology. When I queried this other psychologist as to why, in his textbook, he had spoken of certain kinds of consciousness as belonging to pseudo-psychology, he laughingly remarked: "That was because the book was written a dozen years ago. Were I writing it today I would not use the term at all." This same psychologist also remarked, though not as a deliberate statement, that he would refuse to do any more work in a given direction until the medical men had furnished the psychologists reliable information concerning the ductless glands. Here, then, is one eminent psychologist, Professor Watson, who appears to deem the "trial and error" experiences of men and of other animals as sufficient to provide the basis for all mental reflexes, and yet another eminent experimentalist who deems the lack of reliable information as to the exact nature of functions of the glandular secretions as essentially limiting the experiments of the psychologist of the Watson school.

In a view of such a diversity of opinions and positions may not great general value accrue to the science of psychology itself by investigations in accord with the aims of this Congress? The physiological psychologist should be the last person to claim that the story of man's activities is merely the story of a series of causal processes set in action by his reactions to his environment. Man's reactions upon the subtle matters of his own organic functioning is a subject still clouded in mystery. Drugs modify man's organic functioning in ways yet unknown, they vitiate his adjustments, his social be-

haviorism. As long as psychologists shall relegate entire chapters of conscious phenomena to the limbo of the "pseudo," so long will the full story of man's mental equipment and reactions to his environment be a half-told story. The drug addict is not a normal person—even if there could be framed a description of a thoroughly normal human being. Therefore, a study of his functioning, his reactions, the subordination of will to habit, must, in its very nature, be a study in abnormality. All the salvaging endeavors of society are centered upon the abnormal classes, abnormal for the time or permanently askew. The drug addict represents a type of behaviorism that is not taken account of by the schools of psychology. The physiological facts in such cases have not yet been ascertained, and the materialistic schools of psychology do not interest themselves in regenerative endeavors. Hence they ignore the facts and the factors of drug addiction, despite the contributions such study should make to their science.

These specific allusions to schools of psychology and their proponents have been made a bit discursively, perhaps, but, nevertheless, with the definite purpose of linking up investigation into the subject of narcotic drugs and their effects with the intrinsic problems of the nature of personality. Attempts at solution of these problems have seen schools of psychology, like kingdoms in the familiar hymn, "Rise and Fall." I repeat that a psychology which does not take into full account all types of consciousness thereby sacrifices its claim to be broadly scientific. I have enough of the spirit of adventure (and perhaps of credulity) to propose that, in following out lines of laboratory research into the entire effects upon the human system of narcotic drugs, psychology might not only enrich mankind by the definite data ascertained, but might also discover much that would tend to throw light upon the basic conditioning facts of personality, its variants, and their causes, the changes of structure and of function induced by the use of narcotic drugs.

No more worthy form of human endeavor could be proposed than that which would seek to arm society with offsets for the vice which heroin has made unspeakably terrible. Does heroin, in fact, bring about destruction of brain tissue? Does it cause speedy degeneration and alteration of neural processes, thus modifying or changing radically the principles of personality? Has its effects any relationship to the states of the epileptic? To what secretions may the drug heroin be intensively responsive? How does it retard, perhaps, or radically otherwise alter their action? What are the mysteries involved in organism, if any, which account for the grip of this disease

or habit? A number of similar questions, asked in the dark, arise in the presence of the most baffling of all phenomena of consciousness. But, perhaps the most crucial are those that would point to the alteration of the moral perspective of the addict, as a possible transmission to progeny. Those psychologists who give definite attention to the phenomena of abnormal psychology have been disposed to treat the effects of narcotics from the point of view of aberrations, illusions of the visions that are commonly supposed to follow the use of drugs and which, in fact, are consequent upon the use of them in the earlier stages. They have considered these effects in terms of alterations of personality. They have been without the physiological data, in fact, upon which to base any sound conclusions as to the actual, determinative effects through organ and function of these potent modifiers of the normal action of individuals.

Far-fetched as may be the suggestion put forth in some quarters that drugs tend to produce conditions of mentality which are more normally those of mysticism, predictive prophecy, etc., such speculation does indicate the direction of some general values from a study of drugs as to their control of departments of the human organism. The user of heroin, through the period of its early effects, is, to himself, a hero. He is possessed with an obsession of magnificence. He is as one freed from all restraint. Unfortunately, in his case there is found no exaggeration but an inhibition of ethical motivation. Through what subtle effects or alterations of function of nerve or of gland does the addict assume this false character? Is, in fact, the germ plasm so affected as to contribute in some way to the condition? As for the germ plasm, how is it altered in its transmittal of the characteristics that make for heredity; if, in fact, it does have this quality? How does the Mendelian law of inherited characters become affected in the case of addicts who give birth to progeny? It would be proposing too much for the investigator, to ask him to yield an answer to some of these questions, or to any of them completely. Certainly the first fruitage of a study of cases supported by post-mortem examination of the organs of addicts would fall far short of answering these vital queries. Yet it will be a triumph for society to have the psychologist concede that his explanations of the facts of personality involve explanation of human "behavior," as induced by the use of drugs.

If I have been able to present a survey of the case for laboratory research into the effects of narcotic drugs I may now be permitted, in closing, to say that I believe that the time has been reached at which great universities feel that they have a mission for the appli-

cation of research to the alleviation of human ills, psychical as well as physical, as much for the expansion of the areas of knowledge or the conquest of new fields of scientific enterprise. I do not think we need disturb ourselves over the threat of behaviorists and determinists to reduce all life to a set of reaction values, so long as there remain such vast areas of confessedly unexplored or little understood reactions of man to his environment under conditions induced by the kind of drugs which largely alter the aspect of life, its claims, and its appeals. As long as this remains so, and the explanation does not flow from it, scientists should be encouraged to bring more and more the world of physical phenomena into the categories of cause and effect. Narcotics have known effects in the behavior of the individual, although it is a behaviorism that has never been actually studied and standardized; but the causes for these effects are wrapped in the mystery of the unsolved. It no longer suffices to dismiss the matter by saying that there are not enough of drug addicts to constitute a problem, with the entire medical world sounding its alarms, and with those who have to come to grips with the purveyors of drugs illicitly, crying out from the watch towers that heroin is capable of spawning almost every form of petty criminal and, in the case of those victims who by nature or environment have been criminally inclined, every form of crimes of violence, as well.

You will observe that, while proposing laboratory investigation upon an adequate scale, I have refrained from proposing types of experiments, a matter that must lie in the hands of the investigator in every particular case examined. I might add, however, at the risk of being deemed too insistent upon the matter of the bad effects of the advanced behaviorist psychology (the limitations of which I have sought to indicate) that its postulates, if popularly known and adopted, would tend greatly to increase the use of narcotics among the youth and all persons with creative or imaginative temperaments. Advocates of purely mechanistic behaviorism in psychology are found saying that nothing counts but experience, and prescribing that all learning be thus gained. We are told that the novelist should experience every situation and passion that enters into his story. So, if an addict were to be a character in the story, according to this teaching, the novelist would first become one himself!

Can it not be seen, then, that even the radical psychology, in its alliances with physiology and biology may be broadened from mechanistic and decadent attitudes, through a type of investigation which would carry it inevitably toward the portals of moral accountability? The vast moral values for society to be hoped for from investigation

into the physiological and psychological and, indeed, biological effects of narcotic drug use, could not fail to give to these sciences a social accrediting that would react to their advantage and widen their social service.

Unfortunately the hospitals and corrective institutions in any large city provide abundance of the raw material for the investigator. So that the laboratory experimentalist would be amply supplied with subjects for his psychological examination. The money should be forthcoming, once the nature and the value of this form of enterprise were understood. With more persons in the insane asylums of the land than are found in the colleges of the land, surely the abnormal elements constitute a constituency for the scientist he cannot afford to overlook. Nor can he afford to neglect narcotics as a contributor to the rising tide of insanity as well as crime. Here may religion and science conjoin their forces, the one to prevent the wastage of humankind, the other to salvage some percentage of the men lost to society through drugs.

I trust, Mr. Chairman, that these observations may be to some purpose, and I thank you for the opportunity of making them.

General Secretary HOBSON: These views of Doctor James have been indeed inspiring and I am quite sure the Committee of which he is Chairman will, before long, have done work that will merit our admiration.

We are glad to have Dr. L. A. Higley, of Wheaton College, and to hear from him. While he includes tobacco in his subject matter, and tobacco is not included in the field of the Conference, his paper is illuminating for all.

THE NEED OF NARCOTIC EDUCATION IN INSTITUTIONS FOR HIGHER LEARNING

By L. A. HIGLEY

Professor of Chemistry, Wheaton College, Illinois

The saying, "As the twig is bent, so the tree inclines," is one of far-reaching consequences. It contains a deeper truth than that of mere human wisdom; for it is founded upon the word of Eternal Truth, which says, "Be not deceived; God is not mocked; for whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap. For he that soweth to his flesh shall of the flesh reap corruption." (*Gal. 6:7-8.*) Since these words are truth, real science must necessarily agree with this truth.

Thus far all the findings of science on this subject have been in full agreement.

Let us examine one of the tendencies in higher education. Modern higher education, as we now think of it, dates back only about a quarter of a century. As to age, it is a mere twig. But we must admit that it is far from being a straight-growing and healthy one. It is already leaning decidedly; and it leans not against the wind of modern popular evils, but rather in the very direction of this current. Sad, indeed, would it be to find in another quarter of a century that the resulting tree had developed into an imperfect and inferior thing. A remedy, to be effective, must be applied in time.

Let us take a casual glance at an example in our American history, where the remedy was not applied in time: A dozen years after the first colony was settled, slaves were introduced. At first they were so few in number that it seemed like a very small matter. This twig was bent in the direction of selfish ease, and of money-making. The tree that grew out of it was the institution of slavery. After a growth of nearly two and a half centuries, it had to be destroyed that it might harm the world no longer. But at what a cost! Nearly half a million lives of America's best blood! And a sacrifice of uncounted millions of dollars! It were better had that tree never been planted. Or, having been planted by mistake, that it had been cut down before it grew up.

What about our narcotic evil? That it is an evil, all will agree. That we are slow to apply a remedy, many are already convinced. Just what is the best remedy, and just what is the best way to apply it, is what we are not agreed upon, though we all admit the urgent need of doing something soon.

To our human way of thinking, there is something enchanting about anything small that shows signs of rapid growth. And we allow ourselves to be thus influenced, even when that small thing is an evil. We endure the evil until it takes hold of our sympathies. Then we embrace it under the vain delusion that some good will in some way come out of it.

The first narcotic to become widespraed in its use was alcohol in its various forms of drink. It started in a small way. No one knows just when, or where. But its use has grown until in recent years it has become worldwide in extent. America has made the sale of it illegal; but this has not yet greatly reduced the total of the world's consumption. This evil must still be regarded as a very real one all over the world, including even America. Human nature still clings to this narcotic with a devotion amounting to madness.

The second narcotic to become widespread in its use was tobacco. It, too, began in a small way among primitive peoples. And now, in about three centuries after the white man found it, he has succeeded in spreading it over most of the civilized world. In the case of this narcotic, too, its victims cling to the habit as if bereft of reason.

In addition to the two narcotics just named there are scores of others that have been in use for a long time, though most of them have been confined to restricted localities where they are produced. The chief exception is opium and its derivatives; for this group of especially injurious narcotics is an increasing menace in many parts of the world.

But in each case, the victim becomes thoroughly enslaved. He could not give it up if he would. But the new victim, though usually aware of this fact, plunges into the habit nevertheless. If asked to give an explanation for his course, he has none to offer. He seems to be impelled by an uncontrollable force from within himself.

The physiological effects of the most widely used narcotics have been studied considerably for more than half a century, though there is still more to learn. The results of most of this investigation have become common knowledge. Science has already shown that the regular indulgence in any narcotic has nothing whatever in its favor. Notwithstanding this fact, the consumption of narcotics is on the increase. We have now reached that point in narcotic consumption where the majority of the people of each of the principal nations are under the influence of narcotics all the time. Or, to express it in another way, we now have instances of whole nations coming under the influence of narcotics. Therefore, it must follow that what science has found to be true of the individual, is now true of whole nations. As the individual is bent, so the nation inclines.

Since most nations have made the problem of education a national one, why not include in the educational problem that of narcotics? Indeed, in America, we already have laws that provide for narcotic education in elementary school work, though it is inadequate and not effectively carried out. If it is to be made effective, the system must be carried through all grades of educational work from the lowest to the highest.

Since the narcotic trait of the individual has become characteristic of nations, it becomes necessary for the nations to take hold of the problem. For it has become a national one. Indeed it has become an international problem, requiring international co-operation for its effective control. And narcotic education should be made an international problem in higher education in addition to elementary

education, if it is to make progress. Higher education is better equipped to undertake this problem than are the lower grades. It has extensive research facilities. Why not use these facilities to aid in the solution of this menacing problem?

As the problem is one of large scope and of wide interest, it is well for us to examine it more critically than is ordinarily done. It is necessary for us to inquire into the factors that have led up to the present condition. Then we shall be in a better position to see what is an adequate remedy.

Narcotics produce nerve sensations that are more or less pleasant, especially after the sensations are repeated until they become a habit. The sensations, while pleasant, are not gratifying in any real sense. They gratify only in an apparent way. Since this is the case, the question may well be asked, then why does the narcotic habit take such a strong hold on its victims? Why does not the individual stop when he realizes that he is on the wrong course?

This can best be understood by inquiring into another question closely related to it: Why does any one tell a lie? When he does it, he knows that he is on the wrong course. He knows that it cannot fully satisfy him in the end. Yet he may keep it up until the habit is formed; and then he will find it almost impossible to stop. He knows that telling the truth all the time is the only thing that can really satisfy his higher self. But if he is not trained early in life in the value of truthfulness as a virtue required of all persons, he will, in times of temptation, fail to see this virtue at its full value. He looks at the imagined temporary advantage which his untruthfulness will give him; and, under temptation, he yields and becomes untruthful.

If he does not happen to reap an immediate punishment for his wrong, he may soon come to imagine that he will escape punishment. So he takes his chances on not being caught, until he has formed the habit of untruthfulness. His friends find him out and lose confidence in him. Then he loses confidence in himself. After he has reached this stage, he can hardly see any real need of changing his course, and he becomes permanently established in the habit of untruthfulness.

Stealing and other habits of selfish gratification become established in the same way. No one begins a habit of this kind in the expectation of becoming permanently established in it. He begins it for the imagined temporary advantage it affords him. If he escapes immediate punishment, he becomes gradually bolder to take chances on it again. Then, before he is aware of it, he becomes entrapped in his

habit and cannot quit. Of course the whole thing is a deception and the chief one deceived is the victim himself.

In the light of the illustration just given, it will be easy to understand how any one becomes addicted to a narcotic habit. The habit is started because of the pleasant sensations which the narcotic produces. Although the sensation is not really satisfying, the individual finds it easy to justify himself when he sees the majority of his friends doing the same thing. And if he, like his companion who has told a falsehood, escapes immediate punishment for his wrong doing, he is easily tempted to partake of a second indulgence. With each repeated indulgence, his conscience becomes less acute and finally it ceases to protest altogether. In this stage he finds it easy to imagine his vice to be a virtue; and he ceases even to try to give it up. He comes to think of nerve sensation of this kind as legitimate pleasure. He compares this artificially developed sensation to natural sensations that are legitimate, and fails to see the difference. In the falsehood, the theft, and the narcotic indulgence, the victim deceives himself without being fully aware of it. And the principle involved in the deception is the same in all of these indulgences. The victim has deceived himself into believing that he can obtain something for nothing. That, while others have to pay the price, he will prove himself to be the exception and escape paying. Thus the narcotic habit undermines the very morals of the individual. Through this it will even undermine Christian character. When it reaches the point where it has thus affected the majority of the people of a nation, then the morals and the Christian character of that nation are undermined.

When one addicted to a narcotic habit eats his food, he experiences a satisfying nerve pleasure and comes to regard all pleasant nerve sensations as desirable for the pleasure they afford. With a dulled mind and a blunted conscience, he is not capable of seeing the difference between the real and the artificial; between the right and the wrong. When one eats good food, the nerve sensation which accompanies it is a natural one and is, therefore, right and beneficial. It is satisfying and makes for health. When these sensations are indulged in a normal manner, the individual always knows when to stop. He knows when he has had enough and is satisfied.

This is not the case with narcotic stimulation. It is artificial and wrong and harmful. It is not really satisfying, and makes for physiological disorder, because the narcotic is an intruder which nature tries to throw off. When narcotics are indulged in, they produce artificial sensations which do not satisfy. This is shown by the fact that the individual never knows when to stop. He does not know

when he has enough. He indulges a sensation for the mere sake of the sensation, knowing that there is no other reward! This kind of indulgence is nothing else than sensuality! It is sowing to the flesh. The harvest must necessarily be corruption.

Narcotics make the individual vain, haughty, and selfish. He is ever learning and never able to arrive at the truth. He is continually overestimating his virtues and minimizing his faults. He fails to judge others correctly quite as much as he fails to estimate himself correctly. He may actually decline mentally, morally, and spiritually while under the delusion that he is making progress.

In our institutions for higher education little or nothing is done to instruct along these lines the young men and women seeking an education. The result is that they are left in ignorance of the far-reaching consequences of the influence of narcotics. Although narcotic influences are undermining the moral fiber of the nations, nothing is done to combat it effectively.

All nations are educating their future leaders, and doing so at great expense; but they are not educating leaders to combat this international menace. The truth is that the peoples of the various nations are spending far more money on narcotic indulgence than they are spending on education. It naturally follows that the menace is far outgrowing any remedy now applied to it. This condition, if allowed to go on long, can result in but one thing—international decay.

In their international wholesale indulgence in narcotics, the nations are sowing to the flesh; and they have already begun to reap the resulting corruption. Such nations as are wise will apply the remedy before it is too late. The others that remain indifferent will become more and more corrupt, and finally decay.

History furnishes examples of such decline and decay. The Babylonians were once the strongest nation in the world. They were proud of their world power and felt secure in it. But they had not learned the value of self-control in the matter of alcoholic drinks. One of their powerful rulers boasted in mighty Babylon which he had founded. An intoxicated ruler spoke to an intoxicated people. Both had fallen under the spell of the same destructive cause, and both became blinded alike to the danger. At an unguarded and altogether unexpected moment, Babylon the dissipated, Babylon the drunken, fell! And it has not risen since!

The Turks were once a numerous and powerful people. In warfare they were unsurpassed. Their very religion forbade them the indulgence in alcoholic drinks. But with them, religion did not change human nature. And they fell an easy prey to the sensual temptations

of tobacco when it was introduced into Turkey about two centuries ago. They soon indulged the habit to great excess. Even their women took up the habit very freely. During the past hundred years, the tobacco habit has been indulged in almost universally by both sexes. During this time the Turkish nation has declined rapidly. It is true that the historian has not yet assigned a cause for the national decline of the Turkish people; but it is my own conviction that, after science has completed its investigation of the influence of tobacco on large numbers of people, the decline of this nation will be attributed to this habit more than to anything else. In Turkey we have found, for several decades past, a quality of national conduct that is in close keeping with that of the excessively narcotized individual suffering under the influence of tobacco.

For about a hundred years the great majority of the European people have been given to the excessive use of alcoholic drinks and of tobacco. The Englishman has been drinking his ale, the German his beer, the Frenchman his wine, the Russian his vodka; and the smaller nations have had their favorite drinks. This practice has been followed very generally by men and boys, and in some places by women also.

This has been done on the supposition that, while drinking to the extent of drunkenness is harmful, the more moderate indulgence that stops short of intoxication is a desirable thing. But this is contrary to the finding of science. Science shows that one under the influence of liquor is subnormal, even though not showing the outward symptoms of intoxication. And it also shows that the same thing is true of tobacco and of other narcotics.

Consider then, what must be the effect on an individual who drinks some form of liquor every day. In the very nature of the habit, he does not come out from under the influence of one drink until he indulges in another. In this manner, he is continually under the influence of liquor to some extent and must necessarily show some of the lesser symptoms of intoxication all the time. The indulgence of tobacco is similar to that of liquor in this respect. After one indulgence, the individual craves another before he has fully come out from under the influence of the first. In this way the habitual tobacco user is continuously under its narcotic influence.

In Europe the majority of the people have been using both tobacco and liquor continuously for more than a hundred years. In this way, whole nations have become narcotized. Since national conduct is the sum of the individual conduct of its citizenship, we find in Europe numerous nations that have become narcotized. Or, to express it in

another way, Europe has been more or less drunk on narcotics for more than a hundred years. This has already begun to show itself in the national conduct of the nations involved. The proof of this is to be found in their history. What historian has not failed to point out the very irrational conduct of the European nations during the past hundred years? It has become so evident that even the untrained observer has come to comment freely on the emphasized form of their irrational conduct during the past dozen years!

America has been following rapidly in the same path and quite as blindly. Since the Great War, America has plunged rapidly into narcotic excesses, especially with tobacco. The total consumption of cigarettes alone during the past year has been about eighty billions! That makes an average of two cigarettes a day for each man, woman and child in the entire country! This leaves out of consideration the other forms of tobacco, of which cigars alone amount to more than seven billions a year.

An examination of these figures reveals the plain fact that the average American is continuously drunk on nicotine in some form. He is sowing to the flesh in this form of sensuality! And from this sowing he, along with the European, will reap corruption. In fact his reaping has already begun. Although in war and its consequence, the suffering has not been as great as it has been in Europe.

Our institutions for higher education with all of their expensive equipment for investigation, should set themselves to the task of investigating scientifically the effects of the various common narcotics on the human body. Something has been done already; but the work is incomplete. There should be more thorough investigation of the effect on the various organs. And these investigations should be carried out to the second and third generations to learn more thoroughly what is the effect in this respect.

When this task is finished, the work will not be complete. It will only be fairly begun. For, an additional work of investigation must be that of the effect of narcotics on the mental development of the individual. Then after this has been carried out with very large numbers of individuals, it should be studied in large groups of people. In this way, we should arrive at results as they affect nations. What more inviting field for research for higher education could be found? If higher education in the different nations took up this field of investigation, it would perform a lasting service to civilization.

Under present conditions, those who have had the benefit of a higher education, are quite as much addicted to narcotics as are other persons. Although the educated person is the first in his opportunity

for knowing the evils of narcotics, he makes little effort to profit from his opportunity. The bad example set by educated persons thus becomes a stumbling-block to the rising generation. Is it any wonder that the latter are losing respect for law and for established customs known to be right, when those to whom they have a right to look for an example, are themselves breaking some of the most fundamental laws of right living!

For example, the child studying in the elementary school in America is taught the bad effects of narcotics. But how can he take it seriously when he finds that large numbers of educated persons engaged in educational work and in the professions, are quite as much addicted to narcotics as are other persons? When the boy enters college, if he finds that the professors, the deans and perhaps the president, are addicted to the habit of smoking, he quite naturally fails to take seriously the teaching he has had on the subject. And if the college and the university fail to give him any instruction on this subject, he is sure to conclude that the habit is not very harmful, if at all; and he takes his chances on it. He fails to see the future results. As it is natural for youth to be concerned mainly with the present, he falls an easy victim to the temptation found everywhere around him.

In the light of this, is it any wonder that the rising generation is losing respect for our long-established, sacred institutions? For the school, the church, the state and the law? Is it any wonder that the rising generation is plunging along in a lawless manner?

On the narcotic problem, higher education has thus far been a failure. It has neglected its duty. It has failed to set the example which the public has a right to expect from it. It has failed to do its part in helping to solve the problem. Instead of taking its place as a leader in creating right public sentiment, it has been a follower of evil!

As an example of this failure, let us cite the case of smoking among women. This vicious habit has never spread so rapidly among women as it has during the past ten years. Yet, during this very time higher education among women has been increasing more rapidly than ever. And the spread of smoking among women seeking a higher education is at the present time attracting more attention than it is with any other class.

Our schools of research should be engaged in investigating the effect of smoking among women. They should determine to what extent the physiological effect on women differs from that on men. They should also determine what the effect is on children born of mothers who smoke. Here is a field for investigation that has not been even touched.

Another problem for investigation is that of determining just what is the moral effect of narcotics. To what extent does the indulgence dull the conscience? To what extent does it make one indifferent to the rights of others? To what extent does it make the victim careless to his moral duty? In short, to what extent does it rob him of his virtues?

The finding of science in this respect would be of great service to all the nations. Of course the investigation itself would not prevent the evil. But it would throw light on the subject. No one would then do wrong blindly, as is often the case now. Let science do its full duty in this problem. Most scientific investigation is conducted at public expense. Therefore, it seeks to work on public problems. What public problem is of more universal public concern at this time than the narcotic problem?

But, it may be asked, are you not expecting too much of science? Are you not assigning to science too great a task? It must be admitted that in every age science alone has never been able to save people from their wrong habits. In this respect we must not expect that our own age is different from those that have preceded. But science should not fail to do what it can.

The Word of God states that those who sow to the flesh shall reap corruption. It states in effect that on the tree of sensuality, no good fruit ever grows—only corruption. It also states that Jesus, the Son of God, is finally the only remedy for all this. But, science can be an aid in bringing people to a realization of their condition. It can help to show the nature of the sowing and also something of the nature of the resulting corruption. It should do its share to aid in making wrong look more obnoxious and more real. So long as people are human, they will want to know the reason for things. They will want light thrown on the subject to illumine the details. This reason, this light, this pathway through details is the work of science. May it never shirk in this duty. Then what it is unable to do, may be taken in simple faith to God, the final author and giver of every good thing. The restraint of Christian conviction is, after all, the strongest restraint there is to make the narcotic victim give up his evil habit. It succeeds after all else has failed. It would be well for educated men and women to give greater diligence to this phase of the problem. It would yield a great reward!

The Wheaton College method of dealing with the narcotic problem is that of giving adequate scientific instruction on the evils resulting from narcotic habits, then making the remainder of the problem one of Christian discipline and of faith. The institution has followed

this custom from the beginning of its history. The facts of science have been found a help to Christian faith in the solution of the problem. The method has worked well and it is commended to all other institutions for higher education.

In order to carry out this principle effectively, Wheaton College has found it desirable to adopt a definite rule on the subject: No one connected with the institution in any way is permitted to indulge in any narcotic habit. This applies alike to students, faculty, president and board of trustees. This rule has brought the best of results. Wheaton College commends it to all others who wish to profit from its experience.

General Secretary HOBSON: We thank you, Doctor.

We had with us during the Conference, John Luther Long, the eminent writer, but pressing matters have called him away and, if there be no objection, I will now read

STRANGE, TRUE STORIES OF DOPE

By JOHN LUTHER LONG

Momo-No-Hana.

Some fifteen years before the first day of September, 1923, the day of the great earthquake in Japan, Momo-No-Hana—Miss Peach-Blossom—was born in the city of Tokyo.

Her father was an American artist, and her mother was a pretty geisha who had sat for one blessed night on the opposite side of his little floor table to entertain him.

This marriage made Momo-San a half-caste, a Eurasian. Usually, it is said, a half-caste inherits the worser traits of each of her parents. But it could not have been so in the case of little Momo-San, for she was very comely, and modest and charming.

The artist-father died soon after Momo-San's birth, leaving a considerable sum of money on which the mother and the little girl lived, in the retirement to which Japanese wives go after widowhood, and in this case because, also, the half-caste has no social status. And then the mother died, leaving the little girl to such fortune as the bit of money still in hand provided. But this soon went the way of money even in Japan, and little Peach-Blossom became a weaver in one of the many mills in the vicinity of Osaka, for a few sen a day, though through all the grime she managed to retain her beauty and daintiness. She continued to live in the tiny house her mother had bought with a part of the artist's money.

It happened one day that young Prince Kozan struck the little weaver with his car and knocked her down in the narrow street. He took her into his car and to a hospital, where they told him her injury had been slight, though it would leave a strange scar on her shoulder nothing less than the two-leaved crest of his house!

Presently, the young daimyo took her in his car to her tiny house. Of course she asked his highness in—and just as of course he went. She served him tea in the great old fashion, showing him that she had been well brought up. But meanwhile he was serving himself with her beauty and charm, her brassy hair, her long, white American hands—and his car was waiting outside with the two-leaved crest advertising the fact that Lord Kozan was within.

And this went on often—until the old daimyo called his son to account. . . .

The young prince admitted the indiscretion, acknowledged it as such, and, pleading that thing unknown to the older generation—American kind of love—begged permission to marry the pretty half-caste. He mentioned the strange crest, and spoke of it as his duty, the duty of a prince. That strange, two-leaved crest had set her aside for him.

"When you do that," said the gray old daimyo, "you cease to be a Kozan and are become an outcast to both gods and men."

That was why, a little later, the young prince and Momo-San were seated in her little room and she was cutting from a small hand-loom an obi with threads of gold and black woven in it. For this was to be a red bridal, which is nothing more than a double suicide by two forlorn lovers who dare not marry. Her choice was to bind themselves together and walk into the sea—the old fashion. He wished to avoid the pain of drowning or the seppuku with swords, and to lie down, bound together by the obi, and sleep away to the peace in Buddha's bosom—the sleep-way. To this Peach-Blossom agreed happily. And so he drew from his sleeve a little lacquer box which contained powdered opium, and they placed that upon the bright coals of the hibachi, and, tying themselves together with the bridal obi, lay down upon the fragrant tetami beside the fire. Soon thick, yellow vapor hid them from sight and they were on their way to Nirvana. . . .

But then came the earthquake, and Momo-San knew no more until she woke in far-off Shanghai and was told that she was married to an American, one who kept a place called in America a saloon, where the American flag always floated in the East.

She hated this American, until she dazedly began to understand that the gods had shown her the way to honorable marriage. For, being

married to a West Ocean Man—a Sei-Yo-Tin—she was no longer a half-caste, but a West Ocean Woman—Sei-Yo-Onna—who might marry the best of men. This is the transition such a marriage makes in the Orient.

So Momo-San sent a hasty letter to her young prince, asking him to come and take her—that she had now become a Sei-Yo-Onna and could marry him—after, of course, that other American invention, a divorce. . . .

The answer she received was from the gray old daimyo:

"My son was lost in the earthquake, in the ruins of your house. I curse you."

The American saloon keeper found her the next morning in his lotus pond with a great stone upon her breast. They say she was smiling.

The rest of her history, how she escaped the earthquake, why the young prince did not, how she came to be married to the American—no one knows—only this I tell.

But the smile on Momo-San's face might be accounted for upon the ancient belief among forlorn lovers in the East, that there are meetings in the Meido, the vestibule to the heavens, and even in the far Lotus Fields, when reincarnations cease before one is merged in the nothingness of Buddha's bosom.

Beautiful Bill.

Bill, at about 17, was what writers of fiction are apt to call the ideal American. Handsome, intelligent, well muscled and nerved, gay, a bit reckless and naughty, utterly frank, with a laugh for every minute in the day.

I met him on a ship which was to take us to Labrador one summer where, we were told, one had to break the ice to get his morning plunge into the sea.

We never reached Labrador, because a British destroyer turned us back on that first of August when Britain declared war. The circumstances of this reversal of our journey were of such a tragi-comic sort as to merit a separate story—not for his time, however.

The curious thing about this turning back was the vexation it caused Bill. He said that he would volunteer when we got back to New York *against Great Britain*—because she had denied him that morning plunge through a hole in the ice. We were, according to Bill, further humiliated by being obliged, by another British destroyer, to sneak supinely through Long Island Sound to New York instead of going bravely via the Ambrose Channel and Sandy Hook.

He didn't care that the harbor had been mined—so reported—what was a mine or two to Bill?

Bill did not enlist, for nor against the nation which had so humiliated him—probably because he had a mother who loved him as well as all the other people who met him. Nor did I see him again until April, 1917.

And then he gave me the shock of my life. He laughed no more. He no longer was so well dressed. The fine shoulders drooped a bit. His blue eyes were furtive. His almost girlish complexion was dulled. He was a liar. His hands in mine had a twitch. He was uncommunicative and often morose.

I meant to solve his mystery, and, so, took him home with me. A doctor friend, in whom I had confided some suspicions, refused to commit himself until he had seen the boy. This I arranged for him.

I noticed that when I introduced the two, the doctor shook both of Bill's hands and looked longer than was polite into Bill's fine eyes. Then he assumed a gay and intimate mood to which Bill, who always went one better at that, did not respond. More and more talk, and then, "Well," said the doctor, finally, "I came to see your collection of kakemono—where are they?"

Now, I had no collection of kakemono, though I had several of which I fear I had bragged to my friend, the doctor, which, no doubt, suggested the cue upon which he was acting.

I led him up stairs to the suppositious collection—which he never saw.

"What is it?" asked I, the moment we were out of Bill's hearing.

"Dope," answered the doctor.

"Shocking!" said I, to which the doctor agreed. "But what can we do about it?" I persisted.

"Get him away where he cannot procure it. The youngster has guts. He'll understand. He'll understand and come around if it is only made difficult. Get him to enlist. We're going to need young fellows like him."

I let the doctor out by a side door and returned to find Bill with his head in his hands. He didn't wait for me to speak, but said:

"The doctor's got me sized correctly. That's what has puzzled you."

"And what are we going to do about it?" I asked.

"We!" Bill jumped up and grabbed my hands.

"Did you say we?"

"I said we."

"Anything you say."

"Enlist?"

Bill's eyes lighted with the old fire of adventure. "Yes," he said, "if mother—"

"I'll attend to her," said I. I did.

Bill enlisted and came back from France with a modest decoration. I saw him then, and through all the hardships of war he had returned as nearly as a boy could the old Bill. He said that it was nothing to beat the dope.

I tried to warn him against the stupid home life he would now have to fight, and he agreed that life outside of the sound of the guns was stupid. But he had no fear for himself, nor had I.

Then, again, something like three years passed before I saw Bill. And then it was an SOS from Bill himself. He wired:

"May I come down?"

I understood and answered: "Immediately."

It was summer and I was at a little house I had built on a sand dune and a small island far at sea, where a dozen or two of artists and scribblers spent their summers because the island was, then, almost impossible to get to, and where it was the tradition that our money rusted. The nearest post office was far away, and most of us did not see a newspaper during the summer. But, also, most of us came up to the city in the autumn with a book or a play or a picture, and joyously renewed our contact with civilization. We had lived through the summer barefooted, bareheaded, and nearly bare elsewhere, but had kept our lungs inflated and our stomachs deflated, to be with our pictures and story people. This seemed an ideal place to give Bill's jinx the coup de grace.

But it did not prove so. When I saw poor old Bill again—for that is how I thought of him then—he was an old man. That chest which I, myself, had seen the drill-master hammer with pride, was sunken between two drooping shoulders. Bill was a confirmed addict. I put him to work, finding something for him to do each minute, and, for a while, all went well. But the intolerable ennui of our artist life, its lack of action, maddened him. He began to hate us. And then, one day, the distant postmaster showed me an innocent-looking wooden cylinder marked "Perfumery" and addressed to Bill. Against the postmaster's protest I broke it open. It contained "snow."

I stopped that. But, presently, I knew that Bill was rowing my boat fifteen miles across choppy, dangerous seas to another postmaster.

Then Bill and I had our first quarrel. I will not tell of that. It was wrong on my part. And I should not like again to recall the things I called drooping, pallid Bill. But at the end I told him sav-

agely that I was going to take steps the next day to have him committed to an institution, the name of which is abhorrent to me yet.

That night Bill—poor old Bill!—only a little over thirty—disappeared. My boat was gone from the pier and it had been a stormy night. In a repenting panic I made use of all the agencies available to find Bill. It was useless—though the fact that a fisherman returned my boat uninjured, seemed to make certain that he had reached the mainland safely.

But nothing was heard from Bill—not even by that adoring mother—for two years more, when I received a letter, written with only a little tremor, which begged my forgiveness, and, again, asking whether *they* might come *up* to the little island. *They* included Bill's wife, and *up* meant from a far Southern ciy.

Of course they came to the little island. And I was at last certain, then, and am now, that Bill was cured. For his young wife was precisely what Bill's wife should be. And she told me that she knew even more about Bill than I did. Upon leaving the little island, Bill had gone to the far Southern city—and had there fallen in love for the first time.

And the adoring mother came down to the little island, where we had a great feast. And Bill endured the artists and the scribblers gallantly.

Bill laughs again. But, somehow, one knows that not far from that laugh there is sorrow.

And the greatest of these sorrows is that the young flower of a wife says that there shall be no children, perhaps for many years, until she knows—until the good, old doctor shall say—that the sins of a certain parent shall not be visited upon the children—not to the third and fourth generations—oh, no. But for many years, yes.

For the dope has left its mark upon poor old Bill.

The Unwilling Addict

This is the story of one who hated opium, but was obliged to live upon it for a long time, and after that time, and even now, still hates it.

Once upon a time there was a starving young lawyer, who came upon a certain forgery of a will by which many thousands of people had been deprived of their share in a fortune of many millions, while many others who had no title to the fortune were at that moment living in luxury—the people deprived of their just inheritance were, mostly, in a state of more or less poverty.

It was a momentous decision which this youngster had to make.

For himself it meant riches—his great case—for those who were poor because of the forgery, it meant rising from poverty to affluence; to those who had enjoyed the unjust inheritance it mean a plunge from comparative wealth to poverty.

Diligently the young lawyer strove through mountains of paper and pleadings to find some way out. But there was none. He had in his hands the absolute evidence that the will was a forgery. He had also the evidence that certain members of the bar of which he was part had guilty knowledge that the will was a forgery, yet had represented those who profited by the crime.

Some of these were still living—honored, rich, very old. But most of them were dead, leaving descendants guilty of no wrong. In order to make out his case these honored old men would have to go to prison. The descendants of those who were dead would have to be rudely torn from their heritages and left to shift for themselves in a world they little knew.

For himself, besides the wealth he should acquire, there would be a position for which he, as all other young lawyers, had striven, the possible head of the bar.

These were matters to scramble steadier brains than those of this young lawyer, who scarcely knew whether he was ever to have another meal.

You will say, of course, that it was his duty to do what was right. But what WAS right? Think of the honored old men. Of the innocent children. Was he to go through life facing the people he had dispossessed? Of knowing those honored old men were dying in prison? Of vaunting with those who had done nothing to deserve the riches he had it in his power to force upon them? Of himself accepting money which might be as Judas' thirty pieces of silver.

Perhaps you would not have bothered with all these possibilities, and other lawyers might laugh at them. But he was that kind of a lawyer and had to bother about them?

That is why the janitor found him one night, long after all others had left the building, in his little hall-end office unconscious, at the rented typewriter, upon the large sheet in which he had hundreds of times written:

"But what IS right? God, what IS right?"

At the hospital the doctors agreed that it was a profound nervous and mental collapse, and that he must rest, sleep a great deal, forget any troubles he might have.

But he could not sleep. Always in his mind were still the questions

written above. And to those were now added the urge to get well so that he might go back to his office and do the right.

But the doctors told the young lawyer that unless he could forget the things which had made him ill he would always be ill, and to help him to forget and to sleep they kept him under the influence of drugs for more than two years constantly. It was, they agreed, the only way—though they themselves knew it for a bad way. Yet, they argued, it was better than death—a little.

Presently they sent him away to a lonely place by the sea—the sea which has wooed so many to rest and peace. For which, perhaps, God made it.

And one night the nurse, under its influence, slept and forgot to give the patient his opiate, yet found him peacefully asleep in the morning. So she thought that if that could happen once it could happen often. She gave him no more opiates. There was no secret about it. She told the patient frankly that he could now do without the soporific, and he said that he knew it. There were, of course, sleepless nights, nights of agony, many of them. But together they worked in the peace of the sea, until presently the young lawyer spent most of his nights on the beach, with his eyes to the sky, and his mind and spirit returning to sanity.

And with the opium out of his veins his thinking became clearer under the stars and the moon than it had ever been. But he could not quite decide which was the right thing to do about the will—for this had to come back to his renewed mind.

And then, one night, from somewhere within or without or about, something said to him quite as distinctly as I am saying this to you:

"Write! Write your story for the people. Let them tell you which is right. For they are many minds and you are but one. And that they tell you, that do. Write!"

And this the young lawyer did. For it was the way out. And he did it with such power that the people loved his story and told him just what the doctors at the hospital had told him, that he must forget it for he could not do right without doing wrong—yes, and write other stories.

Nearly every day on his way to the city, he passes a great chemical factory, and often he smells the sickening-sweet odor of opium. And when he turns to look he can see the cloud of thick yellow vapor, like no other, which rises from distillation of opium for some purpose or other. And he smiles and passes by as he shakes his head—

And writes—writes that the Something by the sea—within or without or about—asked to write—

And has found it quite as good as practicing law.

I have now much pleasure in presenting to you Dr. Malcolm G. Thomas, a man well versed in his subject, which is one quite close to us all. The next address will be on the question of:

TEACHING OF NARCOTICS IN THE SCHOOLS

By MALCOM G. THOMAS, Ph. D

There are four fundamentals:

I.

The public school must put over this program and call to its aid every moral force available.

II.

Pedagogy is yet in the making. We know little how to make "carry over" into character the subjects the school have been developing for centuries. The only way we can hope to gain our ideal in a new subject is by trial and error.

III.

The subject of narcotics must be so attacked that there shall be a minimum of errors.

We must insure (a) not to unduly excite the imagination to want to try; (b) we must develop a neighborly interest and sympathy; (c) righteous indignation must fall on the consumer as well as the vendor—etc., etc.

IV.

We must present our material so that it will function with subjects already well known in the school world—with geography, with science, with economics, etc.

The great moral truths which are the bedrock of our civilization must, in the future, be put over to the new generation by our public schools. We must admit that the home and the church have been the medium heretofore, but, for weal or woe, whether we like it or not, we must face the facts as they are. We of the school accept the responsibility. The home and the church must do their best just as much as ever. New economic conditions are upon us and we must act accordingly.

To name a few of these many present forces seems almost presumptuous. Women in industry, city housing, intensely developed specialized labor—all directly and indirectly force on the public school the job of morally educating the youth. I am glad to say the schools are

beginning to look upon the work with seriousness and common sense, and, if there were not so many adult agencies to draw childhood away, our task would be easier and our success assured.

In putting across this anti-narcotic program, it is our job as schoolmen, superintendents, supervisors, to "sell it," in the language of the street, to the teachers. Just how this is to be done must be solved by the ones in authority. I take it for granted. To arouse this interest in a school faculty, by the way, is no small work. You to whom this menace is so apparent, so appalling, must remember to the average teacher it is only more work in an already full day and an overcrowded curriculum. The vast majority have never seen an addict—know less of the drug he uses. While our project may become shipwrecked at the launching because the "ways" have not been properly and tactfully smoothed and oiled, yet I am sure, in due time and with proper material carefully prepared, the teacher will be a willing cooperator to present in attractive form helpful facts to the twenty millions or more children of this country, and a like response will be undoubtedly received from the educators of the world.

How do children learn? What of all we present enters in character forming? What are the ways that we may be sure will make the right appeal? These questions, if answered, would be the science of pedagogy.

In our committee, Tuesday, I was impressed with the fact that the medical men generally agreed that medical science had only touched the little eddies in the great ocean of therapy.

To be specific in this particular field, little indeed is known of just how narcotics effect the human brain, and post-mortems, to the most trained, reveal no differences. That there are great differences cannot be questioned, but some future investigator must make the discovery. If a science that has called forth the best brain and manhood of the world since the days of Galen, is so far from being exact, and with so few specifics on which to build, what can we say of pedagogy, the newest and least known of all sciences, which has not yet dared to say "I know" to any one of its methods of approach.

Like a great Philadelphia theologian used to say that God was comprehended by man as the sun upon a dark and cloudy morning—just light—dim, distant—so we schoolmen are groping after the great forces that will make the appeal to the young mind so that what we teach or how we teach will "carry over" into human action as the child grows into maturity. Our problem is to make algebra not only an aid to material things, but to "carry over" in the life of

the student to make for justice, for honesty, or any or all of the greater virtues.

For nearly 2,000 years we have studied Latin, the one subject without which no one could hope to be educated, but how has Latin functioned? It did not make for tolerance, or self-sacrifice, or the sacredness of the human body. I am not here to say it was or is useless, but schoolmen and laymen are wondering more than ever just where it functions, and many are wondering if it is really worth the time and effort.

All of this, by the way of correctly showing in what a state of flux our methods of education are. Like the physicians I just mentioned, we dare not say "I know."

Out of all this uncertainty, this chaos, this lack of sureness in method, we have two or three hitching posts that most honest schoolmen will accept as real "carry over" in education. Our thrift program is one. We teach thrift by inviting the pupil to bring real money that is put in a real bank, and on which account real interest is paid. The pupil learns to be thrifty by saving. This lesson cannot help but carry over into after life, for what he learns he really does. English today is taught by having the child use good English, not rules of grammar, not long, written themes on abstract subjects to see if the capitals are used properly or the verbs are in proper sequence. That may all be good and helpful, but we all speak more than we write, while many never write. So we use good English orally and learn the rules indirectly. We know we are learning and that our lessons carry over into life, for we are really doing today what we want to do tomorrow.

A part of our health and hygiene program, we feel, stamps itself indelibly into the child-life, and results may be seen and felt throughout maturity. Our anti-narcotic material, I believe, must be linked with our health program. We must present it in such a way that no one will want to try it. The cigarette and the hip flask are evidences that we have failed, at least partially, in the propaganda against smoking in childhood, and alcohol. To try even once or twice some of the stronger narcotics, I understand, may be fatal. The trail is new, but I have one analogy to offer. Let us treat the use of narcotics as a contagious disease—to be specific, measles or whooping cough. My grandmother used to tell me that the children of her generation were encouraged to become inoculated with measles while they were children so that they might have it over with. We have come a long way since that. While the control of all contagious diseases is not ideal, no mother in these days ever dares to feel that sentiment, much

less give it attendance. The attitude of the people, through education, has changed. I believe that, by care on the part of educators, classing of alcohol, smoking, and narcotics in one group to be tried at least once, can be avoided, and we can put over our program classing narcotics with contagious diseases, not to be tried but to be avoided from the very beginning.

Our second lesson, then, must be that if it is bad for my child it is bad for my neighbor's, and if my neighbor becomes a victim, I, too, am involved in his downfall, whether I will or not. This thesis of "my neighbor" seems so obvious to you that you may think I am exaggerating. Let us return to our measles. Go with any city board of health or school medical inspector or school nurse when a quarantine card is nailed on the house. The quarantine is quite right and necessary for the Jones family, and should be strictly enforced, but a thousand excuses can be found why it does not apply to the present conditions.

Can we get the next generation in that state of mind that what affects me affects my neighbor, and that we are interdependent, the one upon the other? All the science we have taught and the modern and ancient languages have not succeeded in a marked degree in the "carry over" of the virtue that I am my brother's keeper.

Thus we must create a sterner attitude toward both the buyer and the seller. The user particularly. The reason why the Volstead Act is not better enforced is because we look with complaisance upon the buyer; we laugh at him and with him. We are wrathful enough against the seller; we understand him and despise him.

The peddler and the buyer must be alike despicable in the generations to come. No maudlin sympathy must be permitted in the teaching. Success is attained when we have built up such a sturdy character in the child that nothing can shake it. The child's soul will pass by on the other side without even a glance.

The attitude "not to want to try," "our neighbor is our responsibility," "only scorn for those who defile the bodies or commercialize men's weakness"—these are but a few of the many phases of a strong, sturdy character that should be built about each individual.

We might add civic responsibility, and then there would be less pharmacists with side doors. We might suggest pride and integrity in the profession, and fewer doctors be available to the addicts. We might suggest consecrated manhood and fewer citizens would see commercial vice passed over with closed eyes. These are all virtues that must "carry over" if education is real value and not a material veneer.

How can our material be made usable in the order any schoolroom teacher can use?

Suppose we correlate it with geography. Take the poppy: Where does it grow? How is it cultivated? How is the opium obtained? What class of people do the cultivating? etc., etc. Every grade could have a schedule of this kind without disturbing in any way the curriculum of any city or state. All must teach of tropical agriculture. All must become familiar with the peoples of India. I am sure we could get a properly organized pamphlet into the hands of a vast majority of teachers and it would be used with enthusiasm.

This same material could be used in English classes as a basis for essays, which would greatly enlarge its usefulness.

As the wise mother, when the sex urge comes to her daughter, says over and over, "thou shalt not," "thou shalt not," "thou shalt not," and does it so effectively that only the subnormal and infinitesimal minority do not respond, so the teacher, in her geography and her English, must say, "thou shalt not," and the poppy is avoided as strychnine or death itself.

I would give this material to the science teacher to show that opium, morphine, codine, and heroin were all related and all should be treated as outcast enemies for the most part, not friends of mankind, and to be used only by an expert.

In the hands of consecrated teachers, chemistry would take on an exalted meaning. Not all would be powder, dynamite, dyes, materials, but the human life and human happiness would be the incentive.

I would write a plan for the economics teacher. Can so destructive an agency to human existence be wealth? Can the lands that grow it, the hands that cultivate it, not be used to better advantage?

I would give the college teacher of ethics data for his consideration and to the classes on international relations to see how involved the problem is, and perchance some solution may be evolved. If we believe the world is getting better and our statesmen wiser, then from some such training as this must the future statesman find his inspiration.

Lastly, I would use it in every health curriculum from the kindergarten to the senior in college. Not that it should be conspicuously prominent or exaggerate its importance, but with due consideration and with circumspection the anti-narcotic lessons should be felt.

The most fatal handicap to progress is ignorance. Its ally is half knowledge. Let us set forth this evil, fact for fact, properly prepared for the condition of the child's comprehension, and I have no fear for the consequence.

Let us be calm, deliberate, moved by sincerity, and we shall accomplish the end for which we have prayed.

In some such way, as I see it, can this Conference successfully function with the grade schools, high schools, colleges, and the children of the world.

General Secretary HOBSON: Miss Mulhall has kindly tendered the following paper from her pen to the Conference for such use as we may be able to make of it. I am sure it will be helpful.

DRUG ADDICTION AND CRIME

By SARA GRAHAM-MULHALL

President, Narcotic Drug Control League; formerly Deputy Commissioner, New York State Narcotic Drug Control

The world menace of narcotic drugs need not be restated in this volume. World conferences, world treaties, world follow-up toward enforcement, like American party pledges and Federal legislation, amply testify to a danger which no one denies. Two years ago, one might safely have written, "No one publicly belittles this danger." Unfortunately that cannot be written today. So pronounced is the current tendency to pooh-pooh dangers which only two years ago terrorized the whole civilized world into renewed action against drug addiction, that Number One of "Ten Basic Facts About Drug Addiction and Preventable Crime," is this waxing campaign to belittle our use of narcotic drugs and its relation to crime.

To our country—35 per cent of whose 9,000 Federal prisoners last year were traffickers in drug addiction, which detected 10,426 violations last year, and whose newspapers daily describe Federal and local raids upon stores of bootleg drugs—a committee of State health officers has just reported:

"While drug addiction is still serious, it is not as bad as represented; there are only about 100,000 drug addicts in the United States; the number of addicts is decreasing; fewer addicts are being imprisoned for crime; drugs for addiction are no longer easily obtainable; physicians and druggists are, like Federal, State, and local authorities, doing what is possible to prevent drug addiction; some of the obstacles to international limiting of the production and manufacture of narcotic drugs to the actual medical requirements are almost insuperable."

Such talk from State health officers is untrue to facts, and most encouraging to law violators. Physicians and druggists are doing no-

where near "what is possible" to prevent drug addiction, nor are Federal, State, and local authorities—yet. Drugs are still easily enough obtainable, so that drug addiction continues a menace; a New York State prison commission has recently reported that drugs were "being bought almost as easily as chewing gum." Obstacles to international limitation upon producing narcotic drugs are so superable that Persia, one of our western world's chief producers, is officially seeking crop substitutes for the demon flower, and only last February India's own congress asked that the export of smoking opium be stopped.

As to the "only 110,000 addicts," the Federal enforcement unit, while belittling the extent of addiction, also says "the large quantities of narcotic drugs sold and used illegally in recent years are due to lack of sufficient narcotic officers at ports." Last year 5,469 illicit drug traffickers were convicted by Federal authorities, and 28,000 ounces of contraband drug were confiscated. These convicted traffickers, only a minority of all illicit traffickers, would need more than the belittled estimate of 110,000 addict customers to warrant their business and moral risks.

(2) No one knows how many addicts there are in our country, and no one is scientifically trying to find out. Present official estimating grossly understates addiction by omitting bootleg drugs and understating recorded addicts. It acts like a narcotic drug upon government efforts to detect and stamp out addiction and the bootleg traffic. "It lulls the public to sleep," as two high officials recently declared. In June, 1919, a special committee of the U. S. Treasury estimated addicts at probably above 1,000,000. Today Treasury estimates stop at 110,000, and say there never could have been over 264,000 addicts here, because legitimately entered drugs would never have sustained more! Between these two official estimates came the humiliation of America's official pride at the World Opium Conference of 1924, when Britain taunted us with holding the Christian world's record of opium consumption. Can our present American statistics of addiction have been affected by our self-shielding international diplomacy?

(3) No one knows scientifically the relation between drug addiction and crime, and no one is trying to find out on a scale large enough to justify current belittling conclusions. Prison records are admittedly scant and confusing. Prison methods—Federal, State, and local—have not discovered all addict prisoners. They have not even stopped trafficking among prisoners. Studies of case records for origins of crime have been too few and too limited. The handful of personal records thus far federally analyzed (150) prove little, except that addicts are imaginative romancers. The U. S. Surgeon

General, associated in the Treasury with the enforcement unit, says: "Narcotics do not arouse criminal impulses," which makes us wonder why we have all these anti-narcotic laws, until we finish his sentence; "they do, however, tend, by their devastating moral and physical influence, to convert certain persons into criminals." Until psychologists displaced police officers as interpreters of addiction in its relation to crime, the evidence that addiction fosters crime was acceptable enough to prompt world concern and world action. There are enough prisoners and prison doctors and clerks to learn wholesale truth about drug addicts and crime.

The current celebrated Whittemore murder trial is advertising criminals' use of drugs. One arrested man confesses sharing in loot and spending $6,000 of $13,000 for drugs. Other unwilling witnesses are shown to be addicts.

(4) The criminal addict is an incurable criminal so long as he is an uncured addict. Whether he became an addict because a criminal, or became a criminal because addiction prepared him for crime, experience shows that there is no hope of eradicating his criminality until he is freed of drug addiction, which means until he can no longer obtain the drug.

(5) Every addict, no matter how cultivated, is under our laws a potential criminal, because violation of law bulks small compared with the pain of going without the drug. Treasury officials now claim that addiction does not excite to crime unless the addict's supply of drugs is cut off. They admit that when deprived of drugs, addicts will commit the crime of getting drugs illicitly, and if need be, will commit or aid and abet other crimes to secure drugs. To a layman, who knows that all legitimate drug for addiction is now cut off, this official admission confirms the assertion that addiction is potential criminality.

(6) Crime due to drugs and desire to profit from bootlegging them has allies in high places among intellectual addicts like editors, judges, teachers, writers, physicians, druggists, and lawmakers. These intellectual links in the accursed chain of drug addiction assiduously block true statements and promote anesthetizing estimates about the volume and menace of drug addiction and its relation to crime.

(7) In spite of Federal laws, America is still infested with criminal traffickers in drugs that breed addiction and prepare for crime. We still have smuggling, bootlegging, sneak-peddling, men lurking just outside penal institutions and hospitals to lure the former addict back to his degradation, trafficking physicians and trafficking drug-

gists. This criminality, which panders to an appetite and to a dread of pain more to be feared than the penalty for crime, is hugely profitable.

(8) Our Federal laws are not yet adequate, even if enforced, to root out drug addiction. No physician may now, legally, create drug addicts while exercising his professional judgment. The Federal law calls such practice a crime. Unfortunately, however, both the Federal law and the enforcement unit permit any heroin that was "on the shelves" of manufacturers or druggists in June, 1924, to be sold, and any opium then in store to be made into heroin, admittedly worst of all drugs and excuseless for medical purposes. By official oversight, perhaps by unofficial design, the law of June 7, 1924, to ban heroin forever, provided only against importing opium for making heroin. Instead of demanding supplementary legislation, the enforcement unit has accepted the deficient law, and heroin is still being sold and prescribed "until the present (inexhaustible) supply is exhausted."

(9) Our still inadequate Federal laws against drug addiction are not yet adequately enforced. For enforcing them there are now 300 field agents on a budget of $1,250,000. Never yet has the full appropriation been spent. Three States lack independent drug laws, among them New York, and other States which have strongly worded laws have little or no provision for enforcing them. Only one State, Pennsylvania, pretends to be scrutinizing drug prescriptions to make sure that doses progressively decrease. Federal failure to scrutinize is confessed by Federal guessing about the prevalence of addiction instead of counting official records and by the small field force for enforcement, especially at ports—only twenty-nine in the New York district. That district, the chief center for smuggling, with 10 per cent of the population and 10.4 per cent of those registered for legal sale of narcotic drugs, reports 6.4 per cent of the country's violations and convictions, 9.6 per cent enforcement costs, and but 2.3 per cent of drugs seized. Moreover, New York had fewer sentences the last two years than in 1923, and its fines fell off 55 per cent last year.

(10) The constitutionality of the Harrison Narcotic Drug Act of 1914, our Magna Charta of protection against addiction, is now being questioned in the U. S. Supreme Court.

(Justice McReynolds, in an aside in his opinion in U. S. vs. Doherty, decided January 4, this year, says: "The decision declaring the act constitutional may have to be reviewed if the question is

properly presented. That it will be so presented, we can trust to the many interested in free sale or free use of narcotics."

Counsel for Clement Gunn of Missouri (convicted) is asking that the drug law be declared unconstitutional.)

A decision may come before this article is published. If the Act is upheld, new heart will be given to law enforcement. If it is found unconstitutional, the fight against addiction must begin all over again. The shock of the conflict, whatever the outcome, may open our public and official eyes to the danger of belittling the crime that inevitably results from the still conceded misery and degredation of drug addiction.

Prevention of soil and seed for crime is crime prevention of the most productive sort. The ten basic facts above enumerated point the way to preventing all crime of and from addiction by making addiction impossible. Safety lies in annihilating drugs for addiction, not in philosophical distinctions as to whether the egg preceded or followed the chicken. Gratitude, unstinted, should go up for the increasing number of physicians who will have no part in creating or continuing drug addiction. Gratitude should be shouted from housetops that manufactured narcotics may no longer be legally imported. But gratitude should not blind us to the need for that eternal vigilance which is the price of liberty, or to the knowledge that profiteering in illicit drugs will keep on creating addiction and drugging the arms of enforcement, unless America remembers her earlier horror and determination. Belittling actual drug addiction will not reduce crime. Learning and broadcasting the truth, enforcing the law, and securing adequate law will reduce crime by preventing addiction."

General Secretary HOBSON: I will now read the paper:

NARCOTICS

By A. W. TEEL, *M. D., Los Angeles, California*

It seems almost a useless task to take up the subject of alcohol, morphine, cocaine, etc., after so much has been said and written about it. Yet this, the worst scourge that has ever afflicted mankind, should demand the utmost consideration of every patriotic citizen. The idea of an easy victory is a delusion and a snare, and only adds to the strength of the enemy.

The legal measures attempted are excellent, especially those of the United States, but would be more effective if tried with greater courage, and can only be regarded as symptomatic remedies. Prevention is always better than a cure, as any physician will testify. Then, it is better to strike at the root of the evil and seek etiological rem-

edies, of which education is one of the best. It is the duty of public health agencies to instill in the public mind the dangers of drug addiction. The glamor and fallacy of sensuous enjoyment supposed to surround the addict should be thoroughly aired and explained. The quacks and charlatans, with their fake remedies, should be put out of business, and the fake institutions, which pretend to cure addicts, should be done away with.

It is necessary that we pay more attention to the question, and find methods of dealing more efficiently with the malady. The physician should be ready to handle these cases when the hospitals are ready to open their doors to them. State and city hospitals should take care of cases that fall in their hands without the stigma of degeneracy. Our work is essentially educational, but this should be done in collaboration with law-enforcement officers. We must, necessarily work in conjunction with the public health service. From a fundamentally simple problem, it has become more complex through manipulations, by different and recurrent promotions of the type which may be termed medico, political, commercial, uplift and reform. Intensive publicity and other drives will not put over any special process or panacea or formula to completely remedy the situation. The real, practical narcotic problem, and the drug situation today is the human and scientific care, and if properly instituted, will cure from eighty to ninety per cent of those addicted, and they will become respected members of society.

We must prevent more addicts from being made. The traffic, whose commercial extension is making more addicts today, has created an industry by the closure or obstruction of legitimate medical channels of study and treatment and education. Wise and sane administration and interpretation of laws, aided by truly educational publicity, has at times succeeded in interrupting and checking this traffic. The sensational publicity generally given the morbid aspects of the ten or twenty per cent of addicts who are criminal or defective individuals, has served only to advertise, renew and enlarge the business of the underworld exploiter and quack. The peddler's profit does not come from the criminal type of addict, but from the neglected, honest and self-supporting persons addicted, forced into the channels of exploitation and extortion.

Suitable medical education, in view of the universal menace of drug addiction, must be promulgated with a view of sounder health policies; make possible the employment of existing facilities and knowledge; encourage the widespread further work among those fitted and equipped for such endeavors; that is to say, the great

mass of honest, practicing physicians, hospitals and scientific institutions. If we do this, we will have gone well on the road towards settling the complicated medical condition. The trouble is that the public wants morbid facts, especially those connected with criminology, and it pays the sensational newspapers to dwell at exceeding length on these conditions that are so spectacular. We need more publicity for facts and less for catchy slogans and false panaceas. Had the public the facts, there would not be so much of a drug problem today.

A plain statement of definitions may be given, such as the public would understand. There are a few fundamentals we should emphasize day after day, and these are the facts that follow.

These substances act on the nervous system and although the physiological action of each is characteristic, there are many symptoms common to the whole group. Indeed, the course of action of all shows three well-defined stages. There is, first, a period of diminution and perversion of functional activity, and there is a time of loss of function, in which there is a profound coma and paralysis. This is well illustrated by description of symptoms caused by opium. A small dose not infrequently acts as a stimulant; there is a sense of vigor, a capability of severe exertion, and an endurance of labor without fatigue; a larger dose often exerts a calming influence, with a dreamy state, in which images and ideas pass rapidly before the minds without fatigue, and often in disorder, and without apparent sequence. Time seems to be shortened, as one state of consciousness quickly succeeds another, and there is a pleasant feeling of grateful rest. This is succeeded by sleep, which according to the strength of the dose and the idiosyncracy of the person may be light and dreamy, or like natural profound sleep, or deep and heavy, passing into stupor or coma. If the person does not awaken and the dose be large, there is a condition of profound and deep coma. The pupils are strongly contracted, due to its action on the central nervous system, which may be followed by nausea and vomiting, diminished peristalsis, lowering of the body temperature, diminished metabolism, and vascular dilatation. The depression, at first, lessens the higher intellectual powers. The effects on the spinal cord with small doses diminish the ability to transmit impulses, while larger quantities increase activities of the receptive and transmitting cells to compensate the depression of the motor cells. The effect on the brain is to lessen the powers of concentration. If the dose is lethal, the reflexes are paralyzed and refuse to respond to excitation.

The first physiological effect of the maximum dose is to slow the

respiration, followed by acceleration of the heart's action, with increased blood pressure, with its resultant flushing of the face and neck. If the dose is gradually increased, the body temperature is diminished and death may ensue.

The value of these drugs must not be overlooked, for they are of great value in relieving excruciating and intolerable pain; in certain respiratory disorders, peritonitis, hemorrhage, diabetes mellitus and convulsions. The reputable and conscientious physician does not use it for a long period in such cases, and only to bridge the patient over a crisis.

Chloral hydrate is one of our most valuable hypnotics. The dose ranges from ten to twenty grains, and the sleep obtained is quiet and refreshing. In larger doses it is narcotic, abolishing thought and motor power, with profound coma. Respiration is much enfeebled, and the pulse becomes small and weak. The pupils are widely dilated. It is not uniform in its action, so that occasionally death may occur after a comparatively small dose; even in persons who have been in the habit of taking it. For this reason and many others, no one should take the drug without medical advice.

I have observed quite a number of ether and chloroform addicts. It causes serious disturbance of the nervous system, as does alcohol. The use of spirituous liquors gives rise to a disorder of the mental, motor and sensory functions, producing sleeplessness, headache, giddiness, hallucinations, imbecility, anaesthesia, disordered vision, and palsies. There results a fine irregular tremor, affecting particularly the hands, lips, and tongue, and occurring only on attempted movement. Multiple neuritis is also a common sequel. Chronic alcoholism also occasions a sensation of choking, a diminished vitality, a persistent catarrhal condition of the gastro-intestinal tract, a tendency to fatty degeneration, especially of the liver and kidneys. In short, these symptoms are met with in drunkards, and constitute the state described as chronic alcoholism.

Chronic alcoholism in the parents may produce epilepsy in a child.

Chloral has proved, like opium and like chloroform, a very fascinating drug to many. The chief symptom of chronic chloral poisoning are digestive disorders, impairment of intelligence and memory, persistent drowsiness, almost stupor, striking enfeeblement of the will, want of power in the legs, amounting at times to paralysis, and occasional tremor; defective co-ordination, with marked ataxic symptoms similar to those of locomotor ataxia, and loss of knee jerk, occur from the habit of taking chloral. I have known it to produce the characteristic symptoms of delirium tremens, especially when

large quantities of it have been taken and the medicine stopped. Feeble, irregular action of the heart and cold perspiration are also symptoms of chloral poisoning. In some cases an erythematous inflammation of the skin of the fingers with desquamation and ulceration around the border of the nail. Various forms of eruption, as urticaria, lichen, and purpuraous spots, as well as bed sores result after its prolonged use.

While not so popular, paraldehyde is abused like alcohol, chloral, and morphine. It gives rise, when taken habitually, to gastric disorders, diarrhea, sleeplessness, feeble circulation, sweating, and symptoms of delirium tremens.

Tobacco, used in excess, gives rise to tremors, giddiness, emaciation, impaired digestion, and intermittance in the pulse, with irregular cardiac action and palpitation, which may become very annoying, and originate symptoms of organic disorders of the heart. Like the persistent abuse of alcoholic drinks, tobacco may occasion amaurosis; it is also affirmed that an insidious, obstinate form of otitis is developed in inveterate smokers, and is attended with very minute granulations of the pharynx, nasal fossæ, tubes and middle ear. When taken in large quantities, tobacco produces amblyopia, colic, diarrhea, weakness, sleeplessness, dull hearing, vomiting, difficulty in breathing, cold sweats, feeble action of the heart, and may even cause collapse and death. The peculiar odor of tobacco may assist us in the diagnosis of tobacco poisoning, but it must be remembered that this may attend other morbid states in those who use tobacco to excess. No doubt a large number of automobile and railroad accidents could be directly traceable to the toxic amblyopia produced by this drug.

The narcotic traffic, whose commercial extension is making more addicts daily, has been erected on an industry brought about by the closure or obstruction of legitimate, legal, medical and other channels of study, treatment and education. That all drug addicts should be under the care of a well-trained physician goes without saying. This would rob the professional narcotic peddler and save the patient.

Thanks to the co-operation of narcotic divisions of police departments over the country, they are, little by little, digging into the ranks of the manufacturers, jobbers and middlemen and vendors of the illegitimate traffic, and this is making it more difficult to obtain. The addicts are removed from the streets and underworld dens; therefore, this is a police problem. If the pharmaceutical organizations would control the laboratories that manufacture narcotics it would assist very materially.

A committee on morphine and heroin addiction was appointed by the British Ministry of Health two years ago, and has submitted its report recently. In the main, it advises on the use of heroin or morphine. It advises also the gradual withdrawal in diminishing doses, or that of severe limitation, with the view to cure, or failing that, the best hope is an institutional treatment, or in a nursing home. Often the physician loses control, and he cannot continue to accept responsibility of supplying or ordering indefinitely the drug in the minimum doses which seem necessary.

In the first place, public health education in this field should be concentrated on the fallacy of the drug addict's enjoyment. The glamor of sensuous enjoyment, popularly supposed to surround the addict, should be thoroughly aired and exploded once for all. Quacks and charlatans with remedies of supposed power, but ineffective, should be eliminated. There should be state and city hospitals of a more general nature to which addicts can go for adequate treatment, without being publicly ostracised as a degenerate. The odium which attaches to treatment of an addict should be mitigated, for it is said that few physicians will accept such cases. The general hospitals, too, refuse to admit addicts for treatment.

Men and women, who are enslaved to the habit of the use of morphine, heroin, and other derivatives of opium, are still looked upon by the public generally as self-indulgent criminals and degenerates—which, however, is all wrong. It is our duty to educate the public to a new viewpoint. For the refusal of lay officials to recognize the physicians' finding is mainly responsible for the mass of vague Federal laws and municipal regulations, which have completely tied the physician's hands and eliminates him from skillful treatment of the addict.

A program of public health that includes only the vital statistics, the prevention of communicable diseases, the provision of a more wholesome physical environment, etc., will no longer suffice. The program must be gradually extended so as to comprise such supervision and rational control of all the conditions of human life as will contribute to the increase of human happiness and efficiency.

To this end, I recommend that we afford an avenue for the working out of a complete understanding between social service agencies and medical institutions, whose fields overlap.

We need advisory councils to make suggestions to the existing narcotic, prevention, and treatment organizations. A body is needed that will consider any specific needs of the public health service and

to make recommendations as to the undertaking of any new work which may be required to meet the needs.

This organization should use its influence in every possible way to encourage the development of the right agencies at the right time and the adoption of right methods, and in every possible way to further the education of public opinion for the sound development of anti-narcotic measures, both public and private.

We should also unite with the United States Public Health Service in a campaign for the education of the people and the cure of drug addicts, at the same time assist the Bureau of Internal Revenue against the unlawful sale of drugs. The rather startling statement has been made that in the City of New York addicts are paying out a total of half a million dollars daily as a result of their misfortune, and it can be seen that the yearly wastage is about a hundred million dollars. It has been estimated that twelve to seventy-two times as much opium and its derivatives are consumed in this city per capita as in any other nation in the world. The amount used in this country is sufficient to afford thirty-six doses to every human being in the country.

For this reason we should educate the public as forcefully and rapidly as possible for the benefit of those already leashed and unleashed from the bonds. The drug addict is to be more pitied than condemned, and we should, therefore, enlighten the public to the fact that the addict is really a sick man, suffering from a definite physical disease, and that he is a medical rather than an altogether police problem.

Before closing, I will read the minutes of yesterday's sessions of the Conference and of this afternoon's session, for your approval.

(*The minutes were read and, on motion duly made and seconded, unanimously approved.*)

(*At this point the Conference adjourned.*)

Ninth Session, Friday, July Ninth, 1926

The ninth session of the first World Conference on Narcotic Education convened at Philadelphia, Friday, July 9, 1926, at 2:30 o'clock p. m.

Director General OWENS: The Conference will be in order. It is my pleasure to introduce to you the Hon. Edward I. Edwards, United States Senator from New Jersey, who will be the presiding officer of the Conference for the afternoon session.

Senator EDWARDS: Ladies and gentlemen, I want to present Monsignor Whittaker, representing Cardinal Dougherty, Chaplain of the Day, who will offer the invocation.

Monsignor WHITTAKER: Almighty, everlasting God: Thou who has made man beautiful in Thine own image and likeness, who has made him king of visible creation, and hast made all nature inferior to him for his use and benefit, grant, we pray Thee, that he abuse not his nobility and that he abuse not the gifts that Thou hast created for him. Crown, we beseech Thee, with success the noble work of this organization, and deign to grant that, through these ladies and gentlemen, Thy intelligent creatures will learn the harm of drugs and shun them. Amen.

Senator EDWARDS: The Monsignor will say a few words to the Conference.

Monsignor WHITTAKER: Just a few words. It is my honor, as well as my great pleasure, to represent here today the Cardinal, the Archbishop of Philadelphia. He is so busy with grave affairs at the present time in his great archdiocese that it is impossible for him to be here today and he has chosen me to come here and represent him in giving this prayer and in stating to you his regrets, and also in stating how thoroughly in sympathy he is with the work of this organization, how it appeals to his heart. In a vast experience about this world he has seen ever so much of the harm that is done by drugs. For a long time past, in private conversation, he has spoken to me of the great harm it is doing at present in this world, and also what a mission it is today for all of us to perform—that of saving boys and girls and men and women from this terrible habit.

So, I present to you his compliments, his regards, his regrets that he cannot be here, an expression of his sympathy in your work, and his blessing.

Senator EDWARDS: Captain Hobson, delegates to the First World Conference on Narcotic Education: When Captain Hobson asked me to come here, about ten days ago, while I was in Washington, in an insane moment I agreed to accept. I did not think it was going to

be such a terribly hot day, but the subject needs hot words on hot days to gather men and women together to consider this terrible menace, and it is indeed a pleasure for me to be here at this Conference which seeks to rid the world of this menace.

If you representatives of organized society from all parts of the earth attack this problem intelligently, as I know you will, and be instrumental in spreading educational and intelligent propaganda, looking to the ultimate and successful suppression of this menacing foe, success will be your reward.

Legislation will be of no avail until the peoples of the world are made to realize the awfulness of narcotic drug indulgence.

It is most encouraging to find statesmen, scientists, clergymen, and professional men and women of all walks of life taking an active interest in the noble work being carried on by this International Narcotic Education Association. It is to such minds that we must look for guidance and eventual freedom from drug slavery among the less fortunate of our world citizenry.

I have much pleasure in presenting to you the Honorable Harry S. McDevitt, judge in the city of Philadelphia.

REMARKS OF HONORABLE HARRY S. MCDEVITT, SUPREME COURT JUSTICE OF PHILADELPHIA

It is difficult to know what to say to a lot of experts who have studied a situation or a problem for so long from every point of view as this Conference has. My experience is based solely upon my courtroom dealing with the drug addict and drug seller.

I might preface anything I would say with the remark that during the two years ending last January the drug situation in Philadelphia had perhaps it worst enemy in the presence of the Director of Public Safety, Gen. Smedley Butler, whose friendship did not extend among many, and the mention of whose name is not popular today in Philadelphia. He was a friend of mine while he was here, and I am a friend of his while he is not here, and if those who criticize Smed. Butler and what he did while he stayed in Philadelphia were only half as useful collectively as he was individually, Philadelphia would have nothing to complain about. He put more stamina in the police force, put more of the fear of God into the heart of the criminal and drug seller and drug addict, and did more to clean up Philadelphia in the twenty-four months he was here than any of his predecessors did do or any of his successors ever will do. He had an advantage, of course, in his world-wide knowledge of men and affairs, gleaned in his service in the Far East, and he

came into closer contact, perhaps, with drug addicts and producer and distributor of drugs than do any of us who deal with it privately and officially. He knew the danger of the evil and he knew the method of distributing narcotics and the other habit-forming drugs, and from the day of General Butler's advent to the city of Philadelphia and his appointment of Inspector Dunn to be in charge of the Narcotic Squad, I think there was less activity in narcotic drugs in Philadelphia than there had been for a long time previous thereto.

We had our real problem with the drug situation four years ago, and no matter what you hear, read, or learn in the future, I assure you now that the one man who deserves most credit for ridding Philadelphia of drugs is Judge Monahan, because, single-handed, 'way back in 1922, he waged warfare on the drug peddler and, as a result of his activity during July and August, it was my pleasure in September, October, and November to try over *two hundred drug sellers* and *one thousand addicts,* and commit them to penal institutions.

For the drug addict I have nothing but sympathy, until I compare him with the insane man or woman. He is entitled to sympathy when he loses control of himself, and I have long ago decided, whether doctors agree with me or not, that the drug question is a *moral* and a *medical* question, not a *criminal* question. We may incarcerate the drug addict in the county prison or in the house of correction for cure, but I am convinced that, until the drug addict himself decides he is not going to use drugs, he will get back to his old habits at the first opportunity.

I do not know what you know about conditions in Philadelphia, but previous to the clean-up a few years ago the drug ring was so well organized here that they kept actual books and made entries in them of commitments of addicts, and waited for their discharge when they had completed their prison terms. The ring not only invited the youth of the community to use drugs, but it had its agents planted in the private, public, and parochial schools, and, in some sections of the city, the twelve- and the six-year-old addicts were equal in number to the addicts of more mature years. The average age of addicts in Philadelphia is twenty-three years. I have seen them as young as twelve years and as old as seventy years, and I have committed them times without number. About this time last year we committed a man from the North who said he started to smoke opium at fourteen years of age, and had used every kind of narcotic drug ever raised, and spent some time in the jails of almost every large city between the Atlantic and the Pacific, and was acquainted with most of the prisons. When I had him before me last summer he had been on

his rampage for forty-four years and was then fifty-eight years of age; he is now hopeless! He admits it. I committed him to the house of correction—not in the hope of reforming him, but to protect the community.

Personally, I think the principal danger with the narcotic drug situation is the international responsibility we all assume. Even though we do not raise drugs in the United States, we should cooperate with countries that do handle them, and, unless we do cooperate, we might just as well save our efforts, because they are worth nothing then. If countries are permitted to produce all the drugs sold and used, and expect to confine their production to the medical and scientific needs of the world, we will have control over the drug addicts in this and other municipalities of the United States, if not in the whole civilized world. I am not going to quote statistics, but when you stop and consider that the average per capita consumption of narcotic drugs per annum in the United States is thirty-six grains, it is almost incomprehensible that a nation which boasts of the intelligence of the United States can put up with such a condition and, as I wrote in a magazine a short time ago, if each and every one used his share of narcotic drugs we of America would be paralyzed twenty-nine days every year. It is only when these things are brought home to those who do not suffer from the drug that they begin to realize the menace to people generally. The drug seller, who reaps a high price for his wares and rides about in a high-priced car, is certainly a subject for fixed blame, for he makes his living out of the selling of drugs; but even he is not to be compared with the quack doctor who issues prescriptions for drugs for the addict whose depraved senses and mercenary motives drive men insane. I think the doctors who issue prescriptions for habit-forming drugs are worse than the bootleggers, because the latter do not pretend to be anything but bootleggers, while the men who mask behind the respectability of a medical title continue their vile work of destroying the life of the nation, not only destroying the bodies and souls of their subjects, by development of these secret vices, but destroying the very integrity of our commonwealth. I believe that such men, masking as they do, are far worse than the men who commit murder or who hold up citizens or crack a safe.

I do not believe in the oft-quoted statements of some reformers—and it is the invasion of the narcotic field by the professional reformer that seems to be a curse and a great drawback; at the present time there are a great many in this community who jumped onto the prohibition wagon before prohibition became a reality, and now,

that they have squeezed prohibition dry, they are about to jump on the bandwagon of "narcotic education," though they know nothing about it—and I say those professional reformers (and that is a very mild name for them) are a greater drawback to the advancement of civilization than any body of—I was going to say men—that can be contemplated. I do not know what their next step will be, but I do know that those who will deal with the drug addicts and drug sellers will welcome the retirement of the professional reformer, because he has no place in this community if results are to be obtained.

But, we have drugs in Philadelphia—there is no use closing our eyes to a situation that exists. We had, a few years ago, from thirty to forty thousand drug addicts in Philadelphia, and we are convinced that New York had three or four times as many. There is no registration made in Pennsylvania to speak of; the only ones that come in contact with the law and on whom we can base a canvass and investigate and carry on research work are those in the Tenderloin who get there because they must take a chance to procure drugs from somebody, and that is about the only place they figure that they can get them.

Within three weeks I committed a man to the State Insane Asylum who had been gassed in the World War and, through medical treatment of morphine, had become an addict. He imposed on a reputable doctor one Sunday afternoon and received not only a hypodermic injection of morphine, but was given a supply of the drug to use until the next morning; but, unfortunately for him, in the interim he handed out ten or twelve bad checks—he was receiving an income from the Government because of his physical condition—and was arrested. Rather than send him to a penal institution where he might be discharged at the end of a prison term, we committed him to an insane asylum where we hope he will not only be cured of drug addiction but possibly of his other infirmities. He is a man who came from a very good family, but has alienated the affection of his folks and the friendship of every one who had anything to do with him. He stands now without a home, a "panhandler" about the streets, broke, and he would resort to any end to get the drug that he has become the slave of.

That suggests another thought: You sometimes read the statement in the newspapers that drugs are the greatest incentive to crime. That has not been my experience. I spend five months out of twelve in criminal court, and those who commit serious crimes—murder, highway robbery, house-breaking, crimes of that order—are not drug addicts; they are like the drug sellers, they keep their heads clear. Only

the petty thief, like the pickpocket and shoplifter and criminals of that class who are educated to the use of narcotics, come before me. Practically every shoplifter is a drug addict, or became a shoplifter when in such bad need of drugs that he could think of no other way in which to procure money with which to buy them. I have seen them carried into court on stretchers and in such a condition that the doctor stood beside them lest they die, and I have seen them return before me in nine months, having gained thirty, forty, and fifty pounds; but they pay the return visit in six weeks or a couple of months later; and in less than five years, I think, of the thousand or more addicts dragged in in the summer and fall of 1922, at least half of them have passed me a second time after having been discharged on previous occasions as cured. Whether they can be cured, I am not prepared to say, but I am convinced that most of them do not want to be cured.

I had a rather novel experience some years ago. I looked at an addict who was before me, and her face seemed to be familiar. "Have you been here before?" I asked her. She told me she had not. She said: "I live two or three doors from you—I am the maid in So and So's house." She said: "The only reason I was not employed in your house, Mr. McDevitt, was that someone else had gotten there first."

Now, this girl was the pride of the neighborhood, and she took care of three children, and they always looked as well as if they had the individual care of their mother. I asked her how she happened to be in the toils of the law and she replied: "You reformers started to clean up the city and some of the doctors lost their nerve and I had to go to the Tenderloin for my dope."

On the other side of me lives a doctor. About six months ago, or a little longer, I reached home early one evening and looked across at the cook and recognized her as being a woman with a Tenderloin and police record. I 'phoned the doctor and asked him to come over for a moment. I asked him if he knew who his cook was, and he said "No." He said that they had had so much trouble in getting a cook that they did not ask very many questions, and when I told him that she had a criminal record (and I told him a few other things about her—not half what I could have told him), I remarked that if he had not lost his silverware he probably would. A week later he had occasion to go to his medicine cabinet for some morphine which he kept in a bottle that had another label on it, but it had disappeared. A month later he went to his hidden supply of pure alcohol and found that that had disappeared. I do not know, perhaps he is ashamed to

admit it, but I would not be surprised if some of his wedding presents were missing—and she was only there forty-eight hours.

The difficulty of the whole thing is that the public does not cooperate; they do not care, and they do not know, and they don't want to know, and won't ask questions, and the public is not always pleased with the truth when they hear it. I have had visits to my house at all hours of the day and night of friends and relatives of drug addicts and sellers, some bringing borrowed children and begging, because of the necessity of the children, that the father or husband be sent home.

Up to the present time no drug addict sentenced by me has been paroled until he has been pronounced cured by the doctor in charge at the house of correction or the county prison, and no man convicted of selling drugs has been paroled, or will be paroled, because I think the drug seller is worse than the murderer. I have more sympathy for a murderer than I have for the drug seller, because the murder is usually committed in the heat of passion. I do not think there is one out of one hundred murderers who set out with an avowed purpose to commit his crime. But the drug seller makes his living out of it! He connives with addicts!

In South Philadelphia recently I talked with a man who was conducting a private school. The commencement was held about a month ago. He said that four or five years ago most of the pupils in this school, of Italian descent, were looked on as backward children, and "We could not imagine the cause of the trouble, but three months after the so-called drug crusade started in Philadelphia, and most of the addicts and sellers were put in jail, these backward children began to progress so rapidly that we realized for the first time that they were living on drugs, and that drugs were sapping their vitality and their strength, and were interfering with their proper mental and physical development." He said, "If it had not been for the clean-up four years ago, we would have had to close our school. The pupils were making so very little progress that we were almost disheartened and were about to give up and let someone else try."

We had a condition in the Eastern Penitentiary less than three years ago where as much drug was being sent to the penitentiary and distributed in the penitentiary as had been on the outside of the walls of the institution. It reached such a stage of development that practically every prisoner in the penitentiary was armed with a gun and, if it had not come to the attention of those in charge, almost two thousand inmates of that institution would have been liberated on a night set apart—all due to the introduction of narcotic drugs through

a small, powerful, influential ring that does not care what the result will be so long as they get their money.

I know what Judge Monahan has done. He is just as impeccable a foe of the drug ring and drug addicts as he was four years ago. If all the churches in the city and county of Philadelphia would co-operate, and if the drug sellers would get the ten years' sentence that they deserve and that is possible under our laws, and if the drug addict is sent to the house of correction, I am sure that Sergeant Dunn and his small staff, with whom the Federal authorities co-operate sympathetically and closely, would very soon wipe out of Philadelphia any danger that exists from drug addiction. If they don't receive this co-operation, narcotic drugs will continue to be introduced through the mail and in every other imaginable way.

So long as there is an uncontrolled production of narcotic drugs and they can be brought into this country as at present, and can be prescribed by doctors who have no conscience except a prescription pad and a bank account, drugs, and particularly narcotic drugs, will be a menace to the whole world. But as soon as the doctors recognize the existenec in their ranks of this class of physician, and rid the medical profession of its quacks who write prescriptions for drug addicts, this situation will be much relieved. I am sure that there are in Philadelphia enough reputable physicians willing and ready to co-operate in this movement at any time, and I know that we of the bench, and I think the members of the bar, too, will be ready to render you all the assistance that it is possible to render.

Senator EDWARDS: I listened very attentively, as I hope you did, to Judge McDevitt's discussion, and I want to supplement it with a few remarks by saying that he said he wished every judge in Philadelphia and Philadelphia County would do exactly as Judge Monahan and himself are doing. I wish that every judge in the country would be like them!

We have with us this afternoon a man responsible in a great measure for cleaning up the drug evil in Philadelphia, and we will be pleased to hear from Sergeant Dunn at this time.

REMARKS OF POLICE DETECTIVE SERGEANT F. J. DUNN, NARCOTICS DEPARTMENT, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Gentlemen and ladies of the Conference: I am a little bit at a loss, after hearing our honored Judge McDevitt speak, as to just what I can start on.

The only thing I can say is this: The condition in Philadelphia today, as I view it—and I get my information from other cities—

is such that I can stand before you and say that there is no representative of any city in the entire world numbering one hundred thousand people or over that can boast of its condition as I can of Philadelphia. I am here to say that in the last six months we have spent a large amount of money, less than $2,000, going into the old dives and amongst physicians, trying to purchase narcotic drugs. I think in seventeen cases that we investigated we only accomplished four arrests, and one of those was a doctor, and the rest were the ordinary peddlers. I remember when I came back from my vacation in August, 1922, after a trip with the United States Navy, we were put to work to clean up the drug situation, which was started by Judge Monahan. The narcotic squad at that time was under the command of Captain Van Horn. We started out, twenty-two men, and increased the squad in five weeks to about thirty-five men. The thing we started out to do was to land these fellows, and we soon rounded up ten of the largest dope peddlers that were ever known or will be known in the United States. From our investigation, these ten drug peddlers were selling on an average of from fifty to one hundred and twenty-five ounces of morphine and heroin daily in the city of Philadelphia. The condition was so bad that at Eighth and Christian Street and at Eighth and Vine Streets, if a drug addict alighted from a trolley car and walked to the corner there was a gun battle over which peddler would sell the man narcotics. A stranger could come to Philadelphia, and if he did not know the corners, and looked for a newspaper man or boy at Eighth and Vine Streets, he would be approached by a narcotic dealer.

That is not a confession from the drug addict; that information comes from all sorts and conditions of men, and has been related to me by Government men that came here from other cities when we started on the crusade.

We started our crusade on the twenty-second day of August, 1922, and on the eighth day of September, 1922, there were three of the same drug peddlers arrested as on the twenty-second of August, but I saw them go into the prison van to the county prison to spend eight years, and in the month of August we arrested one hundred and sixty-seven violators of the narcotic law; for the year 1922 we arrested one thousand two hundred and fifty-three violators; the second year the figure came down to six hundred and eighty-nine; the third year it was down to six hundred and fifty-seven; and from the first of last August up to the present day it has been less than three hundred.

I stand before you people today, representing the Police Department—fourteen of the finest men that were ever put under my con-

trol—and tell you that neither the city of Philadelphia, New York, Camden, Chicago, or any other city have in their police department men of the type that we have; and there is no police department in the United States, I care not where it is, that *will* let a dope peddler work, and in none of those cities *can* a dope peddler work without protection. He don't work without protection, and he can't work without protection. If an officer is conscientious in his work, goes out and gets his information, with the ordinances that Philadelphia has and the authority that he gets from the State and the Government, narcotic drugs can never again gain the control they did have, or anything like it; if they do regain that control, then it is nearly time to indict me without giving me a hearing, because it cannot be.

You have a city here of a million eight hundred some odd thousand people, and in that number you can imagine how many dope peddlers could supply the trade without the average citizen knowing anything about it. You can imagine what a man in my position here could be worth if he wanted to protect the peddler. I think the Mayor of Philadelphia gets $18,000 a year. If I could not get $25,000 at my present position I would not think I was making a dime, and it is the same way with the men that work under me. If the Police Department wants to stamp the trouble out of the city it must start at the beginning. I doubt if there is a district attorney's office or a court in any city in the United States that would not take the same stand as did ours here in Philadelphia. If the Police Department really means to wipe out the present evil in any city it will find ample support in the courts.

When we brought the men in here we presented our evidence; we worked out cases; investigated our juries; and of the one hundred dope peddlers in Philadelphia five escaped conviction. If it were not for the technicalities that crept up in the law, which have been explained to you here in the Conference, those men positively would have been convicted as well. Of course there are technicalities that are in the law, and they always will be there.

There can be technicalities *made* by the Police Department, and there can be technicalities discovered in the law, but I reiterate that *unless the police officials of a city give protection to the drug addicts, the drug peddlers and all engaged in the nefarious trade, it cannot be carried on.* I say that because I, personally, handled seven thousand cases in Philadelphia. I have gone to Camden, New Jersey, and "made" cases there where they could not "make" them. Not long ago we had a man who was peddling drugs in Philadelphia. He was sending them to Philadelphia by mail from New York. I had gotten

so tired of writing to New York about this chap that I inaugurated a system by which I got the man without the least trouble. I got a "dope fiend" and had him mail a letter to the man whose address in New York I did not know, and as soon as the letter was deposited in the mail, we got in touch with the postal inspectors, stopped the letter, and we went to New York to the address on the letter, got the dope peddler, and were on a train back to Philadelphia, and in three hours and a half after the letter was deposited in the mail we had the man in jail. That man was given five years in the county prison, and he is there to stay that five years.

There is one thing that must be remembered: You cannot believe all that these unfortunate drug addicts tell you. You have to check up their statements before you can really act on their information, and that takes considerable time. I have spent eighteen hours checking up the statements of one drug addict before we could act on his information.

Narcotic addicts, as Judge McDevitt has told you, differ very much. We had some arrested during the drug crusade that had been before as many as six judges since 1922. We have others that come in for the first time. We have them of all ages. We have them of all colors. We have them of all creeds. We have some where they tell us that their people live in California, or New York, or Chicago, and, with the aid of the different welfare societies, we communicate with their people, and, in a good many cases, where they come from Chicago and California and other distant points, we send them home.

But I say again, if there is any police department that you folks represent, or any city with which the officials are connected, that has a drug evil, I say to you that that drug evil cannot exist if the police department proposes to and does carry on the work that they are supposed to carry on.

To summarize: Just four years ago today, Philadelphia, the cradle of American liberty, was eclipsed with the most nefarious combination that any municipality, State, or Government has to fight: that is the organized drug ring, but with the fortunate misstep of one of the unfortunate drug addicts, we started what was known as a crusade against this combination, we armed ourselves with all the district attorneys available, police powers, and such weapons as were necessary to break the doors and walls of those jails of the soul, body and brain. In less time than it takes to go from this city to New York we had easily ten of the biggest drug peddlers in the United States in one of the rooms in our City Hall and there we started something that will never be equaled in the world. Before morning of the next day we had

ten more of the drug ring and within a week the courts were sending these wreckers of souls towards the prisons where they still remain today.

We meant business, the citizens of Philadelphia knew we meant business and gave us all the necessary assistance that was in their power. The convictions in court were just and without any reversals of them in the many appeals to the higher courts. Everybody got together, from the courts to the average citizens, and today I am not afraid to state in this gathering that Philadelphia, a city of one million eight hundred thousand, is the cleanest and safest city from this particular evil in the entire world, of course taking into consideration the population as a whole. Why? Because the courts, the District Attorney's Office and and the Police Department, assisted materially by the agents of the United States Government, have said that *it shall not be tolerated.*

Just so long as police powers and Federal powers fall victims to the financial interest of this drug ring we will have to be ever on our guard against something that is traveling and will continue to travel with a rapidity greater than the gases in Flanders fields ever attempted.

I predict and hope to see the day that the drug peddlers are classed in the various statutes in our dear country the same as the persons that go forth into the peaceful society and shoot to please their selfish desire, knowing not and caring not if it will mean one or two victims that are to have their life shut off like the darkening of a light.

Today in the United States there is dope peddling and it will continue unless some more drastic measures are taken than at present. These, I am sure, will be not long in coming if such agencies as this Conference represents continue in their noble work. Many of the average citizens know little of their police powers or its functions. Many of the large cities today do not consider it advisable to allot men for this special work, but if Philadelphia did not think it advisable I am sure there would be a much different story to relate today. Addiction in all cases must be treated with the necessary investigations and I am sure with such institutions as Philadelphia has made available we can make better citizens of these unfortunate victims and restore them to the society from which they came. Many addicts are men from good homes; others have been raised in the tenderloin of various cities.

In conclusion: Educate the young against this evil and we will have little trouble in eradicating the worst menace to the world today: the sale and use of narcotic drugs.

Senator EDWARDS: We have heard a splendid address from Sergeant Dunn and I think a vote of thanks to Judge McDevitt and to the Sergeant is due.

General Secretary HOBSON: I move the vote of thanks.

Director General OWENS: I second the motion.

(*The motion was adopted.*)

(Senator Edwards relinquished the Chair to the Director General.)

Director General OWENS: The Conference now resolves into Committee of the Whole and I will call on General Secretary Hobson to preside.

General Secretary HOBSON: The Committee of the Whole will be in order. Before taking up the regular business, the Secretary finds that the official interpreter, Doctor Nicolai, has prepared a translation of the Formosa Song which was sung to us by Doctor Tu yesterday, and we hope that somebody will set it to music. The translation is as follows:

THE OPIUM SMOKER

By *Doctor Tsungming Tu*

Opium smoker! The wretched fellow,
Face like brass, all pinched and yellow,
Pitiful! His body shrunk;
Weak and stumbling, lean and bony,
Wrinkled skin and features stony.
Gone are honor, strength and money,
Up in smoke, in ashes sunk!

Poor, deluded opium smoker!
Living dead, a wheezing croaker,
Health and wealth, house, home and life
Through your pipe they have been flying
Like a dream. Folks laugh when dying
You leave nothing but a crying,
Penniless and lonely wife.

General Secretary HOBSON: I think we have genius in the interpreter that is in our midst. And I wish to take this occasion to thank Doctor Clara L. Nicolai very much for the many translations she has made for us.

Last night Dr. B. B. James, who delivered a very learned address dealing with certain features of psychology, sent me a poem that he had composed, deriving his inspiration from our Agenda Council and the Conference.

His poem, "Poppy Man," will be appropriately incorporated in our records, which, you will agree, are the richer for the two contributions.

The next paper on the program is a paper by Doctor J. Cantala, of Spain, for two years member of the Board of Health of New York, author of many books on this subject and with a remarkable experience in it.

OPIUM, HEROIN, MORPHINE; THEIR KINGDOMS

By DR. JULIUS CANTALA

I come before this Narcotic Education Conference as a specialist in drug addiction, and with the experience of having lived for fourteen years among patients suffering from this terrible disease. For your consideration I wish to present the following subjects, worthy of study by this Conference:

WORLD PRODUCTION OF OPIUM

In the Orient and in some of the European countries, the growing of opium is of enormous importance. The principal producers of this drug are Asia Minor, China, Egypt, India, Macedonia and Persia.

Asia Minor:

The opium produced in this region is known as "Constantinople opium," and is of the best quality. In 1897 Asia Minor produced 125,000 kilograms of opium and 5,200,000 kilograms of seed, the greater part of the latter being consumed by the local inhabitants. 1904 saw the greatest harvest, 900,000 kilograms of opium being produced, while in 1898 occurred one of the smallest, yielding only 55,000 kilograms. The opium plantations of Asia Minor cover an area of 23,156 hectares, and the most productive region is the Province of Konia, with 5,520 hectares in cultivation. The poppy plantations are nearly always located in the immediate vicinity of the small towns and, as an interesting observation, I will state that a true narcotism exists among the people who work on the plantations, this narcotism or intoxication being similar in its effects to that of a common drug addict. The opium is gathered in this section in May and June and is packed for export in fifty-kilogram boxes.

The growers measure the richness and therefore the value of opium in "carats," taking twenty as the standard for average opium. Opium yields much greater returns than the other crops, four times greater in the case of wheat. The morphine content of the opium of Asia Minor at times reaches twenty per cent, but an average analysis gives the following results:

Morphine	10	to	14	per cent.
Narcotine	4	to	8	" "
Papaverine	0.5	to	1	" "
Codeine	0.2	to	8	" "
Thebaine	0.2	to	0.5	" "
Narceine	0.1	to	0.4	" "

The other alkaloids appear in such small quantities that their extraction is commercially improfitable.

The statistics on opium production in Asia Minor are as follows:

Year	*Kilograms*	*Year*	*Kilograms*
1860	232,250	1905	240,000
1870	337,400	1906	525,000
1880	142,500	1907	150,000
1890	397,500	1908	262,500
1900	615,000	1909	337,500
1901	420,000	1910	825,000
1902	787,500	1911	187,500
1903	262,500	1912	412,500
1904	900,000	1913	657,000

There is no question but that the figures for opium production in this region have changed by this time, but taking the figures for 37 years, we get as the average yearly production of opium in Asia Minor 450,000 kilograms, distributed among the different provinces in the following proportion:

Brussa	159,750 kg.	35.5	per cent
Konia	132,750 "	29.5	" "
Angora	54,000 "	12	" "
Sivas	49,000 "	10	" "
Smyrna	32,625 "	7.2	" "
Mamuret	26,250 "	5.8	" "
	450,875 kg.	100.0	per cent

The entire quantity necessary to meet the medical and scientific requirements of the whole world is about 375,000 kilograms, which means that Asia Minor alone produces more opium than is needed by science for technical purposes.

The price of opium depends, as is natural, on the market demand; but during the World War prices varied to such an extent that it is difficult at the present time to quote an exact price. Taking into account the absence of exportation during the war, it is reasonable

to suppose that during those four years a great stock of opium was accumulated, although its possible owner is unknown.

Macedonia:

In comparison with Asia Minor, this region is of small importance in the production of opium, although its cultivation dates from the year 1653. The quality of the plant is almost identical with that of Turkey.

In 1880 the crop yielded 70,000 kilograms of opium and 300,000 kilograms of seed. From the port of Salonica, Macedonia has exported the following quantities of opium:

Year	*Kilograms*	*Year*	*Kilograms*
1893	37,000	1910	111,875
1894	157,000	1911	23,740
1902	112,000	1912	118,750

The figure for 1902 represents 22 per cent of the total production of Turkey during that year. The greater part of the opium crop has had to be exported, as there is but slight demand for the drug in this region.

Persia:

The cultivation of the poppy was begun in Persia in the seventeenth century, but was given up during the Civil War, and again in 1870, when the Persians devoted themselves to cotton growing. However, they later returned to the poppy, as the climate of the country is very favorable to the growth of this plant.

Although the best Persian opium is made in the Kupa region, the principal point of production is Ispahan, where all the land surrounding the town is planted with poppies. During some years the province of Ispahan alone has produced from 120,000 to 150,000 kilograms, and in 1906 it yielded 350,000 kilograms.

Persian opium is of good quality, its alkaloidal content being as follows:

	Per cent		*Per cent*
Morphine	10.4	Thebaine	0.57
Codeine	0.29	Cryptopine	0.09
Narcotine	2.5	Papaverine	traces

The average yearly export from Persia is 540,000 kilograms, with China as the chief market, although Europe also received part of the product. Locally, the opium is used mixed with grapes.

India:

Until 1900 this country was perhaps the greatest producer of opium, its use being legendary among the Hindus. In the sacred writings called the Yajur-veda Charakas and in the Bhava-prakasa, mention is made of the poppy. The Romans spoke of the opium brought from India in the second century after Christ. The spread of the use of this drug has been furthered by the development of Mohammedanism and aided furthermore by the fact that the climate of India is very appropriate for the cultivation of the plant, called by the natives Kash-kash.

The greater part is grown in the sub-tropical regions of the northern part of the Hindustani peninsula. The export of opium was begun in 1600, under the control of the British East India Company. The drug is of good quality, but inferior to that of Asia Minor. The poppy is grown, as in the latter region, on plantations surrounding the villages and towns. As a rule the opium is poor in morphine (six per cent), an advantage from the social point of view, as it is less destructive.

Between the years 1872 and 1892, the average area given over to opium cultivation was 515,000 acres, increasing to 600,000 acres during the period from 1895 to 1905. At present this acreage shows a tendency to diminish, it being but 220,000 acres in 1912. The following amounts of opium have been exported during late years:

Year	*Kilograms*	*Year*	*Kilograms*
1903	48,179	1906	45,337
1904	52,066	1907	37,980
1905	47,672		

The principal market for Indian opium is Canton, China. This opium is only used by smokers, as the small quantity of alkaloids it contains precludes its employment for medical purposes.

Egypt:

The use of opium is legendary in this country, Arab medicine having gained its knowledge of the drug from the Egyptians. As proof of this assertion may be quoted the definition of opium by the most famous Arab physician, Avicenna: *"Opium est succus papaveris nigri ægyptiaci in sole siccatus."*

Egyptian opium is poor in morphine, yielding but six per cent. For the last forty or fifty years the cultivation of opium on the banks of the Nile has been prohibited. The opium consumed in

this country, which is mixed with various fruits and then chewed, is imported from India.

China:

The date when opium cultivation began in China is not known with any degree of accuracy, although it seems probable that by the thirteenth century the industry had been extended to all parts of the Empire. The actual narcotic scourge dates, however, from the year 1700, when it was felt particularly in Macao and in Canton.

In 1740 the British Commissioner to India, Mr. Wheeler, together with Colonel Watson, began the importation to Canton of large quantities of prepared opium. Once that the durg habit had seized the Chinese, its extension to the rest of the world commenced, being introduced to Europe by returning government officials.

No exact record exists of the amount of land given over to opium cultivation in China. Notwithstanding the government edicts prohibiting the cultivation of the poppy in some of the provinces, immense areas are devoted to its growth, which produce many thousands of kilograms of opium.

As an interesting observation on the extent of the opium habit in China, I will quote the report of Dr. Liebermann, a military surgeon with the Allied expedition against the Boxers. In his report he says: "After we landed in Petang, a town of 30,000 inhabitants, which we found to be completely deserted, I had the opportunity of inspecting the whole enemy territory. In 277 of the 380 houses, which composed the town, were found signs of opium, consisting of boxes or packages of the drug or of pipes and other smoking utensils. In all of the cities and towns, during our march, I noticed indications of this terrible vice, whether in the humblest cottage or the most sumptuous palace. In the Summer Palace of the Emperor we found a quality of the drug. All of my observations have brought out the fact that it is the higher and the lower classes who consume more opium."

The use of opium in China has decreased during the last ten years, as the birth of the Republic and the preponderance of the intellectual classes has led to the passage of laws against the cultivation of the poppy.

Nevertheless, China is full of places where opium is worked, in so-called "opium cookeries," where the drug is prepared for smoking. In these cookeries I have watched the following operations: The opium is first dried to cause it to lose about ten per cent of water, and then it is shaped into thin sheets which are warmed and toasted.

These sheets are later washed in boiling water, making an extract which is filtered, the residue of the filtration on evaporation forming a product which is called chandu. The chandu is allowed to ferment in earthenware jars for a period of three months, at the end of which time the opium is ready to be smoked.

To sum up, gentlemen, as I have stated to this important gathering, opium is grown in vast quantities all over the world, millions of kilograms being produced annually, and to my thinking, the control of this production is at present impossible.

SYNTHETIC NARCOTICS

Man not only uses the natural derivatives of opium, but I have had the opportunity of seeing patients suffering from intoxication by synthetic products. In this connection, I should mention a product called Laudanosin, which was discovered in 1919 by Doctors Pictet and Finkelstein. It is made synthetically and may take the place of opium in drug addiction.

DIFFICULTIES IN THE TREATMENT OF DRUG ADDICTS

I wish to mention in this Conference the subject which lies entirely in the medical field and with which, as a specialist in drug addiction, I am perfectly acquainted.

The campaign against opium will be productive of no positive results so long as the narcotized patient is treated in an unscientific manner.

My experience has shown me that the propagation of drug addiction is due, in large part, to addicts who have spread the vice among healthy men. It is unfortunate that the mentality of the drug addict causes him to introduce the habit wherever he goes. I believe that only one or two per cent of the addicts owe their narcosis to acquaintance with drugs during illness.

Until the present, but few have studied a rational system of treatment for these patients. That you may understand the importance of my assertion, I will take a typical drug addict, one who takes a daily injection of one gram of morphine.

If we confine this patient in a sanitarium or reformatory, within two or three months his organism will regain its normal condition, but he remains with a psychosis which will keep him enslaved to the drug, even after a long period of time. On leaving the sanitarium this patient has a horror of all treatment, he attempts to flee from hospitals and sanitariums and, in a word, he becomes an enemy of those who fight against the drug habit.

I wish to bring to your attention, gentlemen, that in the morphiomaniac we find two intoxications: one produced by the poison and the other by the needle and syringe. The first is a true morphinism, the second may be called a "needlemania," or the pleasure he derives from the act of pricking himself with the needle and the fondness he bears for all the apparata employed by him in his vice.

Dr. Pravaz, the inventor of the hypodermic syringe which bears his name, undoubtedly conferred a blessing on mankind. But this instrument has also been prejudiced in an unexpected way. Everybody knows how medical science has been benefited by its facilitating the direct introduction of drugs into the system without passing them through the stomach where they undergo a series of changes in the process of digestion. The introduction of the syringe has also fostered the study and administration of serums. But against these advantages is the evil that has been wrought by the same instrument in enabling man to adopt the terrible vice.

Morphiomania without the syringe would not be half the scourge it is, and the number of addicts would not be as great. In the first place morphine taken by mouth would not kill as the intoxication would not be as rapid, and in the second place, the cure of the vice would be easier. I blame the syringe for at least fifty per cent of the number of addicts. The morphiomaniac has great love for the injection. It is not only for the pleasure the narcotic gives, but also the joy the addict experiences in the act of injecting himself. The injection has a distinct sensation, apart from that caused by the drug. I have given to this fondness the name of Needlemania. One need only observe the morphiomaniac to note his pleasure in injecting himself. The addict keeps and handles the instruments, the needles and the syringe, with a religious devotion. These instruments are dearer to him than life. With them he pays the cult to the Idol he adores. The pleasure he receives from his vice he attributes in part to the syringe.

If one should propose to an addict that he swallow the poison instead of injecting it, offering him a larger dose for so doing, he would prefer a smaller dose as long as he could use the needle. I have made this experiment numberless times, with the same results. I have never found a patient willing to give up the needle. This uncontrollable love for the needle has various causes. I believe the principal one is the addict's physical disturbances which produce a saddic tendency which finds joy in the act of piercing the skin with the instrument, notwithstanding the fact that a puncture is much more painful to a drug addict than to a normal person. The mania mani-

fests itself in several forms, from the simple puncture with a clean, sharp needle, rapidly carried out, to puncture with a blunt, dirty needle in almost any part of the body. Several interesting cases have come under my observation.

A man engaged in business and leading a very active life came to me for morphiomania treatment. He wanted to be cured of the habit. His case was not in a very advanced stage, and his physical and moral condition was far from hopeless. After being in my office for a few moments he asked me to accompany him home in his car. On our way he calmly produced a syringe, and a small bottle containing the narcotic solution. I asked him what he was about to do. He answered by simply injecting himself on the thigh, right through his trousers. He told me he always administered the injections in that way, as they did not produce such good results in any other manner. He had started the habit thus through lack of time. He used an unusually large needle which must have caused him great pain.

I pressed him for details of the origin of his habit and became quickly convinced that it was a case of saddism in the form of needlemania.

A curious case was that of a woman about forty years of age. She had been a renowned opera singer and was in the third period of intoxication when I saw her. She remained in bed most of the time, getting up only for a few hours during the night. Her general condition was pitiful. Her face was cadaverous, her body extremely emaciated, and her swollen legs showed that the kidneys no longer functioned satisfactorily. Her needlemania consisted in the use of an old blunt needle, with which she injected herself in the neck. The operation was a terrifying sight as she seemed likely to pierce the jugular vein near the throat that once produced the golden voice. She told me she had often tried to substitute the old, blunt needle with a new and proper instrument, but had gone back to the former because it gave better results.

Another terrifying picture was a needlemaniac of most extraordinary type whom I shall not easily forget. He was in an advanced stage of intoxication, his body covered with needle marks and painful abscesses. He was like a mass of flesh torn and bruised by some wild animal. The way he injected himself was dreadful. His favorite place for the puncture was underneath the tongue, which was torn and lacerated. It was a terrible sight even to the eyes of a hardened medical practitioner.

One of the most difficult things in the treatment of the morphio-

maniac is the cure of the needlemania. The patient falls prey to an overwhelming mental depression on being deprived of the syringe and needle and being forced to take the poison by mouth. He craves the needle as much as the poison. After a patient becomes cured—and when I say cured I mean when he abhors the drug—there always lingers in his memory a faint reminiscence, a sort of a cloudy, dreamy memory of the injection. When the cured patient thinks of the past, he feels that he has miraculously escaped some awful danger. He does not feel the same, however, as regards the injection, of which he always retains a pleasant recollection. Most patients who have been cured or have been treated confess that although the poison has been forgotten, the injection is still remembered now and then.

To me, therefore, the syringe seems the symbol of morphiomania. It is interesting to note that the drugs most to be dreaded are those driven into the circulatory system by means of instruments. Other drugs, such as cocaine, that are taken by mouth, have hardly as serious consequences as drug addiction agents.

According to the records of 3,000 patients I have seen, I have found that the difficult part of the treatment is not to cure the intoxication itself, but to banish from the mind of the patient the love of the needle and syringe. Traces of the needle mania remain even four or five months after effecting a cure—the addict forgets the drug, but always remembers his needle and his syringe. The most terrible cases I have known and the most difficult to cure have not been those who take elevated dosages of the poison, but those in which the needle and syringe mania is most highly developed.

I remember, in this connection, a patient who was accustomed to inject five centigrams of morphine under his tongue. I wished to substitute this dose with one of fifteen centigrams taken orally, but the patient preferred to inject even three centigrams in his mouth rather than to take fifteen centigrams in pills.

I cite all these cases, gentlemen, because I believe that in the treatment of drug addiction many phases have been completely neglected. A patient who suffers pain during his treatment will never be cured, for sooner or later he will return to the use of the drug. The patient cured by cruel means may not be organically a morphiomaniac, but psychically he will always remain a drug addict.

Just as a knowledge of mathematics is necessary in mechanics, to known morphiomania one must understand psychical derangements as well as the psychology of the patient. One cannot get to know drug addiction from the somatic symptoms—morphinism is nearly always an intoxication which produces another chronic intoxication, of

psychic character, and for this reason the treatment should be specific for the psychosis. During the course of the treatment, when the poison has been eliminated, I have found a certain time when a psychophysical resistance existed which had to be overcome by psychic methods, aided in part by some medication.

There is no doubt but that these psychic derangements are chiefly due to a chemical change in the body, and it seems that after its elimination the poison leaves organic lesions in the body which maintain the psychical disturbances.

Morphine, like a machine which produces various kinds of energy at the same time, creates derangements and gives life to the morphinomaniac. In this disease of drug addiction, I believe that there must exist a congenital predisposition—a "potential" for each particular poison or for each vice, although this "potential" may perhaps be the same for all the vices, and drug addiction be merely a small variant of it which would not have existed if the patient had not exposed himself to contact with the poison.

The struggle against this "potential" is extremely difficult during the intoxication, as living with the poison has given it firm root and strong development. At this time the "potential" is converted into a species of sexual love of the intoxication. I believe that this sexuality is latent in all human beings, but in our patients it is clearly brought out by the drug. The "law of polarity," or the equilibrium which exists between the pleasurable internal sensations, is disrupted in these patients and, indeed, I believe that in drug addicts this disequilibrium is congenital.

It is therefore, gentlemen, that the greatest difficulty in the treatment of drug addicts occurs not so much at the critical moment of separating them from their poison, but in the months following the patient's discharge. Having taken the morphinomaniac as a type, I will say that after a cure is effected, the patient's psychosis will persist for from six to eight months longer.

THE INITIATION INTO DRUG ADDICTION

The predisposing causes of drug addiction, the three roads leading to it, are: Disease, nervous prostration and vice. We will find that every addict becomes a victim of the dope in one of these three ways. I have already said something about morphine. I have stated that any patient who has ever taken morphine is a potential drug addict. This is readily understood when we consider that the patient was relieved from excruciating pain under the drug. He can never forget the indescribable comfort derived from it and will be always grateful

for it. He may forget it in good health, but a relapse to pain will bring the drug back to memory. The patient is doomed, however, if his second illness follows shortly after the first, unless it be of short duration. I am not referring to those unfortunate victims who suffer from fatal lingering diseases, as cancer. Their pain should be alleviated by morphine. I am going to point out a great menace in connection with the administration of narcotics in pain. Visitors, friends and relatives are often present, who have some knowledge of the drug. They see the suffering of the patient relieved. Those who are not strong-minded but temperamental and inclined towards the lurid and fantastic, are tempted to get acquainted with the mystery of morphine, which appeals to their imagination. They try the drug and soon become addicts.

Nervous prostration is one of the conditions that most often lead to the use of the drug. Today man is unfortunately losing the stamina and courage to bear the strain of life and the great demands made on his moral fiber. When he is unable to stand it any longer, how often he resorts to artificial means of forgetting his worries!

The intellectual worker is generally prone to these disturbances, which manifest themselves in lack of sleep, nervous debility, or fits of sadness.

These moral crises are the most favorable moments to fall under the spell of morphine. Only the very ignorant and illiterate at the present time, and not even they, have sufficient will power to weather the storms of depression and moral anguish that are the distressing characteristics of modern civilization.

Cultured people, through reading and the widespread discussion of the theme in books and magazines, are familiar with the details and temptations of the drug, and are, therefore, living close to the subject.

Though the skeptical may scorn, there is another special ailment which is one of the causes of drug addiction. No matter how reluctantly we may say so, we must consider love as one of its causes.

The pangs of love, of jealousy and desertion, lead many to drug addiction. These victims manifest a redeeming feature. They are the ones that most regret having fallen into the clutches of morphine. Strange to say, these addicts never remember what induced them to fall into the habit.

It may doubtless be said that a normal, healthy person cannot become a drug addict, since such a person is a stranger to weaknesses.

I believe that vices, like disease, are contagious.

The principal cause of drug addiction is the human unhealthy inclination to vice. The lure of novelty, new sensations, and the cor-

ruption of society are the responsible agents of drug addiction. Another cause is the mystery with which the drug is surrounded. Some people think it is refined to use the drug and that it is something exclusively for the select and the super-intellectual. As a consequence they desire to be up-to-date and experienced in everything. Therein lies the danger. I have known people who never saw morphine, yet boastful of being drug users, only because they think it "smart."

Woman is much more easily carried away than man by this desire to be "smart," which so often leads to fatal consequences. I recall a young artist telling me before a number of her friends that she was a morphiomaniac. Yet I knew she was nothing of the sort. She had tried but one injection. I could tell directly that she was only pretending, for on trying to inject herself in my presence she disclosed she did not know how to handle the instruments. She said she was tired of life, and insisted she was a morphiomaniac. I told her she was not a morphine addict and was simply trying to follow the dictates of a fad. Another artist, a famous violinist, told me he could never play without first snuffing cocaine. He would make this statement simply to impress addicts with his genius.

The danger, of course, is not with the amateurs just described, but with the silent propaganda carried on principally by the real addicts among the unsophisticated. It is remarkable how interested the morphiomanic is in making proselytes for his vice; although strangely enough, his interest is not with criminal intent. I do not believe drug addicts, as such, are really criminals, as I shall later explain when discussing his psychology. Nevertheless, he is a danger to society because of his effectiveness in spreading the evil. Addicts, when cured, become bitter enemies of morphine addiction and most efficient preachers against its injurious effects.

I have pointed out the three ways to intoxication, which must not, however, be mistaken for the actual causes of drug addiction, of which I shall speak later.

THE EFFECT OF OPIUM

The effect of Opium smoke on the human organism can be divided into two periods: the period of lassitude and the period of sleep.

Period of lassitude.

The period of lassitude begins immediately after the smoke enters the lungs. Its symptoms are a general stimulating, a slight ringing in the ears, a dryness of the mouth and drowsiness, which symptoms

last from five to twenty minutes and gradually disappear, giving place to a pronounced lassitude. The sensation of lassitude is marked by a feeling as of a weight on the brain and eyes and pleasant tickling along the spine, arms and legs. The respiration becomes quickened and the individual is hardly able to move. It is while the body is in this condition that the brain evolves in rapid succession most extraordinary visions or illusions, and sensations of well being, which completely overpower the smoker.

This is the characteristic period of opium smoking. It should be noted, however, that it is yet far from the sleep effect of opium, and that during this period of visions and illusions the smoker is wide awake. The period varies in duration according to the individual degree of intoxication. It is longer when the drug is first used and disappears almost entirely after a time. In advanced cases of intoxication sleep will follow without any of the symptoms of the lassitude period. All that the smoker experiences is a sense of soreness, after which he falls asleep.

The Sleep of Opium or second period.

It is a mistaken belief that the "artificial paradise" of opium comes during the sleep. I have already stated that the "period of lassitude" is an actual excitement of the brain developed in a feeling of well being, as if the life of the smoker belonged to a world of supernatural delights. Immediately after this period of sensation comes the sleep, which is the most important effect of the drug. It is an abnormal sleep, unpleasant to watch, far more so than the one produced by alcohol intoxication, and more tragic than the sleep produced by chloroform.

The opium sleep, following the period of lassitude, has two phases, the "light" sleep and the "profound" sleep. The first one is marked by great depression, immobility, and the disappearance of the previous symptoms of cerebral excitement as well as of the visions and illusions. It is a sweet sleep, bordering almost on wakefulness, and accompanied by retardation of the pulse and breathing, paleness of the skin and slight though general insensibility. The subject will answer rather vaguely if he is questioned, the artificial paradise has almost vanished, and a general lethargy of the muscles and the senses has supervened. This condition lasts only a few moments and the subject gradually subsides into a profound sleep, the real narcotic action of opium, losing all tract of sensibility.

At the beginning of the habit the sleep is longer than in the more advanced stages of the habit, and seems more normal, but as the habit

increases, it develops a pathological aspect that shows in the face all the signs of depravity and pain.

This sleep, so far removed from the normal revitalizing repose, is a sort of artificial drowsiness caused by an excessive flow of blood, also observed in intoxication by alcohol and other intoxicating substances, which likewise inflame the brain. The same phenomenon occurs with other kinds of poisoning, complete immobility of the body, the heart losing its energy, the pulse becoming weaker and cold perspiration ensuing.

In this state, the opium sleep proper, the addict is wholly insensible to what happens around him. To wake him it is necessary to shout at him and shake him vigorously as with alcoholic subjects.

The duration of sleep in an opium addict in this stage of intoxication is from ten to twelve hours. On awakening he feels greatly fatigued as though he had been making violent physical efforts, and his face bears the lines of mental and bodily fatigue. After sleeping twelve hours he is not less tired than when he fell asleep. This can be readily understood, as during those long hours the poison has been acting on the brain, congesting it, as well as on the liver and kidneys.

After sleeping profoundly, the opium addict is subject to a general malaise. His arms and legs feel heavy. His head aches. And he very often has fits of nausea and vomiting—his condition is quite the reverse of what it is after awakening from normal sleep. His mouth is dry and bitter, and the mucous membrane of the eyes and of the digestive and respiratory organs are also dry. The drowsiness is such that his one desire is to return to bed and continue sleeping, the subject being wholly incapacitated for any muscular effort.

Mentally, the addict, after the narcotic effects of the drug are over, finds his brain torpid, incoherent, with only an unconquerable desire to sleep.

Morally, he experiences a feeling of dejection, and deplores his weakness and slavery to the drug. This remorse is peculiar to addicts in general. The remorse is sincere and overwhelming; they detest their folly, their lack of will power and character; they curse the day of their initiation to the drug, and resolve to free themselves from the clutches of their tragic Idol. But all to no avail. A few hours later they go back to the drug, with an irrational fatalism.

In the clinical study of the sleep of opium the following factors must be kept in mind.

The subject's sex, because in women the sleep is more profound, and of greater duration, the period of excitement more marked, and nausea and vomiting are much more common than in men, who are more dis-

posed to urinary disturbances. Age, as the sleep is much more intense in youth; the subject's pathological condition of the intensity of the sleep depending on the degree of good health.

The time of day, it being observed that the sleep is more profound at night and during the hours when the addict is in the habit of sleeping normally; and lastly, but most important of all, the degree to which the habit in intoxication has advanced; when the habit becomes aggravated, the sleep becomes more abnormal, it being in advanced stages so irregular that more than two hours may be required before the victim falls into the real opium sleep.

The sleep of opium must be studied medically, otherwise it is easy to lapse into the fantastic and literary, thus getting away from the facts. The lure of opium is not in its sleep, but in the period of lassitude, there is no sensation of pleasure, no beautiful dreams or illusions; writers who have sung the ecstasies of the sleep of opium have either not known or not adhered to the realities.

The agreeable sensations are experienced in those brief moments of lassitude. As the habit progresses, and probably after the first two months, they disappear altogether. I shall explain later, when dealing with Morphia, the poison becomes purely an element of vital necessity to the addict's organism and loses all the attendant beautiful or ethereal sensations. The only effect it then produces is one of artificial energy, followed by the lethargic or opium sleep. It is, therefore, wrong and, in its consequences, criminal, to describe the sleep of opium as filling the mind with dreams of untold beauty and pleasure, and to envelop it in mystery and fascination, as is often done by leading writers. The opium addict, when he sleeps under the drug, is just a dull, insensible animal, incapable of any such mental activity as the alleged dreams imply.

Many, probably, expect that a scientific description of the opium sleep would accord with gorgeous pictures of ineffable ecstasies, of wondrous visions of beauty, of sensations beyond the normal perceptions. I have torn away the veil of deception and shown the monster in all its ugliness so that you may realize what objects of pity are its unfortunate victims. Anything else would be false—and so it is to deify the poison—and bear in mind that to disguise the truth and hide the horrors of opium with beautiful words is a veritable criminal act.

THE OPIUM EATERS

Another class of opium addicts comprises those who take it by mouth, either in the form of pills or tablets, or in infusions. Addicts

of this class are known as opiophagi—or opium eaters. This form of opium consumption also originated in the East, especially in Persia, where opium eating is a common custom. In early times there were scarcely any Persians of quality who did not take a tablet of opium every day. Ordinarily a tablet in the morning and another one in the afternoon were taken in tea or sweetened water, which habit was practiced in the belief prevalent in that country that opium in small doses preserved health and lengthened life. Opium eating has also spread among the Europeans, particularly in England, where the number of opium eaters has increased fourteenfold in the last forty years. Opium eaters, as a class, are opium smokers who, for one reason or another, are prevented from using their pipes. I believe that few addicts in a position to smoke opium unobtrusively would ever take it by mouth, because the effects of the drug when taken by mouth are less productive of exalted fancies than when the drug is inhaled in the form of smoke. I have kept records of opium eaters, which are very interesting and of great medical and social value, and by way of illustration will cite a few.

One is the case of a salesman who, dragging the ponderous chain of his opium vice, traveled through South America. It seems that, while going over the high plateaus of Bolivia, his pipes were accidentally broken, leaving him in the depths of melancholy.

In desperation, and, finding himself obliged to use the drug in different forms, he finally discovered that the effects most similar to those of smoking could be attained by drinking infusions of the drug. The subject himself told me of his case. He suffered from rheumatism and asthma, resulting from the exigencies of his trade, which required him to sleep in the open, exposed to the frozen winds of Tierra del Fuego and under the scorching sun of Brazil and Ecuador. His pipes and opium were to him constant companions, upon which he depended for spiritual sustenance in his weary journeys, and for surcease to the anguish of his rheumatism and asthma. In Bolivia, as above related, he acquired the habit of taking the drug in infusions, drinking it in cupfuls containing from 10 to 15 grains of opium before and after meals, much the same as tea or coffee is taken. Frequently he would take as many as 15 or 20 cupfuls a day. The intoxication increased apace, particularly affecting his digestive apparatus and kidneys. I received reports from him for some time, informing me that he was having to increase the dose daily and finding more and more difficulty in accomplishing his work. Then, after a period of three months, during which I did not receive any letters from him, I learned that he had died at Santiago, Chile.

Another interesting case came under my surveillance a few years before the Great War, when I was surgeon on some of the large ships of the Pacific Navigation Company carrying emigrants from Europe to South America. I met with numerous cases of drug addiction on those ships, but the most notable was that of a wealthy Argentenian planter who ate opium mixed with cocaine powder. He was in the habit of rolling the mixture into little pellets, which he always carried with him in a handsome cigarette case of gold. He always went about with a pellet or two in his mouth and, curiously enough, in his nostrils. I was unable to get the clinical history of this subject, having lost track of him after the trip across.

I shall cite another case which I observed on one of my voyages as ship's surgeon—the case of a young German woman, a circus performer, comely and with every appearance of good health. Her specialty consisted of a dance which she performed with serpents in a cage of lions. She confessed to me that before entering the cage it was her custom to take several tablets of opium and three or four sips of ether. On the trip I had occasion to watch her take the drug several times, especially on evenings of festivities or dances, which she attended in a state characteristically disclosing her addiction to the drug.

Most addicts of the class here discussed take the opium, not in its pure state, but mixed with other substances, such as sugar or licorice powder. The preparation of the drug in this manner is very simple; mixture being rolled into pellets which vary from 1 to 2 grams and have a pleasant taste.

The effects of opium when taken by mouth are not produced as quickly and are not as marked as when smoked. In order to experience the same sensations as those derived from the pipe, it is necessary to increase the daily dose one-third. Moreover, the effects are not as invigorating, so that the period of lassitude is not so often accompanied by visions and hallucinations.

Opium taken by mouth in small doses is not as destructive as other drugs, and it is possible to withstand the intoxication for many years, the visible effects being an anaemia disclosed in paleness of the epidermis. But in the large doses the drug may prove disastrous, among other reasons, because of its direct action on the digestive tract and kidneys. All drug addicts are afflicted with intestinal paralysis, but opium eaters are more susceptible to this condition, which is the principal cause of the aggravation of their intoxication and frequently of their death.

Few cases of opium eaters are ever observed. The opium eater re-

mains in this class of drug addiction only for a short time, soon falling into the clutches of morphiomania in his quest for a stronger intoxication. For this reason, when the subjects finally resort to medical treatment, most of them are morphiomaniacs and not opium eaters. Medically, the most frequently encountered addicts in this class are those who are primarily opium smokers and who are driven to opium eating by circumstances which render it difficult or impossible for them to smoke, opium eating being a vice which may be more secretly indulged in. Opium eating requires the consumption of very much larger doses than does opium smoking, but it is devoid of the peculiar attraction which the addict finds in the smoke.

RACIAL RESISTANCES

The action of opium on the different races manifests itself in different ways. Of course, no race is immune from the fatal consequences of the drug, but some races seem to have a greater resistance to its destructive work than others.

The negro race is the least resistant, but on the other hand is the least inclined to the drug habit. The recorded cases of drug addiction among negroes are few as compared with those among the yellow race. All the negro drug addicts who have come under my personal observation have impressed me with their low organic resistance to the drug. I recall especially the case of a negro chef on a German sailing vessel, whom I treated while in the Bay of Pernambuco for a small injury which he suffered on board. He was a young man, strong, virile, and organically sound. When I next ran across him in an European port, I found him in a lamentable state of emaciation and physical debility. The unfortunate man confessed to me that he had been addicted to opium for ten months, in which short space of time the drug had brought him to the lowest state of bodily degeneration. Another case is that of a negro maid servant who, contaminated by the opium habit of her mistress (a patient of mine), had also fallen a prey to the habit. This young negress had been smoking opium for only two years, and yet I found her in the most advanced stage of intoxication, as though she had been using the drug for many years.

The treatment of this case was very difficult, by the weakened state of the patient and the many complications which had set in.

I have witnessed many cases like the foregoing, all demonstrating the low resistance of the negro race to opium, although, as already observed, drug addiction among individuals of that race is very limited.

The white race is more resistant to opium than the negro. A white

man may live under the influence of the drug for as long as ten years, provided the dose be within bounds and the organism of the subject be normal, without lesions or diseases. Many white addicts do not show the slightest external signs of intoxication for many years, until there comes a moment when the organism gives in—so to speak—in its fight against the drug, and the subject dies within a few weeks from the inroads of the Idol.

During the first six months of the intoxication more symptoms manifest themselves than after that time. It seems that the organism at first protests against the drug, but that, after that time, the organs become accustomed to the poison and there comes a sort of equilibrium in the bodily function, as though the drug were being more readily assimilated than in the early stages of intoxication.

The yellow race is, without doubt, the most resistant to the deadly action of opium. Among the Chinese there are remarkable examples of such resistance, as though the drug, after acting on so many generations of the yellow race, had imparted to it a sort of hereditary immunity.

I remember the case of a Chinaman in Antofagasta, Chile. He was a man of senile aspect, with very low organic function. I found him to be a most notable example, however, of organic resistance to the drug, for I learned that he was seventy-five years of age and had been smoking opium since he was eighteen. Cases like this, in my judgment, can only be found among the yellow race. I do not believe a white man could ever withstand so prolonged an intoxication, even under moderate doses and proper regulation of the intestinal and kidney functions.

However, this endurance of the yellow race does not justify the legends and literary descriptions so frequently encountered of the life in the Orient, which would make it appear that millions and millions live a life of bliss devoted to smoking opium. This is only the element of color with which the authors draw their pictures, but nothing is said about the lamentable misery and tragedy of countless human beings who pass away unnoticed or live a wretched existence like so many repulsive reptiles.

It is not in the works of fiction of European or American authors that the drama of opium addiction should be studied, but in the poverty, diseases, and degeneration with which the Orient is afflicted through opium.

But this difference in the coefficient of resistance to opium of the different races, however interesting, is hardly a subject of primary importance in the universal and human problem of opiomania.

THE TEMPLE OF THE IDOL

It is in Paris, the City of Light, the gathering place of the world, with all its eccentricities and follies. All the wealthy pleasure seekers go to Paris from all parts of the world. Science and art from the four corners of the globe have chosen it as their clearing house, and from that atmosphere of refinement and vice present-day civilization has sprung. Paris is the emporium of modern thought, but it is also the center of universal tragedy.

Montmartre of Paris, the district of cabarets and restaurants, of dance halls, of exotic theaters, and dens of pleasure—is also the center of the drug vice. Every tourist that visits Paris visits Montmartre. There he will have dinner in one of the quaint restaurants, hear the music, witness a theatrical performance, step into a cabaret and lose his composure for a while, drink champagne, and live for a few hours in the heavy atmosphere of a thousand follies. It is in this district that the Idol has thousands of worshippers.

Let us enter a cabaret. The orchestra plays, the crowd dances, eats, and drinks. In the fantastic whirl, women in decollete, the profesional beauties, go to and fro. Other women remain seated, watching passively the thousand and one eccentricities. One of these women, especially, attracts our attention. Her pallor, her brilliant, though unexpressive, eyes arouse our suspicions. Absent-minded, she sits sipping champagne from the delicate baccarat glass, smoking cigarettes in a distant reverie. Her elegance and bearing mark her as a woman of distinction. Her melancholy, her statue-like indifference and rigidity tell us she is a morphine addict. She appears to be asleep with eyes wide open. If we observe her, she will show us how the Morphine-Idol is worshipped in the cabarets of Paris. Let us not lose sight of her. She will remain seated where she is probably for two or three hours, motionless, detached from the surroundings, absorbed in her own thoughts. Presently she will rise, pretending to fix her makeup. We shall see her disappear into an adjoining hall. All about the room are feminine articles—mirrors, brushes, perfume bottles, everything appertaining to a beauty parlor. An old lady is in charge. The visitor will ask her to help her fix her hair or to put a drop of atropine in her tired eyes, and then in a low voice ask: "Dear Mama, what is a gramme of morphine worth today?" The old lady then informs her that it is very high and that the stuff she has is real, pure, and not mixed with sugar of milk or sulfat of magnesia as it is in other places. The visitor orders a bottle of the drug and requests that she be given an immediate injection, as she is unable

to inject it herself. Her wishes are complied with fifteen centigrammes; the old lady producing the fatal syringe, dissolving the tablets in warm water, taking the dose and injecting it into the leg of our beautiful customer. For a few moments she remains motionless, then her face livens up and a brilliancy begins to show in her eyes. She is herself again. A touch of rouge to the lips, a dab of powder, and full of joy and animation she prances out through the same door and enters the cabaret, joining in the mirth and dancing of the crowd.

And now we see an elegant and well-dressed man leave the cabaret and go into the street, nervously, anxiously, looking for an empty taxicab. He is sure to find one, for the drivers are ever on the lookout for the passengers leaving the cabarets. He looks about suspiciously, for he does not want to be seen. Before entering, he softly murmurs to the chauffeur: "Take me through a dark street and drive slowly. I shall tip you well, you know." "Be assured, sir, nobody will see you. Just knock on the glass when you want me to stop." And off goes the taxicab. It will not go very far before the passenger orders the driver to stop, while he sends the poison into his system. He dries the needle, puts it back in his pocket and returns to the cabaret full of energy and mirth.

In one of the "cafes," that typical European institution where people gather for pleasure and enjoyment and to transact so much of the business of life, we see all sorts of people sitting about around the numerous small tables. In a corner two men and two young women, all speaking in low tones, now and again turn their faces away as if to sneeze. One of the young women takes from her handbag a little gold case, studded with diamonds, and takes a pinch of white, crystalline powder and snuffs it. It is cocaine. She passes the beautiful little case to her companions. See them repeat the snuffing, two, three, four, ten, fifteen times. Between times, the liquor goes around. Benedictine, absinthe, ment. Later in the night, we meet the two couples, arm in arm, pale and livid, with tearful eyes, colorless lips, walking uncertainly as if intoxicated with alcohol. Something in their faces betrays them. Their nostrils glitter with the transparent crystals of the poison.

In another cabaret, jazz and the tango share honors. The excitement and noise is the same as elsewhere.

In one of the boxes, among the spectators, a man stands up shouting, making gestures like a madman. He bounds, like a wounded beast half mad. His eyes, open and fiery, are terrifying. The maniac has lost control over his acts and starts to upset tables and break

glasses and bottles, gnashes his teeth and bites whoever dares to touch him. Then suddenly he quiets down. It is the depression produced by the drug. He no longer roars, he weeps like a child and trembles with fright, hiding his eyes as if to shut out horrible visions. He has been smoking *hasheesh.*

Place where drugs are taken individually are numerous in Paris. Generally, they are places of amusement, where alcohol is freely indulged in, which leads the uninformed to shrug their shoulders at the sight of any queerly acting visitor, with the remark: "Too many cocktails." Montmartre is full of such little temples. Of course, all dope is forbidden by the laws, but to no avail.

The real "Temples of the Idol" are secret and secluded. In them the worshippers of morphine congregate in great numbers. There is no dancing or music there, and the ceremonies take place with great solemnity. It is difficult to gain access to such temples. Such access can only be had through friends and under extreme precautions. These shrines are identical everywhere, in Alexandria, in Naples or in any other large city. Only the degree of luxury varies, from the humblest and poorest enclosure within four bare walls and only wooden chairs to sit on, to gorgeous halls of oriental splendor. But the Cult is the same in all—the worship of morphine.

We shall visit one of these shrines of the rich, on the outskirts of Paris. A wealthy devotee will take us there in a car. We will have to ride through the wonderful city, through her grandest and her most miserable quarters, through wealth, through poverty, through civilization and through sloth. Going through the various sections of Paris, one cannot but reflect on the causes that have given birth, in European centers, to the morbid spiritual disintegration of the European races. Europe is tired of life. Europe is feeling old and its inhabitants are morally worn out. Health and the desire to struggle are not there. Ambition is dead and the field seems to be favorable only to the germ of the vice. Hope is no longer there, it is across the ocean. The land of hope is America, the land of youth. Europe is old, skeptical and cynical.

The car has stopped in front of a large, though unpretentious, building. Our friend is well known to the "concierge." Crossing a yard, we enter through a garage and find ourselves in a spacious hall, richly furnished, a thick carpet on the floor and large Turkish cushions strewn about. The hall is dimly lighted and on small, black, ebony tables are silver trays, wrought and chiseled in strange designs. Sitting or lying on the cushions on the floor are about twenty people, smoking silently and drowsily from pipes. The hostess, an elderly

woman, crosses the room with a tray carrying the fatal dose to her customers.

Most of the drug worshippers are women between thirty and forty years of age. The rest are young men, a few merely boys. All these addicts are already in an advanced stage of intoxication and frequent such places because they do not have in their homes the necessary facilities and comforts for smoking. They are inveterate dope fiends. Now and again a newcomer is admitted who, through curiosity, wants only to see what opiomania is like.

It will not take him long to repent his curiosity. Although it may be too late to escape the Idol.

It is commonly thought that dope fiends come to these places to indulge at their leisure in the sleep produced by the drug. This, however, is not so. The majority remain there only the necessary time to smoke their numerous pipes, and then go home to enjoy in their own beds the artificial sleep of opium.

In the opium underworld it is interesting to observe not only the addicts but also the proprietors of the vice dens. As can be easily imagined, they are people devoid of every vestige of moral principle, all unscrupulous beings of the shrewdest type, capable of the boldest and most atrocious deeds. What makes them so is the impunity with which they can work, protected as they are by their own victims, many of them powerful and influential personages who can go to any length in keeping the smoking halls surrounded by the strictest secrecy. The places are generally in charge of elderly women, most of them well educated and refined, models of perspicacity and discretion.

Access to these temples is only for the rich and for the artistically inclined who enjoy the protection and friendship of their wealthier associates. Order is strictly maintained and no scandals allowed so as not to attract the authorities. The stories of crimes perpetrated of them are wholly untrue. Only in certain larger cities, like London, Naples and Alexandria are to be found the classic opium dens frequented by criminals and rogues, where prostitution, morphine, and othe rcrimes alternate with one another.

No drug addict will ever give himself away before strangers, but in the presence of other addicts, even though they be entirely unknown to him, he will have not the slightest timidity about disclosing his addiction. A peculiar brotherhood seems to exist between addicts—they are bound by a tie which, in spite of the physiological and psychic pleasure involved, is a bond of misfortune. That is why a wealthy addict will extend a helping hand to a poorer fellow addict in all possible circumstances.

Addicts have also other ways of getting together. Some gatherings take place in the homes of addicts, where fellow-addicts are invited to tea. The party begins as with normal people in every respect. Little by little the social atmosphere of the gathering changes. The host or hostess will, in the most natural manner, bring out the pipe and offer it to one of the guests, whereupon adoration of the Idol commences. The expression and bearing of the worshippers change, acquiring a serious, solemn trend. Lamps, syringes, and needles are brought in, and conversation turns to glorification of the Idol. Discussions ensue as to the drug doses, the effect of the poison according to its action on the different individuals present, their sufferings and their social status, their future welfare, the measures and persecutions contemplated against them and other such matters concerning life in their special world of dope.

It is here that they may be studied to advantage and really understood, from the medical and social standpoint. It is here that they will show themselves as they really are, stripped of the dissimulation to which they are constantly forced. Their brotherly sentiments toward each other are here shown, and how eager each is to help the other. If one has been unable to procure the drug, the host will immediately provide him with several doses. It is remarkable what honesty and punctiliousness prevail in their transaction, for commercialism, profit, and exploitation do not concern them. Men and women are alike, the distinctions of classes and wealth disappear, they are but addicts, morphine and opium worshippers, come to pay adepts of the cult to the Idol. Sex loses its disparity, and men and women mingle without manifesting any of the distinction that exists in normal life.

In most of these homes every member of it is an addict, the servants, the porter, the chauffeur, included, and I have known of an instance where even the dog would come in for his injection of morphine. Against such an institution, if one may call it such, stronger than any religion or affinity of mind, social or police persecution must be unavailing. In a sense it encourages the vice, by developing infinite resources, shrewdness, and means of counteracting such persecution. Addicts have become more cautious and their ranks increase because they must live by and for the drug only.

THE WHITE IDOL

Morphine

We have already made the acquaintance of opium and know something of its deadly work. We have seen the lives of its addicts and the haunts where it is worshipped. We have seen how its unfortunate victims absorb the terrible smoke. We still recall the hideous smell of the opium-smoking dens. Each delicate spiral that is inhaled from the lungs of the victims carries with it a year of human life in every ripple. The small pyramidal cones of the drug with which the pipe is fed are to me a scourge to mankind. Accursed opium. Opium is not alone in its labor of destruction and evil. It has its derivatives, as terrible, and perhaps more so, in their effects. These derivatives are called alkaloids, and opium has a great number of them. I shall describe only the most important: Morphine, Codeine, Heroin, Papaverin and Narceine. These organic drugs, though invaluable for medicinal purposes, have been prostituted and turned into instruments of vice. From the point of view of drug addiction the most interesting are Morphine and Heroin. The other drugs offer less interest in the scope of this treatise, since drug addicts do not use them.

Morphine has the most addicts. This is the drug that today is finding its way into every stratum of society, destroying human beings by thousands, nay, by the millions. It is more disastrous in its physical and moral effects than either cancer or tuberculosis. Morphine is invading the world and has addicts in every country on the globe. The number is constantly growing. Up to the present time the vice was restricted to the wealthy and higher classes of society. But today no class of society is entirely free of it.

Morphine, as already pointed out, is an alkaloid of opium. It is a white powder, similar in appearance to common talcum powder, and is generally compressed into small cubes of the size of dice or into tablets. The majority of addicts use the latter form, because it is easier to carry, to make solutions, and to measure the doses injected into the body.

Morphine is one of the drugs that have rendered the most useful service to medicine. It can be truly said that it is the only really effective weapon against pain. On the other hand it is killing thousands who, for different reasons, have become habituated to it.

This is why I have always endeavored to keep my patients away from it, urging them under all circumstances to resist pain, however great the physical suffering, rather than take the first dose of such a treacherous drug. One or two doses taken, when suffering pain, will

of course not have any ill effect on the human body. However, the patient will always remember its effects, however faintly, and who knows but what that memory may later awaken in the patient the inclination or desire that will lead him to drug addiction. Avoid, therefore, any acquaintance with morphine. In another part of this paper, in describing the causes of morphiomania, I have endeavored to prove that if this advice were followed there would be fewer victims of the drug.

I believe it the duty of every woman, as mother, as wife, not to forget this advice and always firmly to oppose the use of this terrible drug in her family, except in a case of extreme necessity, and then only after having exhausted every other means. Even so, the morphine should be taken by mouth, notwithstanding the doses would be larger. The injection of morphine should be absolutely avoided. I have already proven that injection is itself one of the causes of morphiomania.

Summarizing the above consideration, I might say that every patient that has once taken morphine has in him *the embryo of morphiomania.*

Morphine today, no one knows how, has become popular and has fallen into the hands of all classes of people, rich and poor, high and low, educated and illiterate. Not only the addicts themselves, but also others speak nowadays of morphine in the most familiar way, and are apt to recommend its use for the slightest twingle or pain. The practitioner is openly asked to administer it, and it is used as readily as though it were only a harmless, ordinary drug, such as quinine.

The other alkaloids of opium have hardly any addicts to speak of. It is only in medical practice that now and again such addicts are met with, and the majority of these use such alkaloids in combination with other drugs. An example of this class of drug fiends was the case of a patient addicted to taking veronal mixed with codeine. Such cases are most unusual. I have never seen another of this type.

Morphine and opium are the two principal drugs that are today affecting society. Both have the same effects from the drug-addiction point of view, and destroy and kill in the same way. The only difference is that with opium the destruction is slower and the breakdown of his moral structure not so easily brought about as with morphine. The disturbances that differentiate them are of a clinical order and have only a professional interest.

THE PSYCHOLOGY OF THE MORPHIOMANIAC

The morphine addict is not characteristically a degenerate, nor is he disabled in mind; he is simply a sick man, or woman. If one who succumbs to purely physical stress through lack of physical strength is merely regarded as physically weak, so also should one who, ignorantly and through lack of moral fortitude yields to drugs, be treated merely as an invalid.

We all feel endowed with a remarkable will power as to our future conduct, we feel confident that we can make ourselves do or refrain from doing whatever we so will. This self confidence runs through all human activities; but is especially marked in the morphine addict. If the addict knew in advance what sufferings were in store for him, he very probably would never yield to the vice. But he feels sure of himself, and honestly believes that he will give up the vice before it gets the best of him. It is curious to observe that this self-assurance does not disappear even in very advanced cases of intoxication. The patient, unable to resist the lure of the drug, still persists in believing that some day he will be able to muster enough will power to cast aside the drug.

Drug addicts, as a class, have it in their will and intention to quit the vice. Of course there are degenerates among them but these are primarily of a great nervous disorder, but they are not typical drug addicts but patients suffering from a nervous disorder complicated with, but not originating in, drug addiction.

The morphiomaniac, as such, is simply a person addicted to the use of morphine. He is devoid of any cerebral or organic lesion. In other words, he is peculiarly a morphiomaniac.

The public, uninformed in such matters, is often inclined to regard these poor unfortunates as insane, as degenerates, or as criminals, which is a grave injustice. I do not believe that morphiomania produces any more delinquents than any other disease. In this connection I wish to repeat that the morphine addict is neither insane, nor a degenerate, nor a criminal, but merely a person who is sick—sick like one inhaling mercury while working the mines, like one poisoned by acids in a laboratory, or like one infected with bacteria. In the last analysis, one as well as the other, is suffering from disease.

It should be thoroughly realized that the drug addict, as such, is a person free from any moral turpitude of the poison; he is a perfectly normal being.

Those who have no actual good reason for acquiring the habit can blame it on their ignorance. The addict as a patient, therefore,

is entitled to as much sympathy and kindness as any other patient, if not more.

Why should they receive more consideration than the others in this respect? I can testify to the sympathetic natures of addicts. Their moral suffering so far surpasses that of other patients that they become extremely sensitive to the sufferings of others. They are generally highly impressionable to mental sufferings, though hardly so as to bodily ones.

The most noticeable trait in the patients is their lack of stamina in the struggle for life. The nature of their ailment renders them thoughtful and critical. They all study and meditate on their condition with wonderful accuracy and insight, observing other addicts until they acquire a clear conception of the evil. They call a doctor while in this condition.

If he is not competent and well informed on the subject of drug addiction, they laugh at him, and the doctor may then come to the conclusion that he is dealing with a degenerate or an insane person, whereupon his treatment fails from the beginning. The patient and the doctor do not work in accord. This is often the case.

In the treatment of other diseases medical skill will enable the doctor to diagnose and ascertain facts concerning the malady of the patient without delving into his moral condition. It is impossible in the treatment of morphiomania to diagnose unless there is a mutual understanding established with the patient. My knowledge of morphiomaniacs has come from the patient study of them, but I must confess that they have taught me more as friends than as patients.

The reason for the disappointments experienced in the study and treatment of morphiomania is due to the lack of knowledge of the psychology of the addicts. One is lost without this knowledge. It is essential, in order to treat these patients, to establish a deep friendship with them. It requires the co-operation of the patient in order to diagnose the symptoms and to achieve results.

THE VICTIM OF THE DOPE

The dope addict is the victim as much of the intolerant attitude of society as of the poisonous drug. Patients could be easily cured if the causes of drug addiction were better understood. They are obliged, however, to hide their infirmity until the last stages of intoxication, when their condition is almost beyond hope. It is difficult to understand this popular prejudice against the morphine addict. It probably should be attributed to ignorance and to the propaganda

made against it, presenting it in the light of a social crime. The patient is forced either to dissemble or to ostracize himself. The world for him is peopled by beings different from him. He experiences only the harshest treatment and the cruel sneers and contempt of his fellow men, which literally pushes him to his ruin.

Even those patients who have adopted the habit through their own free will are punished in a way they do not deserve. All classes of addicts are looked upon as social offenders of the worst type instead of as patients. There is no consideration shown them. It is a daily torture that is inflicted upon them, moral and physical. They are not only under society's indictment, but they have the daily agony of drugs. And yet no other patient is more deserving of our sympathy than the drug addict.

The poorer classes especially are objects of pity. The drug poison is equally disastrous pathologically to all other classes. The possession of means, however, goes a long way toward alleviating the suffering of the afflicted. But the poor addict, who is obliged to work for his living, is indeed worthy of consideration, and every effort should be made to cure him.

All the patients I have treated concur in their assertion that the most tragic and cruel moments of their infirmity is when they have to leave their beds before having slept at least twelve hours. Another source of suffering is when they realize that their condition has been detected by strangers. And they will all shudder at the anguish of their situation when their supply of poison has been exhausted, forcing them to the streets in search for more. They must undergo incredible humiliation, blackmail, exploitation of every kind at the hands of criminal, soulless dealers, and part with the money they need for their rent and for the necessities of life. Words cannot adequately describe the helplessness in which they are obliged to carry out these merciless and terrible transactions, in hidden places with subdued voices, trembling with the fear of the law, begging on their knees for the drug, more essential to their lives than food itself. And yet one reads in stupid and commercialized fiction, in magazine stories, and popular comment of the happiness and enjoyment derived from this vice.

Pleasure and enjoyment? Yes, they do experience it when the hateful poison passes from the needle into the body. It is the pleasure of killing pain and physical torture. It consists of a few moments of relaxation and insensibility. It is an artificial state of coma which

passes rapidly, followed then by an agony which day by day and year by year increases the misery of the patient. Added to this is the loss of every vestige of will power, which is one of the psychological effects of the poison. In this connection a patient once remarked to me, "The disintegration of the human elements is so great that even the stamina to commit suicide is denied to us."

Continuous human suffering will easily make a renegade of any person. Drug addicts are so persecuted by all sorts of cruelties that it is small wonder they become criminals. They lead a life of helplessness in a world of cruelty and scorn. They are most sensitive and appreciative of the smallest kindness and sympathy shown them. They are even eager to take refuge in a friendly bosom that will speak words of human understanding to them. They open their hearts instantly. And this is precisely the relation that the medical adviser must establish with the patient from the very outset.

The fear of night is another psychological feature of the morphiomaniac. They dread the unending hours of insomnia during which they reflect most keenly on their dire plight. The majority cannot sleep until three hours after retiring. While healthy individuals sleep, the morphine victim lies awake in mental torture, draining his tragic misery to the last drop.

THE SPECTRE

The drug fiend shows some peculiar traits externally that betray him to the expert. He has a tendency to wander as if he did not have any ideas to where he was going. His pale and greenish complexion denotes his persistent fatigue and disgust with life. The sharpened nose, the transparency of his ears, his drooping shoulders and lack of energy all betray his condition, especially in the advanced stages, when the drug addict is like a spectre of his former self.

He remains motionless when sitting and stares at some object. His eyes soon close. He will make superhuman efforts to open them, but to no avail. His speech is lucid and brilliant at times, but will suddenly become indistinct and hardly audible. He gradually becomes silent and remains motionless, with his glance fixed on one spot as though hypnotized.

What is the true condition of the morphiomaniac in such moments? He is shut out from the outer world. He is internally awake and more sensitive than a normal being to his interior sensations. This is prob-

ably due to the effect of the drug on the liver and solar plexus. He has complete control over his periferic nerves, and this enables him to remain absolutely passive.

In his outward appearance he is careless and indifferent to tidiness and cleanliness. His social and financial conditions have no effect on him. His vanity is entirely dormant.

THE UNDERWORLD OF INTOXICATION

Disease tends to separate people from each other. Charitable sentiment causes the healthy to visit the sick. But it is only momentarily. This is a biological law which is also found among animals. As soon as a man enters a pathologic state he is a different being because his functions are different. This is why morphiomania has given rise to a sort of underworld, perfectly independent and different from the normal world. The drug addict lives and moves within a sphere of abnormalities and ends by losing contact with what is real and normal.

One of my patients told me that morphine so changed his life that he could not understand how people could live without it. He also said: "I watch my little Pekinese dog sleeping and I wonder how he can get along without an injection. I look at you and other healthy men, only to become confused when I think of it, of life without morphine. It is my world—you call it the world of poison—but I cannot conceive of a world of any other sort." This is probably the state of mind of all morphine addicts. They marvel at us as we marvel at them. Their understanding between themselves is astonishing. They love each other. They understand each other. I have often seen women addicts of refinement, education and high station in life love uncultured and common addicts. All the artificial and social attributes of life disappear. Morphine has driven them into a world of their own with its own peculiar ethics. They live among us as an exotic species in wonder and fear.

Science, ever watchful of the relief of human sufferings, has made great strides in the treatment of morphiomania in spite of this somber picture.

It is possible now to wrench many victims from the clutches of the poison. A rational treatment will bring them back and restore them to the normal life. I say "rational treatment," because I do not so regard any treatment which consists in shutting a patient up within four walls under constant vigilance and forcibly separating him from the drug. This would be making a martyr of him. A "rational treatment" consists in having the patient give up the poison gradually

with the least possible suffering and until he experiences a joy of normal life. When this is accomplished he may well say that he has been reborn. The patient who has the good fortune to get cured of the drug habit returns to life with the unbounded spirit of happiness and feels that everything has been newly created for him.

I have seen patients of advanced age regain this sensation of youth and optimism. They recall their past with horror, and Nature, in her wisdom, fulfills the law of compensation to the utmost. The different organs regain their normal functions without aid of drugs. Within a few months they are again working to marvelous perfection.

CAUSES OF DRUG ADDICTION

The world is going through a veritable crisis, as if groping in the dark. There is a tremendous upheaval going on, a ferment that will require years to quell. A great change is being effected in human life, and the Great War was only an episode of that change. Some great movement similar to those that history records is in the making. The force that started it in 1914 is still at work, and whatever its ultimate result everything will have changed. The evolution is gradual and slow, but even now we can aver that men are not the same as they were before the war.

Its influence on humanity has made itself felt in different ways, and to the scientific mind the biological problem towers above all else. Thousands and thousands of men have been tortured with appalling suffering, and have been irradiating "waves of pain" that have been absorbed by the minds of other men, and we may ask if the continuous irradiation of these "waves of pain" have not acted upon our physique and upon our physical condition, transforming them in some way or other.

If we consider things that were logical and not extravagant to our forefathers and compare them to the modern conception of things, what a change we shall find! We are living, therefore, in an age of rapid transformation, an age replete with passions and crime, where lust is rampant and virtue and honor a mere mockery. Our nerves and souls no longer conform to the healthy simplicity of yore, but seek feverishly the exotic mysteries of what is new and extravagant. It is thus that we have changed from the indulgence in alcohol to the more deadly one of morphine and its auxiliaries.

This is the age of dope. The new vice is in its infancy, and is already menacing mankind, with an overwhelming impetus. The field for its propagation has been so favorable because one-half of the

people of the day are in a state of neurosis, and the nerves require the deeper stimulus of active poison. Alcohol was not satisfactory. What are the causes of this phenomenon?

MODERN LIFE

The whole trend of modern life seems to have been especially designed to shatter the nervous system. The noise, the constant bustle, the ceaseless activity, must wear out the muscles. It cannot be denied that science tries to keep pace in this mad race toward annihilation, and that the methods of hygiene and physical culture do their utmost to stem the tide, but new diseases and new forms of destruction are ever springing up and retarding progress.

Man today suffers from neurosis, because the stress of civilization is too much for him. Steel and machinery are his greatest enemies. An endless motion that conquers his resistance fills the atmosphere, the very air that we breathe, the incessant noise, tax the nerves to their utmost, wearing them down slowly like the drop of water that perforates the rock. The struggle for life, and even the mammoth buildings, with their perspectives, act on the tired brain by their size and effrontery.

Improper food is another of the causes. Modern commercialization, the adulteration of natural products, chemical substances, canned foods—all contribute to the intoxication of the system and weaken the nerves. We live in a hurry. Life is being shortened and we are obliged to cover distance in a short time. This acceleration of life can be borne only at the expense of the human engine. The greater the energy we expend, the greater the wear, and as we do not give the body and mind sufficient rest, we lose the vigor originating in the nerve centers. Hence the modern neurosis.

Of course, people suffered from neurosis in bygone days, but it took a different form. The weakened of today present a morbid condition from which our ancestors were free. Stimulants are necessary to relieve the depressing conditions, and only the poisonous drugs offer such relief. Drug addiction is a consequence of modern life. It is not that the Orient introduced it to our more highly civilized races. On the contrary, we went to those distant nations in quest of it. Our overwrought nerves needed something to enliven our tired brains. We could not afford to give ourselves rest, sleep, fresh air and proper food. So we resorted to dope to give us those artificial sensations that replace the exhilarating buoyancy we ought to feel should we lead a moral life.

What has the future in store for us? Will drug addiction prevail today, affecting those of tomorrow, born under such influences as we

have just described? Will education and hygiene be able to cope with heritage and surroundings?

THE CRAZE OF PLEASURE

The men and women of today begin to enjoy life at an early age, and the majority at twenty, have imbibed freely into the passions and physical pleasures of life. The human being is biologically far from being invincible in body or in mind at the present time. After ten years of this intense race in quest of amusement, the modern man or woman is already worn out, and at the early age of thirty the symptoms of premature decay appear. Woman, who is much less resistant than man, feels this initial destruction much sooner, and her nervous system gives way with greater rapidity. There is no moral control to this mad whirlwind. Temptation in all its magnetic attractions are within the easy reach of all. Literature, the theater, the dance craze, meet us everywhere we go, and, what is perhaps worse, we have developed a certain attitude or state of mind, in which we keep up certain forms and appearances of restraint and are satisfied with the apparent propriety of our conduct. This feverish and silly abuse of pleasure leads to depression and indifference to the finer things of life and to premature old age and diseases of the nervous system and mind. Our will gradually weakens and we fall a prey to neurosis, with its consequent craving for new sensations, pleasures and new stimulants, which will give us the illusion of force and resistance to indulge in them. We then fall an easy prey to the insidious and perfidious propaganda, have recourse to drugs, and finally become addicts. The smallest pretext will hurry us into the world of poison. Our minds and our bodies are prepared for it, and a slight pain or a moral flurry is sufficient to make us fall into the dark and hellish pit of drug addiction. Thus the lack of moral restraint and the craze for amusement are other causes of the evil.

PROHIBITION

It is very important to study the influence of prohibition upon drug addiction.

In France and England, for example, the morphine addict has within reach all the alcohol he wishes. Still, there is no indication showing that the number of dope fiends is on the decline in those countries. A great deal of confusion exists in regard to the alcohol craze and drug addiction.

The morphine addict does not care for alcohol, or, rather, is not interested in it in a fundamental way. He cares for nothing outside

of morphine. In my practice and study of dope fiends I have devoted special attention to prohibition, not with the reference to the problem in itself, but in relation to the possibility of alcohol as a help in the treatment of morphiomania. I reached the following conclusions:

The morphine addict never gets intoxicated by alcohol. When under the influence of morphine he drinks liquor not because he is addicted to its use, but as a minor and unessential habit, or at most to induce and intensify the sleep of morphine. He can very well do without it, for alcohol will not replace the effects of the drug. It will not cause the pain to disappear. On the contrary, it will aggravate it, as I have often had the occasion to notice. I have, therefore, reached the conclusion that alcohol does not exert the least influence on morphine addicts.

It is a different case with cocaine addicts. It apparently has some influence upon them. In the treatment of those patients alcohol will materially help, especially when the addicts suffer from a lack of sleep or when it is dangerous to prescribe any other remedy. I have in such cases administered strong doses of alcoholic drinks with good results. This does not mean that the craving for the drug may be caused by the lack of alcohol, not by any means.

Of course, the limit of vice is hard to draw. Its forms are innumerable. There are some cases of addiction to alcohol and drugs at the same time.

I had a patient addicted to cocaine, who would put the powder on her tongue and take a glass of chartreuse or benedictine. She would keep the liquor in her mouth eight or ten minutes and then slowly swallow it. Another patient who chewed opium would put large pills of it in his mouth and swallow them with strong drinks of cognac. After repeating this several times, he would be completely intoxicated and, strangely enough, would present all the symptoms of alcohol intoxication and none of opium. But these individuals are not really drug addicts, they are simply degenerates of the lowest type. Prohibition, therefore, does not encourage drug addiction.

RELIGION

The profession of religious principles is undoubtedly one of the strongest barriers checking the development of drug addiction. I have often witnessed cases of young men and women, well placed in society and intellectual, who have boasted of atheism, fatalism, modernism and cubism. These young men and women have spoken in favor of indulgence in the drug habit on the principles that the only

ethical reason for life was to live in the senses. I once addressed a young lady of this type who boasted of being a morphine addict. She described the symptoms and effects of the drug with such detail that it was remarkable, almost Oriental. The whole picture was so absurd and fantastic that it seemed to me that she would probably faint at the sight of the hypodermic needle, not to mention the injection of it. She was a snob and thought it was up to date to pretend knowledge of which she knew nothing. If this charming young person had been brought up on sound religious principles and in fear of God, she would have kept aloof from the subject and temptation.

Curiosity and snobbishness will often lead young people to try an injection or smoke opium, just to see what it is like.

Moral and religious principles are the greatest barriers to drug addiction.

IGNORANCE

Drug addiction until recently was an unknown subject to the majority of the people. Most people consider it a social crime instead of a disease. This is a great mistake, which should be corrected by all means, as it would greatly help in the campaign against the propagation of the evil.

Everyone knows more or less what contagious diseases are and the methods used to combat them. Everyone knows something about tuberculosis and typhoid fever, but few know what drug addiction is, and this is one of the reasons for the spread of the drug habit.

Morphine is often spoken of in the home as a relief for the slightest and most insignificant pain. If the danger of its use were known people would avoid taking it except in extreme cases. Even members of the medical profession are apt to be lenient and give in to the entreaties of patients, where a much firmer stand against the use of the drug would be justified.

On the other hand, the attitude of the public toward the morphine addict is one of hard and cruel intolerance, and in great contrast to the drinker of alcohol, who is fondly petted and taken care of. This is only ignorance. The public should know that the morphine addict is a patient suffering the terrible and painful effects of a deadly poison and should be pitied and helped.

The ignorance regarding the use of morphine and other poisonous drugs is one of the causes of drug addiction. If young people knew the horrors of it they would avoid it as they would infectious diseases. Young people should be taught and shown its dangers in the same way they are taught and shown the dangers of syphilis and tuberculosis.

Drug addiction should be dragged out of the atmosphere of mystery, and literary humbug with which it is surrounded and glorified.

General Secretary HOBSON: The next paper is:

NARCOTIC EDUCATION IN CUBA—ITS ACCOMPLISHMENTS

By DR. MIGUEL A. BRANLY

Unduly honored by the great distinction conferred upon me by our Honorable President, General Gerardo Machado, and by the Honorable Secretary of Health, Dr. Francisco Maria Fernandez, who appointed me Official Delegate of the Health Department of Cuba to the World Conference on Narcotic Education, it is my intention to contribute to the extent of my limited capacity to the unquestionable success which will be attained by this Conference and, specially, to carry with me the conclusions reached and accepted in the final session, transmitting the same to my country, where they are awaited in order to be put into effect, inasmuch as the present Cuban Government is firmly determined to eradicate as completely as possible the various toxicological vices which have invaded us and are destroying our youth.

I also wish to state that, representing the Cuban Antinarcotic League, as secretary thereof, I hereby convey the cordial greetings of that institution to all other similar organizations, both official and unofficial, American or foreign, and, at the same time, I ask of them the establishment of mutual relations on behalf of the more successful pursuit of the ideals upheld by all in an identical manner.

And now, that I am before you, by way of information which might prove useful, I shall point out in a memorandum, drawn as brief as possible, the work which has been accomplished in Cuba in connection with the complicated toxicological problems and the new course of action followed by the present administration in the struggle against these vices, which, had Dante known them, would have supplied him material more than sufficient for the writing of a new "Divine Comedy."

On the American Continent, after the enactment of the Harrison Act in 1912, through which the United States initiated their campaign against the spreading of the drug habits, the first Latin-American government to legislate in the same sense was that of Cuba, which promulgated a law, known as the "Maza y Artola Act," in honor of its author, dated July 25, 1919.

In the same manner, in view of the appearance of various drug

addicts in the army, the General Staff issued an order, under date of November 24, 1920, discharging from the military service of the republic all enlisted men proven to be victims of the habit of the ill-named "heroic" drugs. These men were sent to the army's main hospital in order to avoid the return of these sick units into the general social body.

Fortunately, the number of those separated from the service in virtue of the aforesaid order has been small, but the army has thus been defended successfully against the plague in question.

In addition, there has been officially established a series of Regulations of the "Maza y Artola Act," dated August 23, 1919, which were modified by the Presidential Decree Number 1294 of September 15, 1922, and also the Decree Number 451 of April 15, 1924, governing the importation of noxious drugs and providing for the use of official certificates of importation, as stipulated by the International Opium Convention of The Hague of 1912.

Following the same policy and believing that a co-operation of international character would produce better results in the extermination of the unlawful drug traffic, Cuba took part in various conventions and conferences. Thus she signed the International Convention of The Hague of 1912, which was ratified by our Congress through the ratification of the Versailles Peace Treaty, in accordance with Article 295 of the latter.

And of the brilliant part played by our Delegate, Dr. Aristides de Aguero, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Cuba to Germany, you have an eyewitness in the person of the Honorable Mr. Porter, distinguished member of the American Delegation, whose propositions concerning the prohibition of the manufacture and distribution of heroin, as well as the limitation of the production and distribution of raw opium and coca leaves, in order to avoid the accumulation of surplus stocks available for uses other than strictly medical or scientific, constituted the center and main topic of the second Conference.

The American Delegation received at all times the most decided support from the Cuban Delegation, and it is well known that if all delegates present had faced frankly and openly the propositions submitted by the United States, the world's toxological aspect would be entirely different today.

Therefore, bearing in mind the words of the famous Rodo—"All work requires a period of concentrated attention, plus a controlling idea, absolute master of the soul"—it has been necessary to adopt a new front in the struggle against this great evil. This is, in my hum-

ble opinion, the heavy significance which this Conference implies, because it is through a well-directed and continuous educational campaign, using the schools and the press, moving-picture theaters, radio, oratory, and whatsoever other means which may be necessary, that it shall be feasible to accomplish the destruction of this "universal psychopathy which is killing with unquestionable certainty all modern nations, intoxicated and unconscious" and create a New World by the Americans.

Upholding these principles and believing in the necessity of uniform action on the part of our Pan American States, I sent to the "Section of Social Medicine of the Third Pan American Scientific Congress," held in Lima in December of 1924, a writing entitled "Toxicological Legislation: its Unification in the Nations of America," where, among others, the following conclusions were reached:

(a) Constitution of the Pan American League against the spreading of the drug habits.

(b) Convention of the aforesaid League in 1925, under the patronage of all American Nations, placing the seat of government of the League in the Capital city of whatever American state be designated for that purpose.

(c) The "Pan American League" will be composed of as many "Leagues" combined as there are nations in the New World.

(d) The nature and scope of action of the "Pan American League" shall be as follows:

1st. Unification of all American laws, providing for uniform action in the extermination of the drug habits and unlawful traffic thereof.

2nd. Accomplishment of control of the purchase and sale of narcotic products by each State.

3rd. The "Pan American League" shall propose to every State the enactment of laws, providing truly severe penalties for all persons or entities trading, distributing, or smuggling these products.

4th. The "Pan American League" shall advocate the creation of hospitals or sanatoriums devoted exclusively to the treatment of drug addicts.

5th. If the suppression is a matter of law, the prophylaxis is a matter of education and hygiene. Hence the necessity of creating a censorship for all literature considered injurious in this respect, educating the youth, instructing them with regard to the perils of this form of intoxication through whatever methods may be deemed advisable, and constituting a "Permanent Committee of Propaganda" against the drug habits.

The above conclusions reached by that Congress—which might be

considered to be mere dreams by spirits lacking initiative and loftiness of thought—are the same which I desire now to bring before you for consideration and approval.

Before concluding, I desire to state that in Cuba we have organized, since February 25, 1925, the Cuban Anti-Narcotic League, the first of its kind established in America after the Third Pan American Scientific Congress of Lima. The members of this League have been carefully selected among the ranks of those most capable to solve our problems. It is our purpose to make the scope of this organization Pan American.

The present Executive Committee of the Cuban Anti-Narcotic League is composed of the following gentlemen:

Dr. Manuel Varona Suarez, President, member of the Cuban Senate.

Dr. Francisco Maria Fernandez, Vice-President, Secretary of Health.

Dr. Miguel A. Branly, Secretary.

Dr. Frederico Torralbas, Head of the National Laboratory.

Dr. German Wolter del Rio, member of the Cuban House of Representatives.

Dr. Enrique Guiral Moreno, head of the office of the League of Nations in the Cuban Department of State.

Dr. Eduardo Potts, Judge of the Court of First Appeal of Havana.

We have also other members who are physicians, lawyers, and legislators.

In view of the short time of its existence, the Cuban Anti-Narcotic League has not been able to develop her program to its full extent. The principal activities have been devoted to social prophylaxis in the various clubs and societies, especially among physical culture and workmen's organizations, where, through a series of conferences, the dangers resulting from the drug habits are exposed.

I am able to say that the Honorable President of Cuba has sent a message to Congress very recently, requesting the reform of our present laws, in order to create a more severe legislation for those devoted to the unlawful traffic in question. In the same sense, our distinguished Secretary of Health, Doctor Fernandez, has solicited the joint action of the "Cuban Anti-Narcotic League" with the Departments of the Interior, State, Justice, and Police, in order that, combining their efforts with those of the Health Department, and specially of the Supervisor of Drugs and Food, Dr. Cesar Muxo, it shall be possible to obtain the success to be expected in this struggle, where the public health and welfare should conquer the Black Idol.

And, to finish, I shall say, gentlemen, that: In Cuba the result of our proposition, as outlined above, and all other conclusions reached and accepted by this Conference, are expected to produce a "model legislation" for Pan America, thus ratifying the words of our apostle Marti: "With all and for all."

General Secretary HOBSON: We have with us this afternoon a representative of the motion-picture world, Dr. Rowland Rogers, who has actually initiated a psychological experimentation, and he will read to us some of the reports of his discoveries at this time.

MOVIES TO INFORM

By ROWLAND ROGERS

Two languages express ideas—first, words; second, pictures. Your words may be spoken or typed. The limits of sound and space limit the use of spoken words. The radio overcomes some of these limitations.

Typing removes other limitations, but not all. The use of type is especially effective in cutting the cost of telling the other fellow about your good ideas.

To these limitations on the use of words to express ideas must be added a fundamental one which is always present. The average person's vocabulary is from 3,000 to 10,000 words. There are over 400,000 words in the dictionary. Most people do not understand, therefore, about 97½ per cent of the words in the dictionary. If we can limit our use of words to simple ideas, this difficulty is somewhat removed. But, if you explain a technical, scientific, or complicated subject by means of words, the inability of the hearer or reader to understand hampers.

The coming of photography to supplement the printing press has revived the picture language. Pictures are not only the language of primitive people, but of every child. Children—your children and mine—understand pictures long before they can make use of or understand words.

An effective illustration of the power of pictures to attract attention is the circulation of the *New York News,* an illustrated daily. Compare this with the *New York Times.* The *Times* has a daily circulation of about 360,000 copies. It was established about seventy-five years ago. It relies on the printed word.

The *News* was established about five years ago and has a daily circulation of over a million. It relies on pictures.

A most effective picture means of expressing ideas is the movie. The daily attendance and the constant growth of the number and size of theaters attests its popularity and effectiveness.

Within the past five years, the movie has developed a wider usefulness. It has broken down the barrier of the theater and of mere entertainment. I refer to the increasing number of showings, not of entertainment pictures, in the some 13,000 motion-picture theaters, but of informative films in the schools, clubs, churches, colleges, and similar non-theatrical organizations.

You may be surprised—certainly you will be interested—to know that the schools in the following large cities are making use of motion pictures for instruction of their pupils: New York, Newark, Boston, Chicago, Pittsburgh, Kansas City, St. Louis, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, Los Angeles, San Francisco, etc. These films have been carefully selected to correlate with the subjects taught in the schools. There are courses on health, United States geography, European geography, physical geography, physical training, civics, biology, household economics, history, nature study, and literature.

In addition, in the following States we co-operate with the various educational institutions to distribute pictures to reach schools, clubs, churches, and similar organizations in smaller cities or towns. New England, Georgia, Colorado, Missouri, California, Kentucky, Oklahoma, Kansas, Minnesota, Wisconsin, North Dakota, Florida, Alabama, Iowa, Washington, Utah, Texas, Indiana, etc.

The average cost of securing a fifteen-minute interview with a movie patron in the non-theatrical field is two cents. The range is from one cent to five cents. This price covers the cost of planning the picture, the preparation of the master negative, the making of the necessary prints, and securing distribution to the audiences.

You are assured that the people who see the picture—and there is a check-up on the number—get a fundamental or basic conception of the subject, because the people sponsoring the picture may predetermine and control exactly what the observer will see. If they know what they want to say, the onlooker will get it.

There are two great enemies of mankind. One is distance and the other is time. Inventions during the past one hundred years—the steam locomotive, the automobile, the aeroplane, the telegraph, and the radio—have helped to annihilate distance.

The motion picture is man's one tool which holds out a promise of being able to cut the time necessary to impart information, change attitudes, and influence conduct.

Your Association will be competing for the time and attention of the people you wish to interest. A fifteen-minute movie will enable you to present more facts and figures than your best speaker can do in two hours.

General Secretary HOBSON: An interesting contribution to the records of this First World Conference on Narcotic Education is a paper on "Morphine Hunger and Smooth Muscle Reaction," a close study of the habitué by S. D. Ludlum, a prominent physician of Philadelphia, and his associate, Ellice McDonald. The paper is as follows:

MORPHINE HUNGER AND THE SMOOTH MUSCLE REACTION

A Study of the Habitué

By S. D. LUDLUM, M. D. and ELLICE MCDONALD, M. D.

The balance of the vagus and sympathetic parts of the vegetative nervous system is influenced by the action of morphine, as is well seen in the contraction of the pupil. The chief function of the vegetative nervous system is its control over smooth, or involuntary, muscle as is found in the pupil, the stomach, the intestines, the heart, etc. In a study of the smooth muscle reaction of the stomach and large intestine as a means of estimation of the vagus-sympathetic balance of the vegetative nervous system, we found that the gastro-intestinal smooth muscle, as viewed by the roentgen ray, could be used as an index or criterion, and this we have called the smooth muscle reaction. Blood pressure effects are also expressions of the influence of the vegetative nervous system on smooth, or involuntary, muscle.

In this research, a number of drugs, gland extracts and salts were studied; among these was morphine, which was studied in habitués, who, on account of the constant dosage required, lend themselves readily to drug study. It was found that morphine hunger was a state of increased sympathetic tonus, or sympathetic preponderance with corresponding decrease in the smooth muscle reaction. The method was the twenty-hour roentgen-ray study of the vegetative innervation of the colon and the immediate fluoroscopic observation of the barium meal in the stomach in the absence of other drugs and purgatives. By means of the haustral arrangement and postural tone of the stomach and large intestine, it was possible to determine the effect of morphine and its withdrawal on the vegetative nerve balance.

This is a method that lends itself readily to the study of drugs, endocrines and salts. The vagus division causes contraction of the haustra and diminished amplitude of the smooth muscle of the gastro-intestinal tract, and the sympathetic division causes increase in the amplitude and enlargement of the haustra. This is well seen in a study of the effects of atropine and physostigmine (eserine) on the intestinal smooth muscle. Atropine, as is well known, is a sympathetic stimulant (or paralyzes the vagus producing sympathetic preponderance), and roentgenograms before and after injection of atropine showed that a dilation of the large intestine with obliteration of the haustra was produced by atropine. Physostigmine, on the contrary, produces vagus preponderance and it was found by means of roentgenograms before and after injections of physostigmine that contraction of the haustra and diminution of the caliber of the larger intestine was produced by it. It was obvious, therefore, that the alterations in the haustral arrangement and postural tone of the smooth muscle of the intestine (which we call the smooth muscle reaction) were nerve (and not local) effects, and that the rhythm, rate and amplitude of the gastro-intestinal tract, as viewed by the roentgen rays, could be taken as an index or criterion of the vagus-sympathetic balance of the vegetative nervous system.

In the habitué, morphine hunger was marked by dilation and haustral relaxation of the colon and dilatation of the pupil—a decreased smooth muscle reaction.

Morphine increases the vagus preponderance of the vegetative nervous system as we have found magnesium and calcium salts to do. It is not surprising, therefore, that Gwathmey has found that there is a synergism between morphine and magnesium sulphate. Both of these substances are in the class of anesthetics that decrease permeability of the cell, as we believe most, if not all, of the vagus stimulants do.

The necessity of the morphine habitué may, therefore, be spoken of as an alteration of the vegetative nerve balance with sympathetic preponderance which morphine relieves by producing vagus stimulation. The condition is dependent on chemical changes of a colloid character in the bodily equilibrium, and morphine hunger is evidence of a deep physiologic need. The hope of the treatment of the habitué must be, therefore, in the correction of this physiologic or bodily unbalance by means of such substances as will produce the vagus preponderance or correction of the sympathetic preponderance and not produce the anesthetic or pain relieving effects of morphine.

General Secretary HOBSON: Still another paper to be included is

DRUG ADDICTION AND PUBLIC HEALTH

By HERMAN N. BUNDESEN, M. D.,

Commissioner of Health, Chicago, Illinois

The habitual use of narcotics is certain to produce some deterioration, either physical or mental, in the user. Such habitual addicts are found in all social strata, and there appears to be no racial or sex immunity to the habit.

The public-health official, however, comes most in contact with drug addicts, in connection with prostitutes and the venereally diseased. Drug addiction is probably the most secretive of all ailments and, because of this fact, there are hardly any reliable statistics available as to the number of victims. In Chicago only approximate figures are obtainable, the number being variously estimated from 3,500 to 6,000. In the discussion of any disease and its control, one must know how it is spread, and drug addiction is no exception. Addicts generally become drug users in the following three ways: Through curiosity, through the influence of associates, and as a result of medical treatment. The control of any of these routes of addiction offers a challenge to the best sociologic and educational and medical thought of the age.

There is a tendency to regard drug addicts as a sociologic problem alone, or perhaps a legal one. The police, apparently, are the most interested. This is because criminologists have long known that many of the most violent and brutal crimes are committed by drug addicts. But the medical man is also interested, because the narcotic addict manifests definite symptoms which are a medical problem. Usually relief can be obtained only by further administration of the drug, at least for the time being. Unfortunately, the treatment of drug addicts by physicians is becoming increasingly a legal hazard and many, therefore, deliberately avoid it. Consequently, numerous addicts are left to the machinations of the peddler, and these constitute a decided menace to the public health in that they are a foci of addiction for other susceptibles.

Let us regard the problem in the light of our knowledge of today. What are the underlying factors that favor drug addiction? Undoubtedly the most important one is the over-production of opium and other narcotics. Should this factor be eliminated—and this means international and national control—the medical and social aspects of the problem would be on a better basis for control. Governmental prohibition of over-production, and control of exportation and im-

portation, to accommodate only medicinal needs, should stop the organized traffic in habit-forming drugs.

Since drug addiction is a disease, the addict should not be punished, but should be controlled, and cured whenever possible. Thoughtful police officials realize that it is essentially a medical problem, and as such, should be dealt with by the Department of Health of the local government. The Harrison law limits physicians in the use of narcotic drugs for treatment without providing for sound treatment of the addict himself. It is realized, of course, that the treatment of addicts is a specialized procedure and one that is often neglected in the curriculum of medical schools. To what extent the complete cure of addicts may be effected has not as yet been satisfactorily answered. On this point some demonstrated and acceptable data should be made available. This cannot be done unless research in the methods of treatment is allowed, either under governmental auspices or by universities. So far, even the physiologic effects of the habit-forming drugs and their tolerance have not been fully investigated, and there appears to be no encouragement for such research offered to universities by the officials charged with the enforcement of the narcotic laws. In fact, any increase of the use of narcotic drugs, either by the individual physician or by research workers, is regarded with such suspicion as in some instances to be a decided embarrassment to the workers in this field of research.

Since drug addiction is a pathological state, it should be reportable as a disease to the Department of Health. In Chicago this is required in Sections 1866 and 1868 of the general ordinances of the Sanitary Code. It is, however, not fully carried out.

As Commissioner of Health, I am in accord with many of the views satted by Dr. C. E. Sceleth in his article published in the *Journal of the American Medical Association,* March 1, 1924, Volume 82, pages 679 to 682. It is particularly interesting to note this author's division of addicts into two classes: accidental, and those possessing psychopathic personality. He rightfully points out that the majority of addicts come under the second classification. But even though this is true, there is still a possibility of saving many of the group from the first classification, the accidental addicts. This can be done by establishing a reporting and follow-up system by which the addict becomes known to some central agency, such as the Department of Health, and by proper isolation, with institutional and medical care, preferably on farms, which eventually might be self-supporting. It is deplorable that the only public institutions now available for

the care and treatment of this disease are the jails and insane asylums.

The control of drug addiction is a problem for future research and for careful administrative study, and investigation of the subject should be stimulated by proper financial and governmental support.

General Secretary HOBSON: Ladies and gentlemen of the Conference: The Chair, before the Committee rises for the last time, wishes to take occasion to speak a word of thanks for all the papers and the discussions that have been presented. Anyone who has heard them throughout, as I have, will be very deeply impressed with the information, the constructive thought, and the weight that has been given them. The report that is to be published by Mr. Middlemiss is the most valuable volume that has yet been produced on this subject. Of course I will not compare the data gathered with that covered by the Opium Commission of the League of Nations, but our scope has been broad, and I believe in due course we can receive recognition far greater than ever was accorded the august body I have just mentioned. I am deeply impressed with the amount of thought that has been given to these papers and, will you allow me, as an adjunct to this, to say that the sight of these delegates working through these many days, some giving much thought and attention to the preparation of papers and others showing deep, patient, and kindly interest in gleaning learning from them, has been an experience to me, and will continue to be. The combination has been very impressive and, on behalf of the Conference, I wish now to thank, very heartily, all who have contributed papers and discussions and to say that these are very deeply appreciated and, we believe, will prove of great value to humanity in promoting the cause.

Mr. Director General, the Committee of the Whole now rises and reports that, as the part of the program dealing with the Constitution was completed last night, just so the part dealing with the papers and discussions has now been completed.

Director General OWENS: The Conference will be in order. Announcement has been made as to the plan decided on for the publication of the record of this Conference. Mr. Middlemiss, I am sure you will all agree, merits the profound gratitude of the Conference for the assiduity and loyalty with which he has pursued his arduous task. All delegates and officers, as well as those not in attendance, have a wonderful opportunity of adding real worth to their libraries. It is a work of world-wide importance.

Most interesting to me, who have listened to the papers of the delegates to this Conference, is the paper of the representative of the repub-

lic of Cuba and his interpretation of the term "Pan America." I have had the honor of being associated, as President of the Pan American Commercial Congress, with our neighbors from the Latin Americas, and in our last Congress, held in New York in December, we had, as delegates, for the first time, representatives of Canada; so we have reached the point of a hemispheric association and it is a significant fact that the republic of Cuba was intimately associated with us to the extent even that Doctor Torenti, recently accredited by his government ambassador to Washington, a man of high distinction who served as President of the Fourth Assembly of the League of Nations, and as member of the International Court of Justice, was one of us. So, we can feel that the influential officers of the South, men high in the ranks of statesmanship, are heart and soul with us in our efforts toward a world-wide campaign for narcotic education.

We now reach the point of the Reports of Committees, Committees Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4.

I will make a brief report for Committee No. 4, and will call for the report of Committee No. 2, if ready; then Committee No. 3, and I will ask that the report of Committee No. 1 be the final item of business of the Conference.

With respect to Committee No. 4, which was in session today: It was decided that, forthwith, following the adjournment of this Conference, every effort shall be put forth by the organized machinery of the World Conference on Narcotic Education to co-ordinate the agencies of the world in a common program basesd upon the Constitution of the World Conference on Narcotic Education. This will include the governments of the world, nationally and in their subdivisions, and, as our country is represented by States, counties, and municipalities, other countries will be by their provinces and minor localities.

The plan of organization and co-ordination will include also the great entities of the world—religious, educational, civic, commercial, economic; in that way we may find a common ground on which the Constitution of the World Conference on Narcotic Education can stand and from which will be carried forward throughout the wide world this great message of education with respect to narcotics.

It is further proposed that the effort continue until the second meeting of our World Conference, in 1931, in London, so that these great ends may be attained in full measure, and our goal reached.

Committee No. 4 further reports to this Conference the recommendation that the organized authorities of the World Conference on Narcotic Education will endeavor, promptly, to bring into existence what they recommend shall be known as THE HOBSON FOUNDATION

for the purpose of conducting oratorical tests on the general plan of the Demarest tests.

When I was a boy, there was conducted throughout the United States what were known as "Demarest Contests," and there was an endowment made by the learned Demarest of silver and gold medals which were offered to schools for pupils who excelled in the reciting of the evils of intoxicating liquors and of strong drink generally; these contests were a part of the regular ceremonies and curriculum of the school, and the public ceremonies were established by the parents and friends of the children who received, as I said, the silver and gold medals that were awarded the actors in those great educational movements that depicted and portrayed, in public, the evils of intoxicating liquors. That work was successfully carried on in our country in a program of education against the evil of strong drink and, without being boastful, I recall that I have not only one of the silver Demarest medals but, too, a gold Demarest medal. It occurs to me that from out of this Conference, when THE HOBSON FOUNDATION is organized, there will come, to the proper committee, a booklet making available brief addresses that the children could memorize and declaim throughout not only America but the wide universe, and there could be offered the HOBSON PRIZE and the HOBSON MEDAL to children who memorized the addresses and declaimed them with the most appealing emphasis.

Mrs. CAROLINE ENGLE BLAIR: May I interrupt to say that I am glad that you brought that up. I was interested in teaching the boys and girls to speak, and I endorsed the Demarest movement in North Carolina, and enlisted three thousand contestants; after a while these boys got so that they could vote, and (it was before the women could vote in North Carolina) they carried the State on a State-wide prohibition platform by 44,000 majority. These young men drove whiskey out of the towns entirely. They had become educated and finally did the work. I *do* trust that the proposal for THE HOBSON FOUNDATION will go through with great success.

Director General OWENS: As I say, Committee No. 4 recommends the founding of THE HOBSON FOUNDATION with this in view, not only in the schools of America, but in other lands, where the program will be carried forth.

The report of Committee No. 4 is respectfully submitted.

General Secretary HOBSON: Mr. Chairman, I move the Conference accept, with gratitude, the report, and co-operate in effecting its resolutions.

Doctor HUBBARD: I second the motion.

(*The motion was unanimously adopted.*)

Director General OWENS: The report of Committee No. 2 will now be presented. In the absence of Dr. John M. O'Connor, General Chairman of the Committee, I will ask Miss Estelle to present the report.

Miss G. H. ESTELLE: In the absence of Dr. John M. O'Connor, General Chairman, I submit the

REPORT OF COMMITTEE NO. 2

WORLD CONFERENCE ON NARCOTIC EDUCATION, JULY 9, 1926

The Committee has made the beginnings of its permanent organization and will proceed to build up its membership in this country and in other lands. In view of the approach of the opening of the new school year, this committee has undertaken to examine certain public documents, with a view to making their contents available for Committee No. 3. The documents considered were the following:

Treasury Report of 1919—The report of the Joint Committee under the chairmanship of Congressman Henry T. Rainey.

The Report of the Committee of the Ways and Means Committee, House of Representatives, on the Hearings of House Resolution No. 7079 on the Bill to prohibit the importation of opium for the manufacture of heroin, known as the Anti-Heroin Bill, about 1924.

The third document—Narcotic Peril, issued under the frank of Congressman Walter F. Lineberger, under unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the *Record* used largely for teachers and parents by the International Narcotic Education Association.

The Committee has indicated in the margin of the documents the parts approved and struck out the parts disapproved, and has made such insertions as it deemed proper, and now turns over these documents to the Secretary General to be delivered to the Chairman of Committee No. 3.

General Secretary HOBSON: I move the Conference accept and approve the report made by General Committee No. 2 and that the Chair turn over these documents to the Chairman of Committee No. 3 with the thanks and appreciation of the Conference.

Doctor WARD: I second the motion.

(*The motion was put and unanimously adopted.*)

Director General OWENS: We will now call for the report of Committee No. 3, by Major Brewster.

Major BREWSTER: I have the pleasure of presenting

REPORT OF COMMITTEE NO. 3

This committee, after careful and analytical study of the data submitted to us by Committee No. 2 for purposes of education, do submit the following:

That habit-forming drugs are destroying and enslaving a steadily increasing number of our people. The toll of victims among the youth of the country is the striking develop-

ment of recent years. The people of America do not know the facts.

That narcotic drug addiction is a secret and menacing vice and is not as easily discovered as is that of alcoholism or inebriety.

That the hidden number of the addicted will always be the larger. It is a secret vice, and works in secret under cover, and in the darkness. It is never detected until the victims are caught by the police or compelled to seek hospitalization.

That their condition is not easily recognizable at all times makes the habit a double menace to the people at large and to the law-enforcement officers.

We also find that there is an over-production of opium and its derivatives in the world at large. There being no actual control of opium and its derivatives in China, China's drug addiction must increase, and the drug addiction of the United States and other countries throughout the world through the evil associations with the opium traffic must increase also.

While there is some reliable statistical information, accurate statistics of the extent of narcotic drug addiction never have been compiled in this country. Therefore, in view of the scattered sources of information and the fragmentary statistics secured, we recommend that so comprehensive a survey as is possible under the circumstances of the problem: first, from the educational; second, from the humanitarian; and third, from the administrative viewpoint, be compiled under the direction and stimulation of General Committee No. 2 on Data of this Conference.

In view of our findings, this Committee urges the World Conference on Narcotic Education to commend to the educational forces of the world the outline of a powerful anti-narcotic formula to be incorporated into every educational system to meet the need of every age and inculcate through already existing courses of study so that no child, no matter how limited his education, goes out into the world unwarned that habit-forming narcotic drugs will destroy not only his body but his soul. Because the great mass of children leave school before their education is finished, mostly at the end of grammar school, anti-narcotic education should be inculcated through existing courses of study:

1. Physiology and hygiene (physical, social, and economic effects).
2. History (opium wars, racial differences, World Opium Conferences).
3. Geography (agriculture, climate).

There is neither room nor time for addition to school courses, but there is room and time for supplementary reading that will make teachers' work easier and more successful.

This is also a favorable time to offer facts about narcotic drug addiction, as there are now in session over five hundred American cities revising the courses of study. The American professional schools and the whole world will join, if properly approached, in preparing revisions. The schools of the world need facts in teachable form about this evil and means of preventing it.

In conclusion, this Committee prays the General Committee on World Education to remember that the average child in America leaves school between the seventh and eighth grade. This means that his school education terminates, and he should not at this, his formative and most impressionable stage, go forth unwarned that opium and its derivatives will destroy not only his body but his soul.

General Secretary HOBSON: I move the report of Committee No. 3 be accepted and approved and all proper efforts made for carrying out its recommendations be undertaken.

Miss MULHALL: I second the motion.

(*The motion was put and unanimously adopted.*)

Director General OWENS: Among those who have been present at all the sessions of the Conference from the opening hour to this moment when we reach the closing hour, is a gentleman who has sounded a spiritual note in this meeting and I am sure you will all be very proud to hear a closing statement at this moment from Doctor Hubbard.

Doctor HUBBARD: I do not wish to take your time at this late hour to extend remarks. I wish to say to you that I with you have had a thrill of listening to these wonderfully expert testimonies from various branches of society dealing with this great question. While I have not personally succeeded in two or three little features of my own that I wish to inject, I want you to feel that I am heartily in sympathy with all the purposes of this organization. We together, realizing the tremendous importance of it, and perhaps a much larger importance as the years go by, must stand shoulder to shoulder, working under Divine assistance, that He may in the determination of this great work, point out to us the way of successful accomplishment under the leadership of him of whom no finer leadership could be had or found in America, this splendid man, this great soldier, this fearless crusader, Captain Richmond Pearson Hobson. I have borne very high esteem of Captain Hobson for very many years and I have even sat in various churches when he has delivered his beautifully inspiring and sympathetic messages upon the curse of the drink habit and by his oratory I have been led to subscribe on various occasions; he is one of the most distinguished, one of the most dramatic, one of the most forceful speakers, one of the most conscientious men who has ever given himself to any cause and we should be proud, we of the World Conference on Narcotic Education, that this great soldier, this man who has so distinguished himself under the flag of his nation, who has carried into the wars of our nation the banner of liberty and of justice, we should be proud, I say, to march under his leadership and beneath his banner of Education.

What need I say about the Hobson Foundation which will inspire the youth of our land to fight this great evil from their school days up? What can be said of it? Nothing more than that its aims, its purposes, its accomplishments, are all symbolized in the one name: Hobson! that name which has run gloriously through the country for a quarter of a century, when through the streets of this very historic

city, where the Constitution of the United States was framed and the Declaration of Independence was evolved, there marched in a great parade of victory and of tribute, the hero of the Spanish-American war, Captain Hobson.

It is a great inspiration to me and I hope that we, every one of us, shall leave this place this afternoon feeling that there has come upon us a new awe, a finer sense of responsibility and, as God has given us intelligence, thought and ambition, and an able leader, we may go forward as soldiers in a great crusade blessed with the Almighty's omnipotence that is surely ours in this great cause of humanity.

Director General OWENS: We now reach the concluding stages of our Conference. Captain Richmond P. Hobson is recognized.

General Secretary HOBSON: Mr. Chairman, I have been authorized by its Board of Directors to offer to the Conference on behalf of the International Narcotic Education Association, Inc., financial assistance in the maintenance of the Secretariat during the first year of its life in the amount of $25,000.

(*The offer was accepted by unanimous vote with expressions of gratitude.*)

Mr. Chairman, I offer, on behalf of Committee No. 1, the following concluding resolutions and in the thought that, as we fade away from each others' sight it may be only to work together in the future as we have worked together here in our various fields and among our various constituencies and that God may bless you all.

General Committee No. 1 reports that the organization of the World Conference is well advanced, including the imminent installment of a Board of Governors, the selection of Chairmen of General Committees, and the beginnings of organization for standing committees and sections under same, and recommends the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the First World Conference on Narcotic Education shall close with today's afternoon session.

Resolved, That the Conference expresses its gratitude to the International Narcotic Education Association, Inc., for the offer of financial assistance for the first year, tendered by that Association, and recommends that the General Secretary accept the offer.

Resolved, That the Conference expresses its deep appreciation and gratitude to the following:

1. The members of the Board of Directors and President of the International Narcotic Education Association.
2. The officers of the Sesquicentennial and International Exposition.
3. The members of the Headquarters' Committee and the members of the Conference Committee.
4. The officers and members of the Agenda Council.
5. The Speaker and the Chairman and Clerk of the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives.
6. The Mayor and city of Philadelphia.
7. The Governor and the State of Pennsylvania.

8. The press of Philadelphia and of the country.
9. The officers of the Conference and the manager and staff of the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel.

Resolved, That the Conference recommends to the Board of Governors the selection of London, England, for the next general meeting in 1931.

Resolved, That the Constitution ordained and established by this Conference erects a standard for the safety and welfare of mankind, to which we call all good men and good women and all constructive organizations and institutions.

Before reading the last paragraph of the resolutions, I feel warranted, on the basis of an incomplete delegate poll and consultation with the members of the Conference Committee, in announcing the following elections, which I have no doubt will be confirmed, and I am trusting that all officers-elect may see fit to accept their respective positions:

PERMANENT WORLD CONFERENCE ON NARCOTIC EDUCATION

OFFICERS

President of Conference and of the Board of Governors

Hon. William B. McKinley, U. S. Senator from Illinois

GOVERNORS

Mabel T. Boardman.....Washington, D. C.
Harry Chandler.....Los Angeles, Calif.
George I. Cochran .....Los Angeles, Calif.
John W. Davis.....New York, N. Y.
Richmond P. Hobson.....Los Angeles, Calif.
Robert Lansing.....Washington, D. C.
Samuel Mather .....Cleveland, Ohio
John J. Pershing.....Washington, D. C.
Henry M. Robinson .....Los Angeles, Calif.
Reed Smoot.....Washington, D. C.

SECRETARY GENERAL

Richmond P. Hobson.....Los Angeles, Calif.

DIRECTOR GENERAL

Clarence J. Owens, Sr.....Washington, D. C.

Director General OWENS: You have heard the report of the committees, submitted by Captain Richmond P. Hobson, the General Secretary, and I may say that the adoption of this report as a whole will carry with it the series of resolutions to which you have listened,

will carry with it the acceptance of the very generous offer of the International Narcotic Education Association, Inc., to appropriate $25,000 with which to endow the World Conference for its expenses for the first year of the Secretariat of the World Conference and will carry with it the approval of the officers as announced through the Committee, and the program as to the location of the Secretariat in Los Angeles for the first year with a branch office in New York and another branch office in Washington.

Do I hear a motion for the adoption of the report?

(*On motion made and seconded, the report was adopted.*)

General Secretary HOBSON: The minutes of the eighth session of the Conference are presented and, without objection, declared approved.

Mr. Chairman, I now move that the first meeting of the World Conference on Narcotic Education, adjourn *sine die* and may we meet in London, England, all of us and many more, in 1931.

(*The motion was seconded.*)

Director General OWENS: You have heard the motion of Captain Hobson. Before putting the motion I will say that we will ask Doctor Ward if, upon the decision to adjourn, he will offer the benediction invoking God's blessing upon the sessions of this Conference, upon the Constitution that has been adopted, upon the program of action that has been determined upon, in order that it may contribute in the building of a finer civilization.

I will ask Doctor Ward now to pronounce the benediction.

THE BENEDICTION

By *Dr. Patrick J. Ward*

Oh God, who through the inspiration of Thy grace has guided and brought us together here for this great work in Thy name and in the name of humanity; oh God who hast told us that where two or three are gathered together in Thy name there art Thou and that to bless, we beseech Thee that we may carry on our work for the youth and for humanity of the world, and we ask Thee, oh God, that we may go forth into the world and carry on this great work in Thy name and may every one here, individually and collectively, participate in the great work that is to go on, and grant, oh Lord, Thy blessing to the General Secretary, our able leader, in his endeavors. We ask it all in the name of Christ Jesus and in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost. Amen.

(*Thereupon the first meeting of the World Conference on Narcotic Education adjourned sine die, to be followed by the second meeting in London, England, in 1931.*)

THE CONSTITUTION

Creating a Permanent World Conference on Narcotic Education Adopted by the First World Conference on Narcotic Education

CONSTITUTION OF THE WORLD CONFERENCE ON NARCOTIC EDUCATION

PREAMBLE

We, the people of the world, in order perpetually to protect society everywhere from the peril of Narcotic Drug Addiction by applying the power of truth through education, do ordain and establish this constitution for humanity.

ARTICLE I—*Name*

The name of this universal perpetual conference is THE WORLD CONFERENCE ON NARCOTIC EDUCATION.

ARTICLE II—*Object*

The object of this Conference is the protection of society from the peril of habit-forming Narcotic drugs. For the attainment of this object the Conference utilizes all agencies for Narcotic education only and pledges itself to avoid all questions of public policy not directly and immediately concerned with Narcotic education, but nothing in this article shall limit the power of the Conference to adopt measures necessary and proper for its protection and for attaining the object for which it is created.

ARTICLE III—*Meetings*

Section 1. Regular meetings of the Conference shall be held at intervals of five years, but the Board of Governors by two-thirds' vote of its members may call special meetings, but special meetings shall not amend this constitution. The Board of Governors shall fix the time and place of meetings, giving two years' notice for regular meetings and nine months' notice for special meetings. Each meeting, subject always to the provisions of this constitution, shall choose its president and other officers, determine its own rules of procedure, and shall be the judge of the qualifications of its own voting members.

Section 2. Voting members of meetings shall be delegates chosen by organizations, associations, institutions (including civil governments), groups, and individuals, registered at the Secretariat by authority of the Executive Committee, but membership is forever denied to all persons who themselves or through their constituencies, are in any way connected with or financially interested, directly, in the illicit traffic in habit-forming Narcotic drugs, and the voting strength of

delegates at any meeting who represent constituencies interested financially in the legalized traffic in and use of habit-forming Narcotic drugs shall not exceed twenty-five percentum of the total voting strength of the meeting.

Section 3. The action of delegates and of the meetings shall be advisory only for the constituencies represented, but all persons and constructive agencies everywhere are invited to adhere to the Conference and to cooperate by such measures as may be deemed best in each case to carry out its plans and realize its high purposes.

ARTICLE IV—*Board of Governors*

Section 1. The action of the Conference under this constitution shall be effected through the instrumentality of a BOARD OF GOVERNORS and a SECRETARY GENERAL with a permanent SECRETARIAT.

Section 2. The first Board of Governors shall consist of the President of the first meeting, who shall be Chairman of the Board, and ten members chosen by the Conference Committee of the first Conference from their members. This Board shall choose two additional members each year until ten are so chosen constituting twenty-one members of the Board. The President of the Board and the two members appearing first alphabetically on the list of original members shall hold their office for a term of five years, the two members following these alphabetically shall hold their office for a term of four years, the next two for a term of three years, the next two for a term of two years, the last two for a term of one year; as vacancies occur on the Board of Governors, they shall be filled by the Board by the choice of three-quarters of all its members subject to confirmation by a two-thirds' vote of the meeting of the Conference next following. Except as provided above the term of office of members of the Board of Governors shall be five years. A member may be expelled from the Board with a concurrence of three-fourths of all the other members, after due notice and an opportunity to be heard.

Section 3. The Board of Governors shall meet regularly once a year at the place of the Secretariat at a time fixed by the President of the Board and at each meeting of the Conference. Special meetings of the Board may be called by the President of the Board who shall call a special meeting upon the written request of two-thirds of the members of the Board. The Board of Governors shall designate three of its members to be an Executive Committee to act for the Board between its meetings and five of its members to be a Board of Trustees

to administer funds, endowments and other trusts. Subject to the foregoing provisions the Board of Governors shall choose the President of the Board and shall be self-governing and may adopt such regulations as it may find necessary and desirable for the conduct of the business of the Conference.

ARTICLE V—*Secretary General*

Section 1. The Secretary General shall be elected by the Board of Governors for a term of five years and may be removed by the Board of Governors by the concurrence of three-fourths of its members, after due notice and an opportunity to be heard. With the approval of the Board of Governors the Secretary General shall appoint the secretaries and staff and choose the location of the Secretariat and appoint Vice-Presidents whose duties shall be honorary and advisory only. Under plans approved by the Board of Governors the Secretary General shall designate committees and appoint members of the same for finding the facts about habit-forming Narcotic drugs and drug addiction and for preparing and disseminating the same.

Section 2. Under plans approved by the Executive Committee the Secretary General shall raise the funds for the support and endowment of the Secretariat, the meetings, and the expenses of the Conference, provided that no contributions except for unrestricted endowment purposes shall be received from any source connected with or financially interested in the traffic in or the use of habit-forming Narcotic drugs. The salary of the Secretary General shall be fixed by the Executive Committee. All other salaries shall be fixed by the Secretary General with the approval of the Executive Committee except in cases where committees receive local support for local work.

ARTICLE VI—*Amendments*

The Board of Governors, whenever three-fourths of its members deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this constitution which shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of this constitution when ratified by a two-thirds' vote of the Conference at any regular meeting, and notice of the proposal to amend shall be given with the notice fixing the time and place of the meeting.

CONSTITUTION POUR UNE CONFERENCE MONDIALE PERMANENTE SUR L'ÉDUCATION POUR L'EMPLOI DES NARCOTIQUES

CONSTITUTION POUR UNE CONFERENCE MONDIALE PERMANENTE SUR L'ÉDUCATION POUR L'EMPLOI DES NARCOTIQUES

PRÉAMBULE

Nous, Puissances du monde entier, en vue de protéger perpétuellement et partout la société contre le danger les Narcotiques par l'œuvre de la vérité démontrée dans l'enseignement, ordonnons et établissons cette constitution pour le bien de l'humanité.

ARTICLE I—*Nom*

Le nom de cette Conférence permanente et universelle est la CONFÉRENCE INTERNATIONALE ANTI-NARCOTIQUE.

ARTICLE II—*Objet*

L'objet de cette Conférence est de protéger la société contre le danger des Narcotiques. Pour arriver à cette fin, la Conférence se sert de tous moyens se rattachant exclusivement à l'éducation sur l'emploi des Narcotiques et s'engage à éliminer toute question de politique publique qui ne se rapporte pas immédiatement et directement à l'éducation sur l'emploi des Stupéfiants; mais rien dans cet article ne limitera le pouvoir de la Conférence quant à l'adoption des mesures nécessaires et utiles à sa protection et en vue d'atteindre le but pour lequel elle a été instituée.

ARTICLE III—*Séances*

Section 1. Des séances ordinaires de la Conférence seront tenues tous les cinq ans; le Conseil de Directeurs pourra, par un vote des deux-tiers de ses membres, convoquer des séances extraordinaires, lesdites séances spéciales n'ayant toutefois pas le pouvoir d'amender ladite Constitution. Le Conseil des Directeurs fixera la date et le lieu des séances, et en donnera avis préalable de deux ans pour les séances ordinaires et de neuf mois pour les séances extraordinaires. Chaque séance, tout en restant soumise aux dispositions prévues par cette constitution, choisira son président et ses autres officiers, déterminera ses propres règles de procédure et décidera des qualités requises pour ses membres votants.

Section 2. Les membres votants aux séances seront des délégués choisis par des organisations, associations, institutions (y compris les gouvernements civils), groupes et individus, enregistrés au Secrétariat en vertu d'un pouvoir du Comité Exécutif, mais cette prérogative est à jamais refusée à toutes personnes qui, soit elles-mêmes, soit celles

quit les représentent, ont en quelque manière que ce soit, des relations ou des intérêts financiers, directs ou indirects dans le commerce illicite des Drogues Narcotiques, et les voix des délégués qui représentent, à n'importe quelle séance, des parties intéressées financièrement dans le commerce légal des Drogues ne pourront excéder les 25% du total des voix constituant la séance.

Section 3. L'action des délégués et des réunions sera consultative seulement pour les parties représentsée mais toutes personnes ou groupes organisés de n'importe quel pays sont invités à adhérer à la Conférence et à coopérer, par toutes mesures qu'il leur semblera les meilleures dans chaque cas, à l'exécution des plans de cette Conférence et à la réalisation de ses hautes fins.

ARTICLE IV—*Conseil de Directeurs*

Section 1. Les actes de la Conférence, d'après cette constitution, seront exécutés par l'intermédiaire d'un Conseil de Directeurs, et d'un Secrétaire Général avec un Secrétariat permanent.

Section 2. Le premier Conseil de Directeurs sera constitué par le Président de la première réunion, qui sera le Président du Conseil, et dix membres choisis par le Comité de la Conférence de la première Conférence et parmi ses membres. Le Conseil choisira deux nouveaux membres chaque année jusqu'à ce que dix membres soient ainsi choisis, portant à 21 le nombre des membres du Conseil. Le Président du Conseil et les deux membres venant en premier lieu suivant l'ordre alphabétique sur la liste des membres primitifs resteront en fonctions pendant cinq ans, les deux suivants dans l'ordre alphabétique resteront en fonctions pendant quatre ans, les deux suivants pendant trois ans, les deux autres pendant deux ans et les deux derniers pendant un an; au fur et à mesure que les vacances se produiront dans le Conseil de Directeurs, elles seront remplies par le Conseil au choix des trois-quarts de tous ses membres, sujet à confirmation par un vote de deux-tiers à la réunion de la Conférence suivante. À l'exception de ce qui est prévu ci-dessus le terme d'office des membres du Conseil de Directeurs sera de cinq ans. Un membre peut être exclu du Conseil à la majorité des trois-quarts de tous les autres membres, après en avoir été dûment avisé et qu'on lui aura donné l'occasion de se faire entendre.

Section 3. Le Conseil de Directeurs se réunira régulièrement une fois par an au siège du Secrétariat et à la date fixée par le Président du Conseil et à chaque réunion de la Conférence. Des réunions spéciales du Conseil peuvent être convoquées par le Président de ce Conseil, qui réunira une assemblée spéciale à la requête écrite des deux-tiers des membres du Conseil. Le Conseil de Directeurs dési-

gnera trois de ses membres qui formeront un Comité Exécutif agissant pour le Conseil entre les réunions de celui-ci et cinq de ses membres qui formeront un Conseil d'Administration qui s'occupera des fonds, donations et autres dépôts. D'accord avec les dispositions précédentes, le Conseil de Directeurs choisira son Président et se gouvernera lui-même; il pourra adopter toutes dispositions qu'il jugera nécessaires et utiles pour la conduite des affaires de la Conférence.

ARTICLE V—*Le Secrétaire Général*

Section 1. Le Secrétaire Général sera élu par le Conseil de Directeurs pour une durée de cinq années; il pourra être remplacé par le Conseil de Directeurs à la majorité des trois-quarts de ses membres, après en avoir été dûment avisé et qu'on lui aura donné l'occasion de se faire entendre. Avec l'approbation du Conseil de Directeurs, le Secrétaire Général désignera les secrétaires et le personnel auxiliaire et choisira la location du Secrétariat et nommera des Vice-Présidents, dont les fonctions seront seulement honoraires et consultatives. D'après les plans approuvés par le Conseil de Directeurs, le Secrétaire Général désignera des comités et nommera les membres de ces comités chargés de réunir la documentation concernant les Drogues Narcotiques, l'usage des Stupéfiants, et de préparer et distribuer cette documentation.

Section 2. Suivant les plans approuvés par le Comité Exécutif, le Secrétaire Général réunira les fonds nécessaires pour le fonctionnement et le maintien du Secrétariat, des réunions, et des dépenses de la Conférence, à condition qu'aucune contribution, excepté pour des fins de dotation sans restriction, ne provienne d'une source en relations ou financièrement intéressée dans le commerce ou dans l'emploi des Narcotiques. Les émoluments du Secrétaire Général seront fixés par le Comité Exécutif. Tous les autres traitements seront fixés par le Secrétaire Général avec l'approbation du Comité Exécutif, exception faite pour les cas où les Comités recevront une aide locale pour un travail local.

ARTICLE VI—*Amendements*

Le Conseil de Directeurs toutes les fois que les trois-quarts de ses membres le jugeront nécessaire, proposera des amendements à la présente constitution, lesquels seront valides à tous égards comme partie de cette constitution lorsqu'ils seront ratifiés par un vote des deux-tiers de la Conférence à l'une quelconque des réunions ordinaires, et notification de la proposition d'amendement sera donné en même temps que l'avis fixant la date et le lieu de la réunion.

CONSTITUCIÓN DE UNA CONFERENCIA MUNDIAL PERMANENTE SOBRE EDUCACIÓN NARCÓTICA

CONSTITUCIÓN DE UNA CONFERENCIA MUNDIAL PERMANENTE SOBRE EDUCACIÓN NARCÓTICA

PREÁMBULO

Nosotros, los habitantes del mundo, con el fin de proteger perpetuamente la sociedad en todas partes de los peligros que ofrece la narcomanía, utilizando para ello la poderosa potencia de la verdad, por medio de la educación, por la presente ordenamos y establecemos esta Constitución en pro de la humanidad.

ARTÍCULO I—*Nombre*

Esta conferencia universal perpetua se denominará CONFERENCIA MUNDIAL SOBRE EDUCACIÓN NARCÓTICA.

ARTÍCULO II—*Fines*

Esta Conferencia tiene por objeto proteger la sociedad de los peligros que ofrecen las drogas productoras de la toxicomanía. Para obtener este resultado, la Conferencia utiliza todos los agentes que sólo suministran conocimientos sobre los narcóticos, y se compromete a evitar todas las cuestiones de política pública que no se relacionen directa e inmediatamente con dicha educación, por más que nada de lo que se expresa en este artículo limitará el poder de la Conferencia para adoptar aquellas medidas que se consideren necesarias y propias para su protección y para conseguir los fines especiales que persigue.

ARTÍCULO III—*Las Reuniones*

Sección 1. Las reuniones ordinarias de la Conferencia se celebrarán a intervalos de 5 años, pero el Consejo Directivo, por medio del voto de dos terceras partes de sus miembros, puede convocar a sesiones extraordinarias, mas éstas no tendrán autoridad para modificar esta Constitución. El Consejo Directivo fijará el tiempo y lugar de las reuniones, haciendo la notificación con 2 años de anticipación para efectuar las reuniones ordinarias y 9 meses para las reuniones extraordinarias. Cada reunión—siempre sujeta a las prescripciones de esta Constitución—escogerá su presidente y otros funcionarios, determinará sus propias reglas de procedimiento y juzgará la suficiencia de sus propios miembros votantes.

Sección 2. Los miembros votantes de las reuniones serán delegados escogidos por organismos, asociaciones, instituciones (incluso los gobiernos civiles), grupos, e individuos debidamente registrados en la

secretaría, con la autorización del Comité Ejecutivo, pero siempre se les niega el derecho de asociarse a todas las personas que ellas mismas o por conducto de los organismos a los cuales representan, se hallen por cualquier concepto relacionados o interesados financieramente, directa o indirectamente, en el comercio ilícito de las drogas narcóticas, en tanto que la potencia del voto de los delegados en cualquiera reunión en que representen los organismos interesados financieramente en el comercio legalizado y en el uso de dichas drogas enervantes, no excederá de un 25 por ciento de la potencia votante total de la reunión.

Sección 3. La acción de los delegados y de las reuniones será consultiva únicamente para los organismos representados, pero todas las personas y agencias legítimas en todas partes quedan invitadas a adherirse a dicha Conferencia y a cooperar por medio de aquellas medidas que en cada caso se consideren más eficaces para llevar a cabo los altos ideales que persigue.

ARTÍCULO IV—*El Consejo Directivo*

Sección 1. Con arreglo a esta Constitución, la acción de la Conferencia se efectuará por medio de un Consejo Directivo y un Secretario General, que tendrá una Secretaría permanente.

Sección 2. El primer Consejo Directivo se compondrá del presidente de la primera reunión, que también será Presidente del Consejo, y 10 miembros escogidos del seno de sus miembros por la Comisión Organizadora de la Conferencia, en la primera reunión. Este Consejo escogerá 2 miembros adicionales cada año, hasta que de idéntica manera se hayan escogido 10 que constituyan 20 miembros de dicho Consejo. El Presidente del Consejo y 2 miembros que primero aparezcan alfabéticamente en la lista de los miembros originales, conservarán su cargo durante un período de 5 años, y los 2 miembros que alfabéticamente sigan en la lista conservarán su cargo durante un término de 4 años, los 2 miembros próximos durante un término de 3 años, los 2 próximos durante un período de 2 años, y los 2 últimos miembros durante un año. A medida que occuran las vacantes en el Consejo Directivo, éste las llenará mediante el acuerdo de tres cuartas partes de sus miembros, sujeto a la confirmación por el voto de las dos terceras partes de la reunión siguiente. Con excepción de lo que arriba se prescribe, el término del cargo de los miembros del Consejo Directivo será 5 años. Un miembro puede expulsarse del Consejo mediante la concurrencia de tres cuartas partes de los demás miembros, una vez que se le haya notificado y proporcionado la oportunidad de oírsele.

Sección 3. El Consejo Directivo se reunirá con regularidad una vez al año en la Secretaría, en una fecha fijada por el Presidente del Consejo, y en cada reunión de la Conferencia. El Presidente del Consejo convocará a sesiones extraordinarias y, además, podrá convocarlas a petición escrita por dos terceras partes de los miembros de dicho Consejo. El Consejo Directivo designará 3 de sus miembros para constituir un Comité Ejecutivo que actuará en representación del Consejo, entre sus reuniones, y de sus miembros que constituirán una Junta de Síndicos para administrar los fondos, legados y otros caudales que se le confíen. Sujeto a las prescripciones que anteceden, el Consejo Directivo elegirá el Presidente del mismo, se gobernará por sí propio y podrá adoptar aquellos reglamentos que encuentre necesarios y convenientes para la debida dirección de los asuntos de la Conferencia.

ARTÍCULO V—*El Secretario General*

Sección 1. El Secretario General será electo por el Consejo Directivo y desempeñará su cargo durante un término de 5 años, pudiendo ser destituído por dicho Consejo mediante la concurrencia de tres cuartas partes de sus miembros, una vez que se le haya notificado con la debida anticipación y proporcionado la oportunidad de oírsele. Con la aprobación del Consejo Directivo, el Secretario General nombrará secretarios y el personal necesario, escogerá el local de la Secretaría y nombrará Vicepresidentes cuyos deberes serán puramente honoríficos y sólo de carácter consultivo. Con arreglo a los planes ya aprobados por el Consejo Directivo, el Secretario General designará comités y nombrará miembros de los mismos con el fin de encontrar los hechos acerca de las drogas enervantes y la narcomanía, y redactará y distribuirá dichos datos.

Sección 2. Con arreglo a los planes aprobados por el Comité Ejecutivo, el Secretario General reunirá los fondos necesarios para el sostenimiento y dotación de la Secretaría, las reuniones y los gastos de la Conferencia, con tal que no se perciban contribuciones de ninguna fuente relacionada o interesada, desde el punto de vista financiero, en el comercio o en el uso de las drogas narcóticas, a no ser para los fines de una dotación ilimitada. El Comité Ejecutivo fijará el sueldo del Secretario General. Todos los lemás sueldos los fijará el Secretario General, con la aprobación del Comité Ejecutivo, con excepción de los casos en los cuales los comités perciban un apoyo local para atender a trabajos locales.

ARTÍCULO VI—*Enmiendas*

Siempre que tres cuartas partes de sus miembros lo estimen necesario, el Consejo Directivo podrá proponer enmiendas a esta Constitución, las cuales serán válidas en todos sentidos como una parte de esta Constitución, una vez que se ratifiquen por el voto do dos terceras partes de la Conferencia en cualquiera reunión ordinaria, y el propósito de enmendarla será notificada, con expresión del tiempo y el lugar de la reunión.

REGISTERED DELEGATES TO THE FIRST WORLD CONFERENCE ON NARCOTIC EDUCATION

REGISTERED DELEGATES TO THE FIRST WORLD CONFERENCE ON NARCOTIC EDUCATION

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Austrian Legation, Washington, D. C.
Aberdeen Commercial Club, Aberdeen, South Dakota.
Allgemeiner Freier Angestalltenbund, Berlin, Germany.
The Alliance of Womens Clubs of Brooklyn, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Allyn and Bacon, Boston, Mass.
Alvarado Felipe and Company, Costa Rica.
American Baptist Foreign Mission Soc., New York City.
American Bankers Insurance Company, Jacksonville, Ill.
American Bible Society, New York City.
American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, Boston, Mass.
American Chemical Society, Washington, D. C.
American Embassy, Constantinople.
American Embassy in Cuba, Havana, Cuba.
American Gold and Silver Institute, Washington, D. C.
American Home Economics Association, Washington, D. C.
American Museum of Natural History, New York City.
The American Philological Association, Middletown, Conn.
American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia, Pa.
American Psychiatric Association, Albany, New York.
American Vocational Association, Indianapolis, Indiana.
Annals of The Entomological Society of America, Columbus, Ohio.
Arkansas Hotel Men's Association, Pine Bluff, Ark.
The Associated Press, New York City.
Automotive Manufacturers Association, Chicago, Ill.
Baptist Young Peoples Union, Philadelphia, Pa.
The Berry Schools, Mount Berry, Georgia.
Big Brothers Movement, Inc., New York City.
Board of Education, Chicago, Ill.
Board of Education, Woodbury, N. J.
Board of Education, Rochester, N. Y.
Board of Foreign Missions of Presbyterian Church, New Yory City.
Board of National Missions of the Presbyterian Church of the U. S. A., New York City.
Board of Temperance and Social Welfare, Indianapolis, Ind.
Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Maine.
Boy Scouts of America, New York City.
Brearley Service Organization, New York City.
Brinkley Chamber of Commerce, Brinkley, Arkansas.
The Brotherhood of St. Andrew in the United States, Philadelphia, Pa.
Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island.
Buffalo Council of Churches, Buffalo, New York.
Bureau International Des Ecoles Nouvelles, Geneva, Switzerland.
Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, Baltimore, Md.
Bangor and Aroostock Railroad Co., Bangor, Me.
Baptist Young Peoples Union of America, Chicago, Illinois.
Bar Association, Virginia State, Richmond, Va.
M. Barrows and Company, Boston, Mass.
The Battle Creek Sanitarium, Battle Creek, Mich.
Baylor College, Belton, Texas.
Belgian Embassy, Washington, D. C.
Beloit College, Beloit, Wisconsin.
Biblical Seminary in New York, New York City.
Big Brothers and Sister Federation, Inc., New York City.
Board of Bishops of the Evangelical Church, Naperville, Ill.
Board of Christian Education of Presbyterian Church of U. S. A., Pittsburg, Pa.
Board of Education, Newton Center, Mass.
Board of Education, Chicago, Illinois.
Board of Education, London, England.
Board of Education, Oakland, Md.
Board of Education of Northern Baptist Convention, Newton Center, Mass.
Board of Foreign Missions of M. E. Church, New York City.
Board of Foreign Missions of United Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, Pa.
Board of Missions of the M. E. Church, Nashville, Tenn.
Boy Scout Foundation of Greater New York, New York City.
Boys Farm and Training School, Shawbridge, Quebec.
British Embassy, Washington, D. C.
British Library of Information, New York City.
Broadway Association, New York City.
Bureau of Health, Trenton, New Jersey.
Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Navy Dept., Washington, D. C.
Business and Professional Womens Club, Fort Myers, Fla.
Barnard College, New York City.
Board of Pension and Relief of the M. E. Church, Chicago, Ill.
Board of Trade, London, England.
Boston Dispensary, Boston, Mass.
Boston University, Boston, Mass.
Brazilian Embassy, Washington, D. C.
British Empire Chamber of Commerce in the U. S. A., New York City.
Brooklyn Federation of Churches, Inc., Brooklyn, New York.
Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr, Pa.
Buffalo Evening News, Buffalo, N. Y.
Bureau of Finances, Rome, Italy.
Bureau of Foreign Affairs, Helsinki.
Bureau of Foreign Affairs, Paris, France.
Bureau of International Education, Gen-
Bureau of International Telegraphy, Berne, Switzerland.
eva, Switzerland.
Bureau Interparlementaire, Geneva, Switzerland.
Catholic Home Mission Society of America, Oakland, New Jersey.
The Central Howard Association, Chicago, Illinois.
Centralna Organization, Warsaw, Russia.
Central University, Madrid, Spain.
Chamber of Commerce and Civic Association, Pasadena, California.
Chamber of Commerce, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.
Chamber of Deputies, Paris, France.
Character Education Institution of U. S. A., Washington, D. C.

Chicago Institute of Research, Chicago, Ill.
Christian Temple, Baltimore, Md.
St. Vincent's Church, North Evans, N. Y.
Universalist Church, Boston, Mass.
The First Christian Church, Oklahoma City, Okla.
United Lutheran Church in America, Reading, Pa.
St. John's Rectory, Altoona, Pa.
Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, Harrisburg, Pa
National Council, Protestant Episcopal Church, New York City.
Church Transcendent, Warren, Ohio.
Eighth United Presbyterian Church, Pittsburgh, Pa.
The Armenian Church in America, Boston, Mass.
Universalist Church of the Messiah, Philadelphia, Pa.
Paterson Council of Churches, Paterson, New Jersey.
First Presbyterian Church, Detroit, Mich.
Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, Independence, Mo.
City of Niagara Falls, Niagara Falls, N. Y.
Colombian Legation, Washington, D. C.
Commercial Law League of America, Chicago, Illinois.
Commission Des Congres Internationaux des Sciences Administratives, Brussels, Belgium.
Converse College, Spartanburg, South Carolina.
Cornell College, Mount Vernon, Iowa.
Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.
Council on Foreign Relations, New York City.
Covenanter Young Peoples Synodical, Topeka, Kansas.
The Crozer Theological Seminary, Chester, Pa.
Cuba Board of Health, Havana, Cuba.
Carlton College, Northfield, Minn.
Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, New York City.
Carnegie Institution of Washington, Washington, D. C.
Carnegie Museum, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Catawba College and Catawba Academy, Salisbury, N. C.
Cedartown, Cotton and Export Company, Cedartown, Georgia.
Central Auto Finance Association, Chicago, Illinois.
Central Conference of American Rabbis, Philadelphia, Pa.
Central Y. M. C. A. Schools, Chicago, Illinois.
Chamber of Commerce, Sacramento, Cal.
Chamber of Commerce, Riverside, Cal.
Chamber of Commerce, Santa Cruz, Cal.
Chamber of Commerce, New York City.
Chamber of Commerce, Saratoga Springs, New York
Champion Milling and Grain Company, Clinton, Iowa.
Chautauqua Institution, Chautauqua, N. Y.
Chautauqua Public Schools, Chautauqua, New York.
Chicago Ethical Society, Chicago, Ill.
Chicago Normal College, Chicago, Ill.
The Child Conservation League of America, Chicago, Ill.
The Childrens Aid Society, New York City.
The Childrens Village, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.
Chinese Legation, Washington, D. C.
Christian Science Board of Directors, Boston, Mass.
The National Council of the Congregational Church, New York City.
St. Stephen's Church, Philadelphia, Pa.
Hartford Council of Churches, Hartford, Conn.
Board of Education of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Chicago, Ill.
Independence Boulevard Christian Church, Kansas City, Mo.
Kings Chapel, Boston, Mass.
The Church of the United Brethren in Christ, Kansas City, Mo.
Cigar Makers International Union, Chicago, Ill.
City Graded Schools, Burlington, N. C.
City Managers Association, Lawrence, Kansas.
Civil Service Commission of New York, Albany, N. Y.
The College of Engineering, Ithaca, N. Y.
Columbia University, New York City.
Commonwealth Service Association, Reading, Mass.
Cornell University, Fuertes Observatory, Ithaca, N. Y.
Council of Federation of Churches, Burlington, N. J.
Crawford County Public Schools, Meadville, Pa.
Cuban Republic, Havana, Cuba.
Cumberland County Public Schools, Bridgeport, New Jersey.
California Bankers Association, San Francisco, Cal.
Canada Life Insurance Company, Toronto, Canada.
Canadian Red Cross, Rosedale, Toronto, Canada.
Central Labor Union, Nanticoke, Pa.
Central Theological Seminary, Dayton, Ohio.
Chamber of Commerce-Belgian, New York City.
Chamber of Commerce, Washington, D. C.
Charity Organization Society, New York City.
Charity Organization Society, Buffalo, N. Y.
Chief Constables' Association, Huddersfield, England.
Child Health Association, New York City.
The China Society of America, New York City.
Thousand Oaks Baptist Church, Berkeley, Cal.
The Living Church, Milwaukee, Wis.
Baltimore Federation of Churches, Baltimore, Md.
Second Advent Christian Church, Worcester, Mass.
Marcy Avenue Baptist Church, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Massachusetts Federation of Churches, Boston, Mass.
University Church of Christ, Des Moines, Iowa.
Washington Cathedral, Washington, D. C.
House of Hope, Presbyterian Church, St. Paul, Minn.
First Presbyterian Church, Nashville, Tenn.
Methodist Episcopal Church, Detroit, Mich.
Temple Christian Church, Lakemont, N. Y.
Central Baptist Church, Memphis, Tenn.
Board of Ed. of M. E. Church, New York City.

The Brick Presbyterian Church, New York City.
First Church of Christ Scientist in Boston, Boston, Mass.
Diocese of Tennessee, Swanee, Tenn.
Church of the Holy Trinity, Philadelphia, Pa.
Circuit Court, Honolulu, Hawaii.
The Cleveland School of Art, Cleveland, Ohio.
College des Ecossais, Montpellier.
The College of the City of New York, New York City.
The Commercial Appeal, Memphis, Tenn.
Connecticut General Life Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn.
Connecticut State Board of Education, Hartford, Conn.
Cornell University Medical College, Ithaca, N. Y.
The Courier Journal, Louisville, Ky.
Court of Appeals, of Alabama, Montgomery, Ala.
Czechoslovak Legation, Washington, D. C.
California Anti-Saloon League, San Francisco, Cal.
Daughters of the Revolution, New York, City.
Delta and Pine Land Co. of Miss., Memphis, Tenn.
Department of Correction, New York City.
Department of Education, Olympia, Wash.
Department of Education, Dover, North Carolina.
Department of Health, Ottawa, Canada.
Department of Health, Baltimore, Md.
Department of Health, Albany, N. Y.
Department of Health, Harrisburg, Pa.
Department of Health, City of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.
Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C.
Department of Justice, Shreveport, La.
Department of Parks, Hartford, Conn.
Department of Public Health, San Francisco, Cal.
Department of Public Safety, Trenton, N. J.
Department of Public Safety, Camden, N. J.
Drug Markets, New York City.
Drug Products Company, Long Island City, N. Y.
Danish Legation, Washington, D. C.
Department of Agriculture, Mexico City, Mexico.
Department of Education, Montgomery, Ala.
Department of Education, Nashville, Tenn.
Legation of Finland, Paris, France.
Department of Justice, Oklahoma City, Okla.
Department of Overseas Trade, London, England.
Department of Religious Education, New York City.
Douglas County Public Schools, Alexandria, Minn.
The Dairy Farmer, Des Moines, Iowa.
Denver and Rio Grande Western R. R. Co., Denver, Colo.
Department of Agriculture, Columbus, Ohio.
Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C.
Department of Corrections, Boston, Mass.
Department of Education, Jackson, Miss.
Department of Education, Nashville, Tenn.
Department of Health, New Orleans, La.
Department of Health and Welfare, Charleston, South Carolina.
Department of Justice, Stockholm, Sweden.
Department of Labor, Washington, D. C.
Department of Markets and Migration, Melbourne, Australia.
Department of Police, Constantinople.
Department of Police, Monrovia.
Department of Public Instruction, Lansing, Mich.
Department of Public Instruction, Panama.
Department of Public Schools, Jefferson,
Department of Railroads, Berne, Switzerland.
Department of Secretaria de Industrie Mexico City, Mexico.
Missouri.
Disabled Emergency Officers of World War, Washington, D. C.
Draper Corporation, Hopedale, Mass.
Drexel Institute, Philadelphia, Pa.
Order of Eastern Star, North Platte, Nebraska.
Eastern State Penitentiary, Philadelphia, Pa.
Elementary Teachers' Assn., Richmond, Va.
The Engineers' Club, Philadelphia, Pa.
Evangelical Brotherhood, St. Louis, Mo.
Editor and Publisher, New York City.
Elks Club, Chicago, Ill.
Embassy of Chile, Washington, D. C.
Embassy of Japan, Washington, D. C.
Embassy of Mexico, Washington, D. C.
Embassy of the U. S. A. in Mexico. Mexico City.
Embassy of the U. S. A. in Spain, Madrid, Spain.
Empire National Bank, Clarksburg, W. Va.
English-Speaking Union of the United States, New York City.
The Exec. Committee of Christian Education Ministerial Relief, Louisville, Ky.
Ex-Soldiers Cooperative Association, Birmingham, Ala.
Eastern Association of Physics Teachers, Boston, Mass.
Eastern Carolina Chamber of Commerce, Kinston, North Carolina.
Ellsworth College, Iowa Falls, Iowa.
Embassy of Germany, Washington, D. C.
Emory and Henry College, Emory, Va.
English High School, Boston, Mass.
Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, New York City.
The Flying Squadron Foundation, Inc., Indianapolis, Ind.
Friends Meeting, Winchester, Va.
Federal Board for Vocational Education, Washington, D. C.
Federation des Unions Nationales des Amies de la Jeune Fille, Neuchatel, Switzerland.
Fidelity Union Trust Company, Newark, N. J.
The Fifth Avenue Association, New York City.
Foreign Policy Association, New York City.
Fraternal Order of Eagles, Towanda, Pa.
Family Welfare Association of Minneapolis, Minneapolis, Minn.
Family Welfare Society, Bridgeport, Conn.
Federal Churches of Christ in America, New York City.
Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, Ill.

Fire Equipment Manufacturers Institute, Cleveland, Ohio.
The First Reinsurance Company, Hartford, Conn.
First Universalist Church, Perry, N. Y.
First Universalist Church, Denver, Colorado.
The Fisk Rubber Company, New York City.
Fordham University, New York.
The Free Methodist Church, Chicago, Ill.
French Embassy, Washington, D. C.
General Conference of Seventh Day Adventists, Takoma Park, Washington, D. C.
Georgia School of Technology, Atlanta, Ga.
Glenwood Park Sanitarium, Greensboro, North Carolina.
Good Housekeeping, Washington, D. C.
Governors of States of the U. S. A., Graceland College, Lamoni, Iowa.
Grand Lodge, Order of Elks, Chicago, Ill.
Grande Loggia Figli D'Italia, New York City.
Gallaudet College, Washington, D. C.
General Federation of Womens Clubs, Minneapolis, Minn.
General Federation of Womens Clubs, Washington, D. C.
Geneva College, Beaver Falls, Pa.
The Geological Society of America, New York City.
Georgia Normal School, Statesboro, Ga.
Girl Scouts, New York City.
Glendale College, Glendale, Ohio.
Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, New York City.
Greenville College, Greenville, Ill.
General Education Board, New York City.
General Electric Company, New York City.
George Washington University, Washington, D. C.
Ginn and Company, Boston, Mass.
Governor of State, Melbourne, Australia.
Greensboro College, Greensboro, North Carolina.
Groton School, Groton, Mass.
Health Department, Pitt County, Greenville, North Carolina.
Holton-Arms School, Washington, D. C.
Houghton College, Houghton, N. Y.
The Huntsville Daily Times, Huntsville, Alabama.
Hampden-Sidney College, Hampden-Sidney, Virginia.
Hotel McAlpin, New York City.
Hungarian Legation, Washington, D. C.
Hygiene and Physical Education Association of the New York State Teachers Association, Syracuse, N. Y.
Hamline University, St. Paul, Minn.
Harvard Medical School, Boston, Mass.
Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.
Haverford College, Haverford, Pa.
Hebrew Union College, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Hobart College, Geneva, N. Y.
Hoofbureau Van Politie, Amsterdam, Holland.
Hospital Commission of State of N. Y., Albany, N. Y.
Hunter College of the City of N. Y., New York City.
The Independence Companies, Philadelphia, Pa.
Institut Internationale De Sociologie et de Reformes, Rome, Italy.
Institute of International Education, New York City.
Intercollegiate Prohibition Association, Washington, D. C.
International Council of Religious Education, Chicago, Illinois.
International Council of Women, London, England.
International Missionary Union, New York City.
International Order of the King's Daughters and Sons, New York City.
International Order of Odd Fellows, Detroit, Mich.
International Reform Federation, South Manchester, Conn.
Iowa State Teachers Association, Des Moines, Iowa.
Illuminating Engineering Society, New York City.
Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Baltimore, Md.
Indiana State Farm, Green Castle, Indiana.
Institute of Economics, Washington, D. C.
Institut International D'Agriculture, Rome, Italy.
Institute of Social and Religious Research, New York City.
Insurance, New York City.
The Insurance Society of New York, New York City.
International Boundary Commission, El Paso, Texas.
International Council for Education of Exceptional Children, Athens, Ohio.
International Council of Women, London, England.
International Federation of University Women, New York City.
International Lyceum and Chautauqua Assoc., Chicago, Ill.
International Order of Good Templars, Bergen, Norway.
International Woman Suffrage Alliance, London, England.
Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, Ames, Iowa.
Iowa State Teachers College, Cedar Falls, Iowa.
The Illinois Central Magazine, Chicago, Illinois.
Illinois State Normal University, Normal, Ill.
Imperial College of Science and Technology, London, England.
Imperial Legation of Persia, Washington, D. C.
Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana.
International Air Traffic Association, The Hague.
International Committee for Investigation on Sound of Explosions, Zurich, Switzerland.
International Federation of Trade Unions, Amsterdam, Holland.
International Federation of University Women, New York City.
Internationale Bereinigung Gegen Den Alkoholismus, Berlin, Germany.
International Brotherhood of Boiler Makers and Iron Ship Builders, Kansas City, Kansas.
International Committee of Red Cross, Geneva, Switzerland.
International Hydrographic Bureau, Monaco.
International Missionary Council, New York City.
International Office de L'Enseignement Menager, Fribourg, Switzerland.
International Order of Good Templars, Hamburg, Germany.
Irish Free State League of Nations, Geneva, Switzerland.

The Joseph Horne Company, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Jewish Association for Protection of Girls and Women, Aldgate, London, England.
John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Co., Boston, Mass.
Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, Md.
Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.
Kappa Psi Pharmaceutical Fraternity, Memphis, Tenn.
Keuka College, Keuka Park, N. Y.
Kitasato Institute for Infectious Diseases, Inc., Tokyo, Japan.
Kiwanis International Clubs, Chicago, Ill.
Knights of Columbus, New Haven, Conn.
Knights of Pythias, Minneapolis, Minn.
Knights of St. George, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Losmoglott—Society International, Reval, Esthonia.
Kansas State Board of Review, Kansas City, Kansas.
Kingston Penitentiary, Kingston, Ontario.
Kingston Daily Free Press, Kingston, North Carolina.
Konsistorium ved Kobenhavns Universitet, Copenhagen, Denmark.
Legation de Belgique, Berne, Switzerland.
Legation of China. Washington, D. C.
Legation of Hungary, Washington, D. C.
Lord's Day Alliance of the United States, New York City.
League for Industrial Democracy, Inc., New York City.
League of Nations Non-Partizan Association, Inc., New York City.
Legation of Ecuador, Washington, D. C.
Legation of Salvador, Washington, D. C.
Legation of Greece, Washington, D. C.
Legation of Guatemala, Washington, D. C.
Legation of Haiti, Washington, D. C.
Legation of Norway, Washington, D. C.
Lions International Club, Chicago, Illinois.
Legation of Lithuania, Washington, D. C.
Legation of Switzerland, Washington, D. C.
Ligue International Catholique, Bois-de-Duc, Holland.
Lombard College, Galesburg, Ill.
The Loomis Institute, Windsor, Conn.
Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, Los Angeles, California.
Louisiana Engineering Society, New Orleans, La.
Louisiana State Penitentiary, Baton Rouge, Louisiana.
Luther St. Olaf Endowment, Minneapolis, Minn.
Lake Forest College, Lake Forest, Ill.
Lake Superior Mining Institute, Ishpeming, Mich.
Legation of Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, Washington, D. C.
Legation of Sweden, Washington, D. C.
The Llano Publications, Newllano, La.
Laundryowners National Association, La Salle, Ill.
League of Nations, Geneva, Switzerland.
Legation of Denmark, Washington, D. C.
Legation of Irish Free State, Washington, D. C.
Legation of Latvia, Washington, D. C.
Legation of Poland, Washington, D. C.
Legation of Roumania, Washington, D. C.
The Liberty Life Insurance Company, Topeka, Kans.
Life and Casualty Ins. Company, Nashville, Tenn.
Little Rock Boys' Club, Little Rock, Ark.
Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen's Magazine, Cleveland, Ohio.
London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, London, England.
Los Angeles Realty Board, Los Angeles, Cal.
Louisiana College, Pineville, La.
Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, La.
L'Union Postale Universelle, Berne, Switzerland.
Lutheran Minnesota Conference of the Augustana Synod, Minneapolis, Minn.
Marietta College, Marietta, Ohio.
Marshall College, Huntington, W. Va.
Miss Mason's School, Tarrytown-on-Hudson, N. Y.
Matteawan State Hospital, Beacon, N. Y.
Medical World, Philadelphia, Pa.
Men and Millions Movement, St. Louis, Mo.
Metric Association, New York City.
Mexican Red Cross, Washington, D. C.
Midwest Student Conference, Lawrence, Kansas.
Montana State College, Bozeman, Montana.
Morehouse College, Atlanta, Ga.
Manufacturers and Employers Assn. of South Dakota, Sioux Falls, S. Dak.
Manufacturers Association of Conn. Inc., Hartford, Conn.
Manufacturers Record, Baltimore, Md.
Market Growers Journal, Louisville, Ky.
Meyer Brothers Drug Company, St. Louis, Mo.
Michigan State College, East Lansing, Mich.
Milwaukee Association of Commerce, Milwaukee, Wis.
Milwaukee Junior Association of Commerce, Milwaukee, Wis.
Miners International Federation, London, England.
Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, Lima, Peru.
Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, London, England.
Ministers of Agriculture, Rio de Janeiro, South America.
Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Brussels, Belgium.
Minnesota Association of Commercial Secretaries, Mankato, Minn.
Minnesota Education Association, St. Paul, Minn.
Missouri State Teachers' Association, Columbia, Mo.
Charles C. Moore & Company Engineers, San Francisco, Cal.
Motion Picture Theatre Owners of America, New York City.
Mount Holyoke College, South Hadley, Mass.
Musical Courier Company, New York City.
The Macmillan Company, New York City.
Mallinckrodt Chemical World, St. Louis, Mo.
Manufacturers Association of Washington, Seattle, Wash.
Marble Collegiate Church, New York City.
Massachuetts Mutual, Springfield, Mass.
Meadville Theological School, Meadville, Pa.
Mercantile Trust Company of California, San Francisco, Cal.
The Merchants Association of New York, New York City.
Missouri Valley College, Marshall, Missouri.

Modern Woodmen of America, Rock Island, Ill.
Montana Education Association, Helena, Montana.
Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America, New York City.
The McFadden Publication, Inc., New York City.
Narcotic Drug Control League, New York City.
National Academy of Sciences, Washington, D. C.
The National Arts Club, Manhattan, New York City.
National Association of Dyers and Cleaners, Washington, D. C.
National Auxiliary United Spanish War Veterans, Indianapolis, Ind.
National Coal Association, Washington, D. C.
National Community Center Association, New York City.
National Congress of Parents and Teachers, Washington, D. C.
National Council of Catholic Men, Washington, D. C.
National Council of Catholic Women, Washington, D. C.
National Council Junior Order of United American Mechanics, Philadelphia, Pa.
National Council of Y. M. C. A., New York City.
National Federation of Religious Liberals, Chicago, Ill.
National Disabled Soldiers Assn., Washington, D. C.
National Housing Association, New York City.
National Parks Association, Washington, D. C.
National League Journal, Boston, Mass.
National Research Council, Washington, D. C.
National Safety Council, Chicago, Illinois.
National Womens Christian Temperance Union, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Naval Order of the United States, New York City.
Nebraska State Medical Journal, Madison, Nebraska.
New Jersey State Prison, Trenton, New Jersey.
New York School of Social Work, New York City.
New York Southern Society, New York City.
New York University, New York City.
Northern Illinois State Teachers College, Dekalb, Illinois.
Narcotics Department of the Treasury, Hilo, Hawaii.
Narcotic Educational Assn. of Michigan, Detroit, Mich.
National Association of Colored Women, Inc., Daytona Beach, Florida.
National Association of Comptrollers and Accounting Officers, Chicago, Illinois.
National Association of Credit Men, New York City.
National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, Boston, Mass.
National Association of Manufacturers, New York City.
National Association of Secretaries of State, Olympia, Wash.
National Bureau of Economic Research, New York City.
National Canners Association, Washington, D. C.
National Conference of Social Work, Cincinnati, Ohio.
National Council of Women, Inc., New York City.
National Drug Trade Conference, Baltimore, Md.
National Education Association, Washington, D. C.
National Elk's Horn, Oklahoma City, Okla.
National Institute of Social Sciences, New York City.
National League of Women Voters, Washington, D. C.
National Publicity Booking Agency, New York City.
National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, Washington, D. C.
National Vocational Guidance Association, Chicago, Ill.
National Women's Trade Union League of America, Kansas City, Mo.
Near East Review, Chicago, Illinois.
Nebraska State Normal School, Chadron, Nebraska.
New England Steamship Company, New York City.
New England Watch and Ward Society, Boston, Mass.
The New York Edison Company, New York City.
New York Herald-Tribune, New York City.
New York School of Clay Working Ceramics, Alfred, N. Y.
New York Electrical Society, New York City.
New York State Association of Letter Carriers, Rochester, N. Y.
New York State Home Economics Assn., New York City.
New York State Hygiene and Physical Educators' Association, Syracuse, N. Y.
New York Stock Exchange, New York City.
Newton Academy, Newton, N. J.
Northern Baptist Convention, Pittsfield, Mass.
Northwestern Association of Mutual Insurance Companies, Owatonna, Minn.
National Association of Purchasing Agents, Inc., New York City.
National Association of Retail Druggists, Chicago, Ill.
National Association of Retail Grocers, Kansas City, Mo.
National Board of Y. W. C. A's., New York City.
National Committee on Mental Hygiene, New York City.
National Council for Prevention of War, Washington, D. C.
National Industrial Traffic League, Chicago, Illinois.
National Life Association, Des Moines, Iowa.
Needlework Guild of America, Princeton, N. J.
New England Awning and Tent Mfgs. Assn., Inc., Boston, Mass.
The News and Observer, Raleigh, N. C.
The New York Association for the Blind, New York City.
New York Central Lines, New York City.
New York State Teachers Association, Albany, New York.
New York Times, New York City.
North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, Durham, North Carolina.
Northwestern University, Chicago, Ill.
Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio.
Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio.
Ohio University, Athens, Ohio.
Old York Road Chamber of Commerce, Philadelphia, Pa.

The Order of Sons of Temperance, Aurora, Ontario.
Osteopathic Women's National Association, Denver, Colo.
Order of Loyal Legion, Philadelphia, Pa.
Hone Nest Order of Owls, South Bend, Ind.
Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis, Oreg.
Oslo Gass-Og Elektrisitetsverker, Oslo, Sweden.
Otterbein College, Westerville, Ohio.
Ohio Council of Churches, Columbus, Ohio.
Order of Sleeping Car Conductors, Kansas City, Mo.
Oroville and Allied Communities, Chamber of Commerce, Oroville. Cal.
Pacific Union College, Angwin, Cal.
Panama Legation, Washington, D. C.
Peirce School of Business Administration, Philadelphia, Pa.
Pennsylvania Anti-Saloon League, Philadelphia, Pa.
Pennsylvania Federation of Labor, Harrisburg, Pa.
Pennsylvania State Education Association, Harrisburg, Pa.
Pharmacy Institute of University of Berlin, Berlin, Germany.
Philadelphia Yearly Meeting of Friends, Philadelphia, Pa.
Playground and Recreation Association of America, Chicago, Ill.
Police Department, San Francisco, Cal.
Police Department, Monticello, Ind.
Police Department, Atlantic City, N. J.
Police Department, Jersey City, N. J.
Police Department, Trenton, N. J.
Police Department, Philadelphia, Pa.
Police Department, Louisville, Ky.
Police Department, Baltimore, Md.
Police Department, Detroit, Mich.
Police Department, Indiana, Pa.
Police Department, San Juan, Porto Rico.
Police Department, Oakland, Calif.
Police Department, Boston, Mass.
Police Department, Brookline, Mass.
Police Department, Manila, P. I.
Police Department, Worcester, Mass.
Police Department, Berkeley, Calif.
Police Department, Minneapolis, Minn.
Police Department, Sydney, New South Wales.
Police Department, Buffalo, N. Y.
Police Department, Columbus, Ohio.
Police Department, Providence, R. I.
Police Department, Bangkok, Siam.
Police Department, Constantinople, Turkey.
The Portsmouth Herald, Portsmouth, N. H.
The Praetorians Insurance Company, Dallas, Texas.
Presbyterian Hospital in Philadelphia, Philadelphia, Pa.
The Proprietary Association, New York City.
Public Education and Child Labor Assn. of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.
Public Health Department, Harrisburg, Pa.
Pan-American Petroleum and Transport Company, New York City.
Pan-Pacific Union, Honolulu, Hawaii.
Paraguay Legation, Washington, D. C.
Park Avenue Baptist Church, New York City.
Paterson Evening News, Paterson, N. J.
Peoples National Bank, Winston-Salem, N. C.
Personnel Research Federation, New York City.
Pharmacopobia of the U. S. A., Philadelphia, Pa.
Phi Beta Kappa Alumni in New York, New York City.
Philadelphia County Medical Society, Philadelphia, Pa.
Picture Service Corporation, New York City.
The Police Journal, New York City.
Political Science Quarterly, New York City.
Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Portugal Legation, Washington, D. C.
Post Office Department, Washington, D. C.
Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A., Philadelphia, Pa.
Principaute de Monaco, Monaco.
Universite Libre de Bruxelles, Brussels, Belgium.
Public Education Association, New York City.
Pacific College, Newberg, Ore.
Palmer Institute, Lakemont, N. Y.
Pan-American Union, Washington, D. C.
Pasadena Star-News, Pasadena, Calif.
The Peoples' Trust Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Pennsylvania State Federation of Negro Women's Clubs, Chester, Pa.
Pittsbury Academy, Owatonna, Minn.
The Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Popular Radio, New York City.
The Presbyterian Board of Ministerial Relief and Sustentation, Philadelphia, Pa.
The Presbyterian Church of the South, Richmond, Va.
Princeton University, Princeton, N. J.
Provincial Industrial School for Boys, Fort Coquitlan, B. C.
Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind.
Quartermaster Review, Washington, D. C.
Railway Accounting Officers' Association, Washington, D. C.
Reed College, Portland, Ore.
Rhode Island Council of Women, Providence, R. I.
Republican National Committee, Clarksburg, W. Va.
Republic of Chile, Santiago.
Rollins College, Winter Park, Fla.
Rotary Club of New York, New York City.
Rotary International Club, Chicago, Ill.
Royal Legation of Egypt, Washington, D. C.
Royal Netherland Legation, Washington, D. C.
Russo Advertising and Publishing Co., Newport, R. I.
Real Estate Board of New York, New York City.
Religious Society of Friends, Philadelphia, Pa.
Religious Telescope, Dayton, Ohio.
Republic of Ecuador, Quito, Ecuador.
Rhoades Scholarship Trust, Swarthmore, Pa.
Rockefeller Foundation, New York City.
Royal Canadian Mounted Police, Ottawa, Canada.
Royal Italian Embassy, Washington, D. C.
Royal Courts of Justice, London, England.
Russell Sage Foundation, New York City.
Salvation Army, New York City.
The Senate of Danzig, Danzig.

Senato Del Regno, Milano, Italy.
Sing Sing Prison, Ossining, N. Y.
Scoala Politencnica Din Timisoara, Timisoara.
South Sioux City Mail, South Sioux City, Nebr.
Southern Commercial Congress, Washington, D. C.
State Agricultural College, Fort Collins, Colo.
State College of Washington, Pullman, Wash.
State Psychopathic Hospital, Ann Arbor, Mich.
State Teachers' College of Arizona, Flagstaff, Ariz.
State Teachers' College of Missouri, Maryville, Mo.
State Teachers' College of Virginia, East Radford, Va.
State Superintendents of Schools in U. S. A.
School of Mines and Metallurgy, Rolla, Mo.
Silk Association of America, New York City.
Society of Automotive Engineers, New York City.
Society for the Prevention of Crime, New York City.
Sons of the Revolution, New York City.
Society of the Army of Santiago de Cuba, Washington, D. C.
Society of Beaux-Arts Architects, New York City.
Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers, New York City.
South Dakota State College, Brookings, S. Dak.
Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, Louisville, Ky.
Southern Industrial Institute, Camp Hill, Ala.
Southern Pine Association, New Orleans, La.
St. Elizabeth's Hospital, Washington, D. C.
St. John's Military Academy, Delafield, Wis.
St. Mary's School, Raleigh, N. C.
State College of Agriculture, Athens, Ga.
State Normal School, Cheney, Wash.
State Teachers' College, Cedar Falls, Ia.
State Teachers' College, Kingsville, Tex.
State Teachers' College, Canyon, Tex.
Stevens Institute of Technology, Hoboken, N. J.
Sunday Transcript, Philadelphia, Pa.
The Synod of Pennsylvania, Hartsville, Pa.
Scientific American, New York City.
School of Pharmacy, London, England.
Security Mutual Life Insurance Co., Lincoln, Neb.
Selma University, Selma, Ala.
Society of American Wars, New York City.
Southeastern Agricultural College, Wye, Kent, England.
Southern Newspaper Publishers' Assn., Chattanooga, Tenn.
Spanish Embassy, Washington, D. C.
St. John's College, Collegeville, Minn.
Stanford University, Stanford University, Cal.
State Board of Education, Montpelier, Vt.
State College of New Mexico, State College, N. Mex.
State Normal School, Geneseo, N. Y.
State Teachers' and Junior College, San Diego, Cal.
Steel Barrel Manufacturers' Institute, Cleveland, Ohio.
Levi Strauss and Co., San Francisco, Cal.
Syracuse University, Syracuse, N. Y.
Temple University, Philadelphia, Pa.
Texas Technological College, Lubbeck, Tex.
Theta Kappa Psi Medical Fraternity, Memphis, Tenn.
Taylor University, Upland, Ind.
Teachers' College, New York City.
Tennessee Agricultural and Industrial State College, Nashville, Tenn.
University of Berlin, Berlin, Germany.
Toledo Public Health Assn., Toledo, Ohio.
Transylvania College and College of the Bible, Lexington, Ky.
Tri-State Fair Assn., Aberdeen, S. Dak.
Tufts College School of Religion, Tufts College, Mass.
Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.
Teachers' Insurance and Annuity Association of America, New York City.
Tennessee Anti-Saloon League, Nashville,
Territory of Papua, Fort Moresby.
Tenn.
The Texas Outlook, Fort Worth, Tex.
Tokyo Imperial University, Tokyo, Japan.
Trade and Labor Council, Vancouver, B. C.
Tulane University, New Orleans, La.
United Fruit Company, Boston, Mass.
United States Veterans Bureau, Washington, D. C.
The University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.
University of Georgia Summer School, Athens, Ga.
University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.
University of Kentucky, Lexington, Ky.
The University of Melbourne, Carlton, Australia.
University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.
University of Oregon, Eugene, Oregon,
University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.
University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pa.
University of Rochester, Rochester, N. Y.
University of Alabama, University of Alabama, Ala.
University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B. C.
University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo.
University of Montana, Missoula, Mont.
University of State of New. York, Albany, N. Y.
University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.
University of Wyoming, Laramie, Wyo.
University of Arizona, Tucson, Ariz.
University of California, Berkeley, Cal.
Universite Catholique, Louvain, France.
University of Chattanooga, Chattanooga, Tenn.
University College, Leicester, England.
University of Denver, Denver, Colorado.
University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kan.
University of Kentucky, Lexington, Ky.
University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn.
University of Nevada, Reno, Nevada.
University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N. C.
University of South Carolina, Columbia, S. C.
University of Sweden, Stockholm, Sweden.
University of Utrecht, Utrecht, Germany.
University of Redlands, Redlands, Cal.
University of Washington, Seattle, Wash.
Ursinus College, Collegeville, Pa.

Union of American Biological Societies, Philadelphia, Pa.
Unitarian Laymen's League, Boston, Mass.
United Chapters of Phi Beta Kappa, New York City.
United Churches of Canada, Toronto, Canada.
United Drug Company, New York City.
United Engineering Society, New York City.
United Mission in Mespotamia, New York City.
United Roofing Contractors Association of North America, Chicago, Ill.
United Society of Christian Endeavor, Boston, Mass.
United States National Museum, Washington, D. C.
Union Internationale de Tramways de Chemins de fer D'Interest Local, Brussels, Belgium.
Union des Syndicates Ouvriers En Bulgarie, Sophia, Bulgaria.
Union International de Secours aux Enfants, Geneva, Switzerland.
Union Interparlementaire, Geneva, Switzerland.
Union of South Africa, Bloemfontein.
Union suisse du Commerce et de L'Industrie Zurich, Switzerland.
Union Veterans Legion, Pittsburgh, Pa.
United Council for Missionary Education, London, England.
The United Kingdom Alliance, London, England.
United States Circuit Court of Appeals, St. Paul, Minn.
United States Court Chambers, Detroit, Mich.
United States District Court, Wilmington, Del.
United States Supreme Court, Washington, D. C.
United States Embassy, Paris, France.
United States Fidelity and Guaranty Co., Baltimore, Md.
United States Playing Card Company, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Universalist Church, Guilford, Me.
Universidad de Antioquia, Medellin.
Universitetets Zoologiske Laboratorium, Oslo, Denmark.
Vermont State Prison and House of Correction for Women, Rutland, Vt.
Veterans of Foreign Wars, Kansas City, Kan.
Virginia College, Roanoke, Va.
Volunteers of America, New York City.
Virginia State Bar Association, Richmond, Va.
Verband der Deutschen Gewerkvereine, Berlin, Germany.
Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg, Va.
Washington Missionary College, Takoma Park, D. C.
Washington Sanitarium and Hospital, Takoma Park, D. C.
Wells College, Aurora-on-Cayuga, N. Y.
Wessington Springs Junior College, Wessington Springs, S. Dak.
West Virginia University, Morgantown, W. Va.
Wheaton College, Wheaton, Ill.
Wistar Institute of Anatomy, Philadelphia, Pa.
Kentucky W. C. T. U., Wilmore, Ky.
Washington W. C. T. U., Grandview, Wash.
World Federation of Education Association, Augusta, Me.
World Federation of Education Associations, Columbia, Mo.
World Prohibition Federation, London, England.
World's Purity Federation, La Crosse, Wis.
World Service Agencies of M. E. Church, Chicago, Ill.
World's Student Christian Federation, Geneva, Switzerland.
World's Sunday School Association, New York City.
Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Va.
Washington University, St. Louis, Mo.
Wesleyan College, Macon, Ga.
Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn.
Western Telegraph Company, Inc., Washington, D. C.
The White Cross, New York City.
Whitman College, Walla Walla, Wash.
Wisconsin Pharmaceutical Association, Milwaukee, Wis.
Wisconsin State Prison, Waupun, Wis.
Woman's Auxiliary to the National Council, New York City.
W. C. T. U. of Arkansas, Prescott, Ark.
National W. C. T. U., Macon, Ga.
W. C. T. U. of Maine, Woodfords, Me.
W. C. T. U. of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minn.
W. C. T. U. of New Jersey, Moorestown, N. J.
W. C. T. U. of Oregon, Portland, Ore.
W. C. T. U. of Tennessee, Monteagle, Tenn.
Woman's Missionary Society of the General Synod, Tiffin, Ohio.
Woman's National Committee for Law Enforcement, Philadelphia, Pa.
Workers Education Bureau of America, New York City.
World Christian Endeavor Union, Boston, Mass.
World Conference on Faith and Order, Boston, Mass.
World Peace Foundation, Boston, Mass.
Wabash Screen Door Company, Minneapolis, Minn.
War Department, Washington, D. C.
Washington State Normal School, Ellensburg, Washington.
Wausau Southern Lumber Company, Laurel, Miss.
Western Illinois State Teachers' College, Macomb, Ill.
Western Pennsylvania School for the Deaf, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Wellesley College, Wellesley, Mass.
Westfield College, Hampstead, England.
Williamette University, Salem, Oregon.
Williams College, Williamstown, Mass.
Wittenhouse College, Springfield, Ohio.
W. C. T. U. of North Dakota, Fargo, N. Dak.
W. C. T. U. of Ohio, Columbus, Ohio.
W. C. T. U. of Oregon, Portland, Ore.
World Association for Adult Children, Adelphi, London, England.
World Student Christian Federation, New York City.
World's Sunday School Association, San Antonio, Texas.
Yankton State Hospital, Yankton, South Dakota.
Yenching University, Peking, China.
Central Sanitary Bureau, Tokyo, Japan.
York College, York, Nebraska.
Yale University, New Haven, Conn.
The Zionist Organization, London, England.

ENDORSEMENT OF FIRST WORLD CONFERENCE ON NARCOTIC EDUCATION

By Representative American Citizenry

ENDORSEMENT OF FIRST WORLD CONFERENCE ON NARCOTIC EDUCATION

By REPRESENTATIVE AMERICAN CITIZENRY

During the initial session of the First World Conference on Narcotic Education (see p. 4), General Secretary Hobson directed attention to a communication dated May 25, 1925, addressed by Honorable Walter F. Lineberger, Member of Congress from California, to leaders of thought throughout the country with a view to ascertaining if public opinion would support the Conference. This communication, it was stated, was accompanied by the extension of remarks by Congressman Lineberger, appearing as follows in the *Congressional Record,* February 18, 1925:

MILESTONES IN THE WAR AGAINST THE NARCOTIC PERIL

Extension of Remarks of Hon. Walter F. Lineberger, of California, In the House of Representatives, Wednesday, February, 18, 1925

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the *Record* on the narcotic problem. There was recently held a great international conference in Geneva, Switzerland, at which the United States was ably represented by a Member of this House. I wish also to include therein certain printed data from the International Narcotic Education Association bearing on this subject.

MILESTONES IN THE WAR AGAINST THE NARCOTIC PERIL

(*By Capt. Richmond P. Hobson*)

The readers and friends of the International Narcotic Education Association of Los Angeles and all those interested in stemming the rising tide of narcotic drug addiction will be interested to learn of two important milestones that emphasize the primary importance of education in this vital reform.

At their annual convention in New York City in December the Association of Life Insurance Presidents adopted the following resolutions:

"Recognizing the serious and growing menace of narcotic drug addiction to the integrity of society and the public health; and believing that the remedy is through education rather than penal or punitive laws:

"*Resolved,* That this association recommends to all life insurance companies that they support every wise movement or agency which will bring home to the people of this country, and particularly to the young, the dreaful results of narcotic drug addiction."

This resolution prepares the way for the active co-operation of the insurance world.

Press dispatches report that the delegates to the Geneva conference on narcotic drugs, now in session under the direction of the League of Nations, while differing widely on other matters, adopted a resolution for recourse to education in solving the narcotic problem. This confirms the wisdom of the methods advocated by the International Narcotic Education Association and opens the way for carrying out a general program for all lands.

This issue of the journal devotes most of its space to our document on the Peril of Narcotic Drugs, prepared for the use of teachers and parents. To this document we invite the close attention of readers and request their constructive criticism and suggestions.

The object of the document is to supply teachers and parents with suitable materials and through them to bring about quickly the instruction of the children and the youth concerning the peril of narcotic drugs. The spread of addiction among our youth has become alarming. Investigation and analysis lead to the conclusion that in most cases the victims are "caught" because of their ignorance of the peril and its tragic consequences. Instructing them is not only a matter of the utmost importance but one of great urgency.

We therefore appeal to every reader to help us. The quickest and most effective method is for Congress to print the document as a public document and distribute it under the frank of Senators and Members through superintendents and principals, to teachers and pupils, the pupils taking their copies to their parents and guardians. To this end a concurrent resolution is pending in both Houses, Senate Concurrent Resolution 10, House Concurrent Resolution 34. Let each reader write to his or to any other Senators and Congressmen, requesting sympathetic interest in the resolution and co-operation for its passage, requesting copies of same. Would each reader also secure the adoption of appropriate resolutions by organizations of which he is a member, whether religious or civic.

Would each reader further co-operate by speaking to his friends, neighbors, and leading citizens enlisting similar co-operation on their part especially to enlist the interest of members of the press and pulpit.

Anyone is authorized to print the document at will. The International Narcotic Education Association will supply information upon request as to the cost of documents and how to get them in any quantity. Even for small numbers, the cost should not exceed a few cents each.

The document:

The first half of the document consists of materials prepared by the International Narcotic Education Association and submitted to its committee of review. The second half is a list of lessons and suggestions for the various grades based on the materials of the first half.

Regarding the first half, Dr. Howard A. Kelly of Johns Hopkins, writes as follows:

"I am returning the article on 'The Peril of Narcotic Drugs.' It has been carefully read, and I am sure it will admirably serve the purpose for which it is intended.

"Sincerely yours,

"HOWARD A. KELLY."

Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, editor of Good Housekeeping, Washington, writes as follows:

"I acknowledge receipt of your communication of the 20th instant. I have read over very carefully the statement prepared by Captain Hobson, entitled 'The Peril of Narcotic Drugs.' In reading it over very carefully I do not see any change that I would make in it. The field seems to be covered very thoroughly. Instead of returning this copy to you, therefore, I will simply say that in its present form it meets with my entire approval.

"Very truly yours,

"H. W. WILEY."

Luther Burbank, of Santa Rosa, Calif, writes as follows:

"Yours of October 20 with copy of 'The Peril of Narcotic Drugs' received and read at my earliest moment, but time is priceless with me, as a good part of the year I receive 2,000 letters per week. The whole matter from beginning to end has my approval, but it is a little prolix for general readers' use, and I would suggest if it was boiled down to one-fourth its dimensions it would have much more abundant readers, though all of it is excellent for readers who know something of the facts.

"Respectfully yours,

"LUTHER BURBANK."

Dr. Carleton Simon, deputy police commissioner of New York, and Dr. Haven Emerson, College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, made marginal notes with constructive suggestions. These were adopted wherever they agreed, and in most cases where suggested by one and not noticed by the other.

The chief of the unit of the Treasury Department having control of the narcotics division likewise has made constructive suggestions, and these have been incorporated except on the question of the trend of addiction—he thinks addiction is not on the increase—we are sure it is.

The second half of the document was prepared by expert educators in Teachers' College, Columbia University, who have specialized on health education. They were limited strictly to the materials supplied in the first half of the document. Everyone will agree with the methods and suggestions recommended by these experts.

THE PERIL OF NARCOTIC DRUGS

(A pamphlet for the use of teachers and parents)

PHILOSOPHY-HISTORY

The human race is consuming every year many thousands of tons of poisonous narcotic drugs, not one per cent of which is necessary for strictly medicinal purposes. Nearly all of this great quantity is consumed by addicts who number in the world scores of millions—who are abject slaves—who consider getting their drug supply as the supreme consideration, in many cases as a matter of life and death.

The production and distribution of these drugs constitute a profitable traffic of vast proportions extending to all corners of the earth. In the Orient, the chief home of the sleep poppy whose seed capsules produce opium, the governments, for the revenue profits, encourage and often subsidize production and control distribution. In the Occident, where chemical science is turned to concentrating the poison of opium into morphine and turning this into a still more powerful poison narcotic, heroin, laws and regulations loosely enacted for repression drive most of the addiction traffic to cover where it flourishes in the dark in spite of the agents of the law.

The motive and urge that constantly drive the traffic on are the enormous profits, the jobber and retailer between them often realizing more than a thousand per cent profit. Add to this the lure for the armies of impoverished addicts of getting the drug for themselves though recruiting and supplying new addicts.

The profits are so great because the poor addict, under the awful de-

presssion and torture of withdrawal symptoms, feels he must have the drug no matter what the cost or the consequences, whether he has to spend his last dollar, whether he has to steal to get the money, whether he has to rob or even commit murder.

The bulk of this vast horde are "hooked" into addiction because of their ignorance, never dreaming what the consequences are to be when they take the first "shot" or first "sniff."

The sleep poppy, the source of opium, is a native plant in Asia and southeastern Europe. Frequent notices of its use for poisoning are found in ancient and medieval records. Opium smoking was devised by the Dutch in Java in the eighteenth century, first mixed with tobacco, then used alone. From Java, it was taken to Formosa, and thence to the mainland of China.

Portuguese traders first developed the importation of opium into China.

They were succeeded by the East India Co. with a monopoly of the traffic of India. The amount shipped from India into China rose as high as 10,000,000 pounds in the year 1858. In 1906 the production in China itself was estimated at 44,000,000 pounds, importations from India that year being over 7,000,000 pounds. At that date estimates place the number of addicts in China at 27 per cent of the adult male population.

In 1803, a French chemist discovered how to produce morphine from opium, and a half century later an Austrian chemist discovered how to produce cocaine from coca leaves.

These concentrated drugs used generally in medicine, ten times as powerful as opium, swiftly produced addiction in all lands, at first as a by-product of medical practice, later through exploitation as well.

In 1898 a German chemist discovered how to produce heroin from morphine, between three and four times as powerful as morphine. With the spread of heroin, the narcotic menace has developed into a pressing world peril.

In 1729 the Chinese Government issued an edict prohibiting opium smoking in China. The effect was good, but proved of little permanent avail. In 1790 the Chinese Government again issued an edict prohibiting opium smoking and in 1800 prohibiting the importation of opium into China. This led up to the opium wars waged on China, which compelled its submission to the importation of the opium.

The dawning of hope for real reform came when America in 1905 enacted a law prohibiting opium traffic in the Philippine Islands and sent a committee to the governments of the Orient. This action was followed by China in 1906 with an edict prohibiting the use of opium

and the culture of the poppy. Upon the initiative of the United States, the first international opium conference was held in Shanghai in 1909, followed by a second and third conference at The Hague in 1912 and 1913. Recently conferences of the opium commission of the League of Nations and its committees have been held at Geneva.

These conferences, while of great value, particularly in bringing out the fact that narcotic drug addiction is a problem to all nations and to the human race, have illustrated how slow and how difficult it is to secure adequate international co-operation and how, even where these have been secured, though of elementary nature, the greatest difficulties have been encountered on account of smuggling. Universal experience has shown that laws and treaties are difficult to secure and more difficult to enforce.

TOXICOLOGY—BIOLOGY

The principal narcotics that have defied legal control and are now scourging humanity, namely, opium, morphine, cocaine, heroin, belong to the general class of organic or hydrocarbon poisons. They concentrate their attack upon the nervous system, producing in toxic doses, delirium, coma, convulsions.

These are all alkaloidal poisons, most of which in nature are generated by plants.

Opium is the coagulated sap of the capsules of the sleep or white poppy, grown chiefly in India, China, Turkey, and Persia. Morphine constitutes the principal poisoning element in opium, about 8 to 15 per cent. Heroin was made formerly only from morphine by treating it with acetic acid and hydrochloric acid. It is reported now, as stated, that chemists have learned how to make it synthetically from coal-tar products. Cocaine is made usually from the leaves of the coca plant grown chiefly in South America, but is now made also synthetically from coal-tar products.

Chemically, these poisons are built up around the deadly pyridin base containing five atoms of hydrogen, five atoms of carbon, and one atom of nitrogen, joined together in a nucleus like a closed ring. The complex structure in this opium group contains three rings, the phenanthren structure united to the nitrogen nucleus, with oxygen introduced.

In morphine, the formula, C 17, H 19, N O 3, contains 17 atoms of carbon, 19 of hydrogen, and 1 of nitrogen, 3 of oxygen. The formula of cocaine is C 17, H 21, N O 4. In the case of heroin, acetic and hydrochloric acid introduce additional complexity, giving more power-

ful poisoning properties, producing morphine-diacetylate, having the formula C 21, H 23, N O 5.

Protoplasm, the living material from which all living parts are built, is composed of proteins, water and a little salt. Its life processes require a regular supply of food and oxygen and regular elimination of waste products. Some poisons attack the protoplasm itself; some interfere with its necessary life processes; some do both.

The highly organized alkaloidal poisons combine readily with proteins, and easily penetrate the wall or sheathing that protects the living cells. Consequently, we would expect the result to be not only violent derangement in the usual activities and life processes, but permanent injury to the structure.

Since the nervous system is the most highly organized part of the whole human organism, it is not surprising that these complex alkaloidal poisons should show their chief effect upon the nervous system and should attack man more than the lower animals. Since, of the nervous system, the upper brain is the most delicate, it is not surprising that this part should be quickly attacked and deeply injured, although it is from damage to the functions of the lower brain that death occurs with a fatal dose.

PHYSIOLOGY

Narcotics are soluble in fat, so they penetrate the fatty sheathing that protects the brain from most harmful substances in the blood current, and in this way the poison comes quickly in contact with the delicate, highly organized gray matter.

One of the earlier physiological effects is to stop the action of the parts that cause the sensation of pain, and this is what gives narcotics their chief legitimate value in the practice of medicine, but even in the effect of deadening the sense of pain, the action of the drug is that of a poison. The medicinal is contracting.

In the same way these poisons attack the delicate, carefully protected organs of reproduction, impairing the sexual powers of the male, causing the female addict to become sterile, and undermining the germ plasm by virtue of which the species renews its life from generation to generation.

Tyrode (Harvard) in his Pharmacology, sums up the symptoms of morphine addiction as follows: "Depravity of the mind; general debility; loss of weight and appetite; loss of sexual powers; sleeplessness; eczema; contracted pupils; diarrhea, alternating with constipation; and finally death from malnutrition."

The case is different with cocaine and heroin. The victims of these

powerful drugs, unless they have repeated treatment, live but a short time, at best. The degeneration of the upper brain is so swift that the elements of character crumble in a few months. Complete demoralization follows and often the life of crime joins with physical ills and the spur of torture of the drugs to hasten the end.

One-eighth of a grain of morphine or one-twenty-fifth of a grain of heroin is sufficient to cause the drug effect. In a few days the system will develop sufficient capacity to neutralize this quantity. Then the drug effect will be felt only after getting beyond the point of neutralization, when it will be necessary to have a quarter of a grain, later a half grain, and soon a grain and more to produce the desired effect, Though 1 to 2 grains of morphine is a fatal dose ordinarily to a person unaccustomed to the drug, 10 grains of morphine daily is common, many taking 20 grains, some 50. There are records of more than 100 grains taken daily.

When the drug begins to subside, as it does in a few hours, the equilibrium is upset as though by an irritating poison. The distressing effect is general, no part of the body escapes. A condition of torture sets in. The muscles seem to become knotty. Cramps ensue in the abdomen and viscera, attended frequently by vomiting and involuntary discharge of the bowels. Pains often succeed each other as though a sword were being thrust through the body. In advanced cases this suffering (called withdrawal symptoms) is considered the most acute torture ever endured by man and continues for days. In some cases death will ensue if the addict is far advanced and the dose or "shots" are suddenly stopped. The drug of addiction will quickly relieve this torture. Naturally the addict comes to consider getting his supply of the drug as a matter of life and death.

PSYCHOLOGY

Morphine, cocaine, heroin are white powders, all soluble in water, all bitter to the taste. Morphine is usually put up in the form of tablets. Cocaine and heroin are called "snow," and in various localities by other names.

Heroin predominates now, especially in the eastern portion of the United States, so that "snow," "snow parties," etc., refer usually to heroin.

When luring girls into addiction the peddler often calls heroin "headache powder." With peddlers at large, using as they often do boys and girls to aid them, the safe precaution for a youth of either sex to take is to repulse instantly any suggestion to "take a shot," which means to take a hypodermic of morphine, to take "a sniff" or "a blow" of "snow," and to avoid all forms of white powder.

It is the custom to give away heroin free to the youth till he or she is "hooked." When children are away from home it is a safe practice to accept nothing as a gift to eat, drink, or whiff, not even from a supposed friend. When you decline the first offer the boy or girl aiding the peddler will taunt you or challenge you and say "try anything once," "you will get a kick out of it," "watch me," "come to our 'snow party' and watch the other fellows do it." Alas! Once is once too often. The poison is so swift that the poor youth will seek the next party for relief, and the next. A "snow party" a day for a week will probably drag a youth into the bondage of addiction worse than death, from which experience teaches there is no sure escape.

The narcotic poison penetrating the upper brain naturally inflicts the deepest and swiftest injury upon the parts that are the tenderest, the most complex and unstable, which are developed latest in human evolutionary progress and distinguish the man from the brute. This part of the brain may be considered as the temple of the spirit, the seat of altruistic motives, of character, of those high, God-like traits upon which an advanced and enduring civilization are built.

The transformation in character is swift in the young, and swifter with cocaine and heroin than with the other narcotics. In an incredibly short time, a youth of either sex "hooked" with the "snow gang" loses the results of good heredity and of careful home training.

Self-respect, honor, obedience, ambition, truthfulness melt away. Virtue and morality disintegrate. The question of securing the drug supply becomes absolutely dominant. To get this supply the addict will not only advocate public policies against the public welfare but will lie, steal, rob, and if necessary, commit murder. Thus we can understand how intimately addiction is connected causatively with crime.

In addition to the general antisocial traits of all addicts, the heroin addict has two special characteristics. First, for a period after taking the drug he experiences an "exaltation of the ego," looks upon himself as a hero. Bent upon getting money to buy his drug, he will dare anything, thinks he can accomplish anything. The daylight holdups, robberies, and murders committed by these young criminal heroin addicts eclipse in daring all the exploits of Jesse James and his gang. This can be said also of cocaine addicts.

Secondly, the heroin addict has a mania to bring everybody else into addiction. It may be said in general that all addicts have a desire for company and wish others to share with them the problem of securing the drug supply, but in the case of the heroin addict, it is an

absolute mania for recruiting. He thinks, dreams, plots to bring all whom he contacts into addiction. All addiction tends to spread. Heroin addiction can be likened to a contagion.

Another general characteristic of addiction psychology is secretiveness. Where the drug supply is easily accessible so that withdrawal symptoms do not occur, addicts sometimes remain for months or years undetected by their own families and most intimate friends.

SOCIOLOGY

The family is the foundation of society. In the family, society not only prepares its citizenship in the most essential attributes of character, but renews its very life through the welding of two lines of germ plasm. Without considering the economics of the home and the want and tragedy that come in with narcotics, we must look upon narcotics as making a deadly assault upon the germ plasm itself. In the earlier stages addiction weakens the germ plasm and tends toward the production of abnormal offspring.

In the later stages of addiction, the male addict loses sexual power and the female addict becomes sterile, thus the line of germ plasm ends.

It is usually morphine given in illness by a careless physician or taken in patent medicines that brings addiction, with its train of sorrows, to parents in established homes. However, these make but a small percentage of the new addicts. Heroin, on the other hand, usually catches the boy and the girl between 16 and 20, or even younger, like the young bird before it has learned to fly, and the new homes are never built. These victims constitute the bulk of new recruits that are swelling the ranks of addiction.

The average standard of character of the citizen determines the stage of civilization. The spread of morphine addiction tends to bring social disorders and gradual decay. The spread of heroin, besides lowering the standard of citizenship, of necessity hastens social death by stopping the reproduction of homes.

It is with the nation as with the individuals and the families that compose the nation. The unchecked advance of addiction must entail national degradation, ending in national death.

In scientific circles because of their ghastly plight and almost hopeless outlook for permanent relief addicts are called the "living dead." The spread of addiction in any land must be regarded as the approach of the "living death" to that people. Left to run its course, the approach will be slow or swift according to the drug. Slow with opium, faster with morphine, galloping with heroin.

Suppose it were announced that there were more than a million lepers among our people? Think what a shock the announcement would produce. Yet drug addiction is far more incurable than leprosy, far more tragic to its victims, and is spreading like a moral and physical scourge.

In the latest hearings—those conducted by the Committee on Ways and Means, having under consideration the Porter antiheroin bill, just enacted—Dr. Amos O. Squire, chief physician of Sing Sing Prison, said: "That drug addiction is on the increase there is no doubt in my mind. To illustrate, since 1918, comparing it with the year ending June, 1922, shows an increase of 900 per cent in the number of drug addicts admitted to Sing Sing Prison. There has been a radical increase since 1919."

Before the same committee John W. H. Crim, Assistant Attorney General of the United States, speaking of narcotic addiction, said: "It is unquestionably increasing. About 40 per cent of the prisoners we are sending to the penitentiaries at Atlanta, Leavenworth, and McNeil Island this term of court are addicts."

Dr. Alexander Lambert, in a hearing before the Committee on Foreign Affairs, Sixty-seventh Congress, said: "Cocaine brings an insanity, an acute insanity with it, but cocaine and heroin both inflate personality. Heroin cuts of the sense of responsibilty in the moral sense much quicker than morphine. The heroin addicts will more quickly commit crime, with no sense of regret or responsibility for it. The herd instinct is obliterated by heroin, and the herd instincts are the ones which control the moral sense in the sense of responsibility to others. Heroin is the worst evil of them all."

On account of secretiveness no one knows just how many heroin addicts there are in the country. We know it is an army. Serious estimates for the total number of addicts as reported in the 1918-19 survey of the Treasury Department range from 200,000 to 4,000,000. Dr. Carleton Simon, special deputy police commissioner of New York City, has estimated that while only 58 ounces of heroin were lawfully prescribed by the medical profession in the city of New York in the last 12 months, 76,000 ounces were consumed. Remember that 2,000 young addicts can be created with 1 ounce. The mind that concentrates upon the heroin problem must stand appalled.

TREATMENT

While a real beginning has been made in international relations looking toward the control of the production and international distribution of narcotic drugs, experience has shown how difficult it will be

to secure and enforce adequate measures. High hopes have been created by the activities of the opium commission of the League of Nations, but an investigation of the particulars has shown how many obstacles—some almost insuperable—have been encountered, especially where vested commercial and financial interests are involved. Even if an adequate agreement were reached as to the production of opium by the members of the League of Nations, some of the most important producers of opium are not in this league. Even if it were possible to control the production of opium from the poppy, its production or the production of its narcotic alkaloids by synthetic process can scarcely be controlled even by the most drastic international and domestic laws.

Our Treasury Department estimates that more than 90 per cent of all the drugs usesd in addiction are now smuggled, in spite of all that our Federal Government and State governments are doing. All measures found practicable should be taken to secure standard laws by National, State, and local governments, and co-operation of agents in their enforcement. Yet vast profits are at stake; the drugs are powerful and concentrated; airplanes or even carrier pigeons are effective as carriers. Consequently the law at best is not an adequate effective treatment of the problem.

Much confusion exists in the manner of treatment of addicts. The methods are various and the results are varied. The concensus of expert authorities, however, shows that the percentage of addicts who remain permanently cured is exceeding small—so very small that, while salvage is an important humanitarian matter, it can not be considered in any sense as a primary means of treatment.

Prevention is societ's recourse. Education alone can be regarded as adequate treatment. Quick information conveyed to society everywhere as to the peril that exists will arouse a motive for self-preservation, wrom which will flow the best that can be done in laws and in salvage. Regular instruction, uniformly, wisely, automatically carried out in homes and in schools will cause the young hereafter to have a consciousness of the danger upon the approach of a peddler, and this education repeated through the generations will clothe society with a mantle of protection, producing a race consciousness of this new peril of environment leading ultimately to immunity. The words of the legislative committee appointed by the New York State Legislature sum up the case as to narcotic drug addiction: "The cause is ignorance, the consequences misery, the remedy education."

CONCLUSION

From the foregoing we have the following conclusions: Narcotic drug addiction is a serious universal problem which has become acute in America through the spread of heroin addiction. There are probably five times as many narcotic drug addicts in the world as there ever were slaves at any one time, and the bondage is far more abject and far more dangerous.

America is being assailed by opium with Asia as a base, by cocaine with South America as a base, by heroin and synthetic drugs with Europe as a base. An unscrupulous traffic within joins the traffic from without. This deadly drug warfare, that from three sides and from the inside is striking at our citizens, our homes, our institutions, the very germ plasm of our people, is more destructive and biologically more dangerous to our future than would be united military warfare against us from these three continents.

Without knowledge of this peril, people, especially the youth, fall easy victims to organized exploitation. Delay will be costly to the nation in life and character and the stability of our institutions. To the task of carrying out promptly an adequate educational program all good men and good women who love their country and love humanity, and all constructive organizations—private, semipublic, and governmental—should rally. Upon the result hangs the destiny of America and, in large measure, the destiny of the world.

INSTRUCTION FOR TEACHERS AND PARENTS REGARDING EDUCATION OF CHILDREN WITH REFERENCE TO NARCOTIC DRUGS

LESSON I

HABITS

Two psychological principles have been observed in preparation of the following statements, and it is recommended to teachers and parents that these be generally observed in education with reference to narcotic drugs:

(1) The tendency in education with reference to any grave danger is to appeal to fear. The appeal to fear may be temporarily effective, but fear is not constructive unless it is supplemented by the determination to control the danger. A spirit of courageous control is to be preferred to a spirit of fear.

(2) Curiosity should not be whetted to stimulate dangerous experimentation with drugs. Whenever the situation calls for it, curiosity should be satisfied by complete knowledge, for full and complete knowledge will surely forestall incautious experiment.

Education with reference to narcotic drugs should conform to the best accepted practices of the general educational program in the schools. Accordingly the aim of the teacher will be to lead the child to form certain desirable habits and attitudes and to acquire the knowledge which will enable him to act ethically and intelligently. The child must know what right is; he must wish to do right; he must be able to do right.

The desirable habits which parents and teachers should help children to form with reference to narcotic drugs are as follows:

ELEMENTARY DRUGS

(1) The child should never take anything to eat, drink, or sniff from strangers, new acquaintances unknown to parents, or acquaintances whom the child knows only slightly.

(2) He should choose for his friends only the children of whom his mother or some one in authority approves and who measure up to the ideals of true, healthy, and straightforward character.

(3) He should learn to meet bravely every situation involving unavoidable pain. (This will tend to prevent use of pain-deadening drugs for headache, etc.)

(4) He should find his keenest enjoyment in outdoor sports, such

as skating, swimming, riding, etc., rather than from indoor amusements.

(5) He should avoid all habit-forming drinks, such as tea, coffee; soft drinks containing caffein, such as coca cola; and alcoholic drinks.

(6) He should avoid the use of tobacco in any form.

HIGH SCHOOLS

In addition to all the preceding habits the high-school pupils should have the following ones:

(1) He should habitually rely upon a healthful régime of living in order to keep well, instead of upon use of patent medicines or drugs.

(2) He should avoid all use of drugs except upon the prescription of a reliable physician. Headache powders or tablets in particular may be dangerous. He should learn not to give "soothing sirups" or other drugs to babies or children.

(3) He should avoid all hypodermic injections except when given by reliable physician or nurse.

(4) He does what he can to fight the drug evil whenever an opportunity occurs.

(5) He should feel responsible for the safety of younger children, and should help them to obey the preceding rules and protect them from candy, powder, tablets, or any drink that may be offered by a stranger.

LESSON II

IDEALS, STANDARDS, AND ATTITUDES

The success of education with regard to narcotic drugs depends to a large extent upon the formation of certain character traits and upon the effectiveness of certain ideals or attitudes in influencing behavior. The beginning of these character traits should be made in babyhood. Some of the most important are as follows:

(1) Suspicion of any kind of secret or underhand amusement.

(2) Belief that to refuse to do a thing that everyone else in the group is doing because it is an underhand or harmful thing to do is brave, not cowardly.

(3) A feeling of horror and fear of drug addiction.

(4) A tendency to feel afraid of strangers who offer things to eat, drink, or sniff.

(5) A belief that the effect of an act on future happiness and usefulness is more important than a temporary immediate enjoyment.

(6) A tendency to weigh the consequences of any unfamiliar act before engaging in it.

(7) An unwillingness to "try anything once," such as eating, drinking, or sniffing unknown substance or using the hypodermic needle. "Once" may be too often.

(8) Confidence in the parents and a habit of freely discussing with them all of the day's happenings. As the result of such an attitude the child or youth would be likely to tell his parents of his first experiences with drug vendors or suspicious characters. This might lead to the early discovery of "snow parties." After the drug has been used and the drug habit formed the addict becomes very secretive, and it is difficult to discover the existence of the menace.

(9) Feeling of responsibility for supporting legislation regarding control of narcotic drugs and keeping informed regarding expert opinion of what the most effective type of legislation is.

(10) The ideal of self-control, of being able to control one's own actions for the best good of family, friends, and community, as well as personal well-being. If this ideal has become consciously worth while to the boy and girl, they will seek to avoid anything such as the drug habit, which makes self-control impossible.

(11) The ideals of good citizenship, good workmanship, and good sportsmanship. These ideals require that the boy and girl do everything possible to keep themselves physically, mentally, and morally fit; that they observe all habits which keep them in good condition and avoid all habits and indulgences which impair their ability and usefulness.

(12) The ideal of reliability. The boy or girl who can be depended upon is respected and admired. The use of narcotic drugs undermines all qualities of trustworthiness. Boys and girls who pride themselves on being dependable, trustworthy, and reliable will not knowingly use narcotic drugs.

LESSON III

IDEALS AND KNOWLEDGE

The important habits and ideals related to the prevention of the illegitimate use of narcotic drugs have been briefly outlined. It will have become evident that although they are the backbone of prevention, they must be supplemented by knowledge.

A considerable body of knowledge has been presented in preceding pages. Some suggestions follow regarding the use of this information with school children, and the different approaches that are possible.

ELEMENTARY GRADES

In the elementary grades it is not necessary that the child should have much detailed knowledge regarding narcotic drugs. The major emphasis should be placed on the habits and attitudes listed in preceding paragraphs. The information which is given will be more effective if given in its natural relationship to the problems with which the elementary child deals, than if given as isolated lessons about naroctic drugs. Effective use may be made of the following situations:

1. In safety education, the child considers the problems of avoiding dangers of various kinds; he learns to recognize and avoid common poisonous plants; to avoid dangerous animals; to refrain from putting any unknown pills, berries, food, or drink into the mouth. The avoidance of the dangers of narcotic drugs has an obvious place here.

2. In nature study, the child learns that certain plants have poisonous leaves, berries, or flowers, or that poisonous products may be made from them. He may also discover that some plants have medicinal value. The medicinal value and also the harmful poisonous results of the use of the poppy derivatives may be mentioned. In nature study the pupils also acquires an understanding of the necessary conditions for growth—proper food, light, air, moisture, temperature, etc. He may learn in this connection that certain poisons hinder growth, and that narcotic drugs are such poisons.

3. In study of food, the child learns what are good foods and drinks for human beings, and that only those substances and no others should ever be taken into the mouth, except when given by parents, nurse, or physician.

4. Temperance education with reference to alcoholic drinks may usually be extended to include reference to narcotic drugs. The same moral reasons for abstinence apply in both cases.

HIGH SCHOOLS

In high schools, more extensive knowledge should be given. This is the period of danger.

1. The social sciences—history, civics, geography, and economics—form a natural setting for studying the problems of drug addiction as they affect our civilization:

(a) Its effect on our criminal problem; (b) its effect upon the home; (c) its effect upon the individual's ability to earn a living; (d) its growing menace, as indicated by the history of the production and use of narcotic drugs; (e) its world significance, the necessity for international control, and attempts at international regulation at various conferences.

China's attempt to rid herself of the opium menace and the selfish greed of the other world powers should be studied as a significant historical event. Emphasis should be placed upon the fundamental idea that narcotic drugs should be kept out of human reach by world control of the production in all countries, of raw opium and coca leaves so that there is no surplus beyond the supply needed for medical and scientific purposes. This should show the future citizen his responsibility in relation to the support of any legislative measures regarding drugs.

2. Biography and literature may be used to show the devastating effect of drug addiction in the lives of famous characters in history and literatures; e. g., Poe and DeQuincy.

3. In chemistry, the student may learn the composition of narcotic drugs, reach a scientific understanding of why they are poisons, and what their chemical action is. This will necessarily be simply presented in high schools, but the student will gain the scientific point of view.

4. In biology or physiology, the student may learn the effects of poisons upon the growth and life of living tissues, and upon the organism as a whole. He may learn here that the use of narcotic drugs destroys the powers of reproduction, and this will give him the scientific basis for understanding the disastrous effects of drug addiction upon the preservation of the race.

5. In psychology, the student discovers the laws of habit formation, the effect of drugs upon the nervous system, and the terrific difficulties in breaking the drug habit.

LESSON IV

EXAMPLES FOR LESSONS IN SCHOOLS

Two detailed suggestions for lessons on the drug problems:

These lessons are not to be taught word for word in all situations. They are included to give a concrete idea of certain principles of method especially.

(1) The use of a real problem as the basis of the lesson. The first lesson would be taught if there were definite rumors or evidence of drug traffic among children in the neighborhood. The second, if newspapers and magazines were printing articles concerning the prevalence and danger of drugs in the community.

(2) The presentation of story or facts in such a way as to have the convictions and conclusions come from the children—not from the teacher.

(3) Lessons dealing with the drug problem should be taught with all the earnestness and force of personality that is possible by a teacher who feels the importance of this subject.

It would be better not to teach such lessons at all than to teach them in a superficial, perfunctory way, which might simply arouse curiosity rather that fear of the drug evil, and the will to control it.

ENGLISH PERIOD—JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL

TEACHER. In our study of "Julius Cæsar" we noted two pairs of friends. Who were they?

PUPIL. Brutus and Cassius; Antony and Cæsar.

TEACHER. Do you think of any other famous friendships in literature? Pupils mention others they know about.

TEACHER. How many have found new friends since they came to junior high school? What points should we consider in choosing our friends?

PUPIL. They should like the same things we do.

TEACHER. That is, if you like outdoor sports, you would want a friend who liked outdoor sports better than any kind of indoor amusements. Yes; I think that is a good point. Anything else?

PUPIL. You'd want a friend who stuck to you—didn't run away if you got into trouble.

PUPIL. Yes; and one who didn't get you into trouble either.

TEACHER. Then a boy who encouraged you to do something that was wrong, or something that would harm you, wouldn't be a good friend, would he?

PUPIL. You wouldn't want a friend whom you couldn't trust, either.

TEACHER. Yes; anyone who wanted you to do something that had to be kept a secret from other people, especially from your father or mother, would not be a friend you could trust. Think of some of your friends. Do they all come up to these standards? Do they like outdoor sports, encourage you to do the things you'd be proud of, never do underhand things you'd be ashamed to tell other people about?

How many have friends that measure up to these standards you have made?

Suppose you have a friend who doesn't measure up. What are you going to do about it?

PUPIL. Try to get him to improve.

TEACHER. And if he doesn't?

PUPIL. Well, if you've done all you can, and he still does things you do not like, you'd better get another friend.

TEACHER. I read recently a story about a fine boy who chose the wrong friends. On the outskirts of a great city lived a carpenter, a man over 70 years old, hardy and strong and skillful in his work. He liked his work—the ringing blows of the hammer, sure and swift; the rough boards becoming smooth and straight under his skillful planing; the great beams reared up against the sky. His wife was industrious, saving, cleanly, thoughtful of his welfare and comfort. They had an only child, a boy whom the father loved from the moment of his first helpless crying. As soon as Donald could walk, he went with his father into the carpenter shop, made unstable mountains of cedar-scented sawdust, decorated his own curly head with the curly wood shavings, and tried to help his father by handing him nails as he needed them.

When he grew old enough he liked best of all to come to the shop and, with his father's help, build little houses and boats and furniture. In vacation, when he was 12 years old he helped his father build a fine new house in the neighborhood. Every morning the two would walk off together, talking and pointing out different types of houses, building materials, and roof lines, and window groupings.

"You will be an architect some day, not just a builder like me," said the father. "Perhaps you will make plans for great churches or tall office buildings of steel, many stories high, reaching up above all the others."

And the boy, too, dreamed plans of great buildings, and studied his lessons with these dreams in mind. He was strong, like his father, and, in the senior year of high school, was captain of the foot ball team.

One day an older boy, whom he had never seen before, came into the school yard at recess time. He gathered a group of boys together. Donald came also. He heard him whisper, "Tonight at the deserted house, Christopher Street, at 8 o'clock."

Donald was curious. He went at the appointed time. He went again the next night, and again and again. He couldn't stop going. He had to have the white powder—the drug—he had taken that first night just to see what it was like. In six nights he was no longer free. He was a slave to the drug. He failed in the tests. He could not respond to the football signals. The game was lost, when the team depended on him to carry the ball down the field.

But now he didn't care. He cared for nothing but to get the drug that had made him a slave. He stole money to buy it. He stole

money that his mother had saved, denying herself comforts for many years.

One night he went out, and did not return. Disgraced, discouraged, he lost himself in the great city. His father tried to find him, hoping there might be some way to cure him of the terrible drug habit. Many days the poor old mother and father searched and waited and hoped. But the boy did not return.

The neighbors were full of pity for the kind old man who still went to his work as usual. But instead of the strong, ringing strokes of the hammer, the blows became weak, and sometimes he would sit with bowed head and with tears in his eyes—the eyes which would now never see the great buildings that his son, once so fine and strong, and dear to him, had helped to plan.

LESSON V

SAMPLE LESSON FOR SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL—HYGIENE PERIOD

TEACHER. Several of the students this week brought in clippings from newspapers about drug addiction. (Reads parts from clippings.) These clippings say that the drug menace is a very serious problem. What are some points you would consider in deciding how important the problem is?

PUPIL. What kinds of drugs are most dangerous?

PUPIL. Are drugs being easily made and sold?

PUPIL. Do many people take drugs?

PUPIL. Does taking a drug one or two times do any harm?

PUPIL. Can a person who has been a drug addict ever be cured?

PUPIL. What effect do the drugs have on health and character?

PUPIL. What effect does the person who takes drugs have on other people?

TEACHER. (Writes the questions suggested on the board.) These are all important points. Let us try to answer the first question. What drugs are mentioned in the clippings read?

PUPILS. Opium, morphine, cocaine, heroin.

TEACHER. When we think of the effects of opium smoking—some of the Chinese victims look scarcely human—it would seem that opium must be the most dangerous. But morphine is nearly ten times more powerful than opium, and morphine. Would there be any other factor beside the concentration, making one of these more dangerous than another?

PUPIL. If one were easier to take than another.

TEACHER. Yes. Heroin is made in the form of a white powder

that can be easily "sniffed." Others require a hypodermic needle. Can you see how that makes heroin especially dangerous?

PUPIL. Yes. Most people would be suspicious of the use of a needle, but the white powder would look quite harmless to anyone who didn't know what it was.

TEACHER. Exactly so. Is there any other factor which makes these drugs so dangerous?

PUPIL. They can be easily smuggled in.

TEACHER. Yes; it is estimated that $20,000 worth of opium can be packed in one suit case, and that 2,000 addicts can be produced with one ounce of heroin. As John said, that makes it easy for people to smuggle it into the country and sell it to their victims. The next question—"Do many people take drugs" is more difficult to answer—why?

PUPIL. People keep it a secret—they feel it is a disgrace.

TEACHER. Yes. The actual number of drug addicts has been estimated to be from 250,000 to 2,000,000. Prison authorities at Leavenworth in 1921 reported 15.5 per cent of drug addicts and in 1922, 24 per cent. The chief physician of Sing Sing says that there was an increase in addicts of 900 per cent from 1919 to 1922. What do these figures show?

PUPIL. That it is becoming a more serious problem all the time.

TEACHER. Your next question asks "Does taking a drug one or two times do any harm?" Does being bitten by a poisonous snake once or twice do any harm? Does playing with fire once or twice ever do any harm? Taking a drug once may result in the drug habit. The more powerful the drug, the more certain its quick habit-forming effect. Heroin taken six times will make an addict—a slave to the drug. (Tells the story of Wallace Reid and his unsuccessful fight with the drug habit.)

(The teacher similarly takes up a discussion of the other questions proposed, in every case drawing conclusions and suggestions from the children, and supplying information herself as needed.)

Teacher finally asks: What are your conclusions concerning this problem of drug addiction?

Pupils make summary.

TEACHER. What can we as a class do to prevent the spread of the drug evil?

Pupils give suggestions:

If we ever get into a situation where boys or girls are about to take any of these drugs we can tell them what the consequences would be,

and prevent them from taking the drug. We can help make outdoor sports more popular than indoor sports.

We can report to the police any suspicious-looking people.

We can take medicine only when the doctor gives it to us.

TEACHER. These are good suggestions. We will be prepared to be master of any situation of danger if we meet it, and all other times forget about it, get thrills from outdoor sports, as John said, and "fill every unforgiving minute" by doing something profitable and interesting to ourselves and worth while to others.

General Secretary Hobson reported that to this questionnaire of Congressman Lineberger "about twelve hundred replies, only nine of which were opposed, were received, and these indicated a complex. Public sentiment" was found to be "practically 100 per cent behind the Conference."

Divided into ten sections, these replies are thus analyzed:

Section 1 consists of letters from executive officials, Federal, State, and municipal, Army, Navy, and consular, shows 110 favorable and 1 opposed.

Section 2, bench and bar, shows 53 favorable, 2 opposed.

Section 3, college presidents and distinguished professors, shows 171 favorable, 1 opposed.

Section 4, superintendents of education and noted teachers in schools, 106 favorable, none opposed.

Section 5, heads of churches, church organizations, bishops, etc., 69 favorable, none opposed.

Section 6, officials of associations and organizations, 69 favorable, none opposed.

Section 7, press, publishers, and authors, 143 favorable, 1 opposed.

Section 8, medicine, chemistry, scientific, 89 favorable, 4 opposed.

Section 9, business, 97 favorable, none opposed.

Section 10, libraries, arts, miscellaneous, 26 favorable, none opposed.

In addition to these, and taken from a file of correspondence had by the International Narcotic Education Association, Inc., with over 5,000 other individuals, it was reported by General Secretary Hobson that the following exemplifies the type of citizenry endorsing the World Conference on Narcotic Education:

Colleges, Universities, Superintendents of Boards of Education, Etc.

Harlan L. Feeman, President, Adrian College, Adrian, Mich.
J. R. McCain, President, Agnes Scott College, Decatur, Ga.
Paul Nixon, Dean, Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Me.
Herbert S. West, Superintendent of Schools, Rochester, N. Y.
Herman J. Norton, Director of Health, Board of Education, Rochester, N. Y.
Malcolm G. Thomas, Board of Education, Woodbury, N. J.
Martha Berry, President, The Berry Schools, Mt. Berry, Ga.
Prof. W. H. Kenerson, Brown University, Providence, R. I.
John E. Byrnes, Board of Education, Chicago, Ill.
Norton A. Kent, Boston University, Boston, Mass.
S. K. Mosiman, President, Bluffton College, Bluffton, Ohio.
H. H. Rusby, Dean, Columbia University, New York City.
K. J. Hoke, Dean, College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Va.
Nicholas Knight, Cornell College, Mt. Vernon, Iowa.
J. J. Unger, County Superintendent, Cumberland County Public Schools, Bridgeton, N. J.
Charles C. Mierow, President, Colorado College, Colorado Springs, Colo.
K. G. Matheson, President, Drexel Institute, Philadelphia, Pa.
G. N. Briggs, President, Graceland College, Lamoni, Iowa.
J. S. Luckey, President, Houghton College, Houghton, N. Y.
A. H. Norton, President, Keuka College, Keuka Park, N. Y.
A. R. Ellingwood, Lake Forest College, Lake Forest, Ill.
C. Cottingham, President, Louisiana College, Pineville, La.
M. P. Shawkey, President, Marshall College, Huntington, W. Va.
Alfred Atkinson, President, University of Montana, Bozeman, Mont.
Dr. Geo. B. Wallace, Prof. of Pharmacology, New York University, New York City.
Philip S. Wilson, Principal, Newton Academy, Newton, N. J.
Stanley Brown, President, Northern Illinois State Teachers' College, Dekalb, Ill.
Robert I. Elliott, President, Nebraska State Normal College, Chadron, Neb.
Dr. E. R. Hayhurst, Prof. of Hygiene, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio.
W. G. Clippinger, President, Otterbein College, Westerville, Ohio.
M. G. Clark, Superintendent Sioux City Public Schools, Sioux City, Iowa.
Charles G. Lory, President, State Agricultural College, Fort Collins, Colo.
John Preston McConnell, President, State Teachers' College, East Radford, Va.
David A. Ward, Superintendent, Public Schools, Wilmington, Del.
Warren W. Way, Rector, Saint Mary's School, Raleigh, N. C.
L. W. Fast, Superintendent, Public Schools of Mount Clemens, Mount Clemens, Mich.
Uel W. Lamkin, President, State Teachers' College, Maryville, Mo.
Thomas E. Johnson, Superintendent, Public Schools, Lansing, Mich.
F. A. Cotton, President, State Teachers' College, Flagstaff, Ariz.
W. Carson Ryan, Jr., Prof. of Education, Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pa.
C. W. Youngblood, Superintendent of Schools, Peru, Indiana.
William N. Neeley, Secretary, State Board of Education, Olympia, Wash.
John W. Abercrombie, Superintendent, Department of Education, Montgomery, Ala.
H. V. Holloway, State Superintendent, Dover, Del.
Laura H. Carnell, Assistant President, Temple University, Philadelphia, Pa.
W. D. Turner, Prof. of Chemistry, University of Missouri, Rolla, Mo.
John F. Bovard, Dean, University of Oregon, Eugene, Ore.
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OPIUM AND NARCOTIC LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Compiled by ELMER A. LEWIS

Superintendent Document Room, House of Representatives

Public No. 221, Approved Feb. 9, 1909.....60th Congress
Public No. 46, Approved Jan. 17, 1914.....63rd Congress
Public No. 47, Approved Jan. 17, 1914.....63rd Congress
Public No. 223, Approved Dec. 17, 1914.....63rd Congress
Public No. 254 (extract), Approved Feb. 24, 1919.....65th Congress
Public No. 227, Approved May 26, 1922.....67th Congress
Public No. 318 (extract), Approved Sept. 21, 1922....67th Congress
Public Res. No. 96, Approved Mar. 2, 1923.....67th Congress
Public Res. No. 20, Approved May 15, 1924.....68th Congress
Public No. 274, Approved June 7, 1924.....68th Congress

[PUBLIC—NO. 221—67TH CONGRESS.]

[H. R. 27427.]

An act to prohibit the importation and use of opium for other than medicinal purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That after the first day of April, nineteen hundred and nine, it shall be unlawful to import into the United States opium in any form or any preparation or derivative thereof: *Provided,* That opium and preparations and derivatives thereof, other than smoking opium or opium prepared for smoking, may be imported for medicinal purposes only, under regulations which the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to prescribe, and when so imported shall be subject to the duties which are now or may hereafter be imposed by law.

SEC. 2. That if any person shall fraudulently or knowingly import or bring into the United States, or assist in so doing, any opium or any preparation or derivative thereof contrary to law, or shall receive, conceal, buy, sell, or in any manner facilitate the transportation, concealment, or sale of such opium or preparation or derivative thereof after importation, knowing the same to have been imported contrary to law, such opium or preparation or derivative thereof shall be forfeited and shall be destroyed, and the offender shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five thousand dollars nor less than fifty dollars, or by imprisonment for any time not exceeding two years, or both. Whenever, on trial for a violation of this section, the defendant is shown to have, or to have had, possession of such opium or preparation or derivative thereof, such possession shall be deemed sufficient evidence to authorize conviction unless the defendant shall explain the possession to the satisfaction of the jury.

Approved, February 9, 1909.

[PUBLIC—No. 46—63D CONGRESS.]

[H. R. 1966.]

An act to amend an act entitled "An act to prohibit the importation and use of opium for other than medicinal purposes," approved February ninth, nineteen hundred and nine.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That an act entitled "An act to prohibit the importation and use of opium for other than medicinal purposes," approved February ninth, nineteen hundred and nine, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"That after the first day of April, nineteen hundred ani nine, it shall be unlawful to import into the United States opium in any form or any preparation or derivative thereof: *Provided,* That opium and preparations and derivatives thereof, other than smoking opium or opium prepared for smoking, may be imported for medicinal purposes only, under regulations which the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to prescribe, and when so imported shall be subject to the duties which are now or may hereafter be imposed by law.

"SEC. 2. That if any person shall fraudulently or knowingly import or bring into the United States, or assist in so doing, any opium or any preparation or derivative thereof contrary to law, or shall receive, conceal, buy, sell, or in any manner facilitate the transportation, concealment, or sale of such opium or preparation or derivative thereof after importation, knowing the same to have been imported contrary to law, such opium or preparation or derivative thereof shall be forfeited and shall be destroyed, and the offender shall be fined in any sum not exceeding $5,000 nor less than $50 or by imprisonment for any time not exceeding two years, or both. Whenever, on trial for a violation of this section, the defendant is shown to have, or to have had, possession of such opium or preparation or derivative thereof, such possession shall be deemed sufficient evidence to authorize conviction unless the defendant shall explain the possession to the satisfaction of the jury.

"SEC. 3. That on and after July first, nineteen hundred and thirteen, all smoking opium or opium prepared for smoking found within the United States shall be presumed to have been imported after the first day of April, nineteen hundred and nine, and the burden of proof shall be on the claimant or the accused to rebut such presumption.

"SEC. 4. That any person subject to the jurisdiction of the United States who shall, either as principal or as accessory, receive or have in his possession, or conceal on board of or transport on any foreign

or domestic vessel or other water craft, or railroad car or other vehicle destined to or bound from the United States or any possession thereof, any smoking opium or opium prepared for smoking, or who, having knowledge of the presence in or on any such vessel, water craft, or vehicle of such article, shall not report the same to the principal officer thereof, shall be subject to the penalty provided in section two of this act. Whenever on trial for violation of this section the defendant is shown to have or to have had possession of such opium, such possession shall be deemed sufficient evidence to authorize conviction, unless the defendant shall explain the possession to the satisfaction of the jury: *Provided, however,* That any master of a vessel or other water craft, or person in charge of a railroad car or other vehicle, shall not be liable under this section if he shall satisfy the jury that he had no knowledge and used due diligence to prevent the presence of such article in or on such vessel, water craft, car, or other vessel, and any such article shall be forfeited and shall be destroyed.

"SEC. 5. That no smoking opium or opium prepared for smoking shall be admitted into the United States, or into any territory under the control or jurisdiction thereof, for transportation to another country, nor shall such opium be transferred or transshipped from one vessel to another vessel within any waters of the United States for immediate exportation or any other purpose.

"SEC. 6. That hereafter it shall be unlawful for any person subject to the jurisdiction of the United States to export or cause to be exported from the United States, or from territory under its control or jurisdiction, or from countries in which the United States exercises extraterritorial jurisdiction, any opium or cocaine, or any salt, derivative, or preparation of opium or cocaine, to any other country: *Provided,* That opium or cocaine, and salts, derivatives, or preparations thereof, except smoking opium or opium prepared for smoking, the exportation of which is hereby absolutely prohibited, may be exported to countries regulating their entry under such regulations as are prescribed by such country for the importation thereof into such country, such regulations to be promulgated from time to time by the Secretary of State of the United States.

"The Secretary of State shall request all foreign governments to communicate through the diplomatic channels copies of laws and regulations promulgated in their respective countries which prohibit or regulate the importation of the aforesaid drugs, and when received advise the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of Commerce thereof; whereupon the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treas-

ury, and the Secretary of Commerce shall make and publish all proper regulations for carrying the provisions of this section into effect.

"SEC. 7. That any person who exports or causes to be exported any of the aforesaid drugs in violation of the preceding section shall be fined in any sum not exceeding $5,000 nor less than $50 or by imprisonment for any time not exceeding two years, or both. And one-half of any fine recovered from any person or persons convicted of an offense under any section of this act may be paid to the person or persons giving information leading to such recovery, and one-half of any bail forfeited and collected in any proceedings brought under this Act may be paid to the person or persons giving the information which led to the institution of such proceedings, if so directed by the court exercising jurisdiction in the case: *Provided,* That no payment for giving information shall be made to any officer or employee of the United States.

"SEC. 8. That whenever opium or cocaine or any preparations or derivatives thereof shall be found upon any vessel arriving at any port of the United States which is not shown upon the vessel's manifest, as is provided by sections twenty-eight hundred and six and twenty-eight hundred and seven of the Revised Statutes, such vessel shall be liable for the penalty and forfeiture prescribed in section twenty-eight hundred and nine of the Revised Statutes."

Approved, January 17, 1914.

[PUBLIC—No 47—63D CONGRESS.]

[H. R. 1967.]

An act regulating the manufacture of smoking opium within the United States, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That an internal-revenue tax of $300 per pound shall be levied and collected upon all opium manufactured in the United States for smoking purposes; and no person shall engage in such manufacture who is not a citizen of the United States and who has not given the bond required by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. Every person who prepares opium suitable for smoking purposes from crude gum opium, or from any preparation thereof, or from the residue of smoked or partially smoked opium, commonly known as yen shee, or from any mixture of the above, or any of them, shall be regarded as a manufacturer of smoking opium within the meaning of this act.

SEC. 2. That every manufacturer of such opium shall file with the collector of internal revenue of the district in which his manufactory is located such notices, inventories, and bonds, shall keep such books and render such returns of material and products, shall put up such signs and affix such number to his factory, and conduct his business under such surveillance of officers and agents as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, may by regulation require. But the bond required of such manufacturer shall be with sureties satisfactory to the collector of internal revenue, and in a penal sum of not less than $100,000; and the sum of said bond may be increased from time to time and additional sureties required, at the discretion of the collector or under instructions of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

SEC. 3. That all opium prepared for smoking manufactured in the United States shall be duly stamped in such a permanent manner as to denote the payment of the internal-revenue tax thereon.

SEC. 4. That the provisions of existing laws covering the engraving, issue, sale, accountability, effacement, cancellation, and the destruction of stamps relating to tobacco and snuff, as far as applicable, are hereby made to apply to stamps provided for by the preceding section.

SEC. 5. That a penalty of not less than $10,000 or imprisonment for not less than five years, or both, in the discretion of the court, shall be imposed for each and every violation of the preceding sections of this act relating to opium by any person or persons; and all opium

prepared for smoking wherever found within the United States without the stamps required by this act shall be forfeited and destroyed.

SEC. 6. The provisions of the Act of October first, eighteen hundred and ninety (Twenty-sixth Statutes, page fifteen hundred and sixty-seven), in so far as they relate to the manufacture of smoking opium, are hereby repealed.

Approved, January 17, 1914.

[PUBLIC—No. 223—63D CONGRESS.]

[H. R. 6282.]

An act to provide for the registration of, with collectors of internal revenue, and to impose a special tax upon all persons who produce, import, manufacture, compound, deal in, dispense, sell, distribute, or give away opium or coca leaves, their salts, derivatives, or preparations, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That on and after the first day of March, nineteen hundred and fifteen, every person who produces, imports, manufactures, compounds, deals in, dispenses, sells, distributes, or gives away opium or coca leaves or any compound, manufacture, salt, derivative, or preparation thereof, shall register with the collector of internal revenue of the district his name or style, place of business, and place or places where such business is to be carried on: *Provided,* That the office, or if none, then the residence of any person shall be considered for the purposes of this Act to be his place of business. At the time of such registry and on or before the first day of July, annually thereafter, every person who produces, imports, manufactures, compounds, deals in, dispenses, sells, distributes, or gives away any of the aforesaid drugs shall pay to the said collector a special tax at the rate of $1 per annum: *Provided,* That no employee of any person who produces, imports, manufactures, compounds, deals in, dispenses, sells, distributes, or gives away any of the aforesaid drugs, acting within the scope of his employment, shall be required to register or to pay the special tax provided by this section: *Provided further,* That the person who employs him shall have registered and paid the special tax as required by this section: *Provided further,* That officers of the United States Government who are lawfully engaged in making purchases of the above-named drugs for the various departments of the Army and Navy, the Public Health Service, and for Government hospitals and prisons, and officers of any State government, or of any county or municipality therein, who are lawfully engaged in making purchases of the above-named drugs for State, county, or municipal hospitals or prisons, and officials of any Territory or insular possession or the District of Columbia or of the United States who are lawfully engaged in making purchases of the above-named drugs for hospitals or prisons therein shall not be required to register and pay the special tax as herein required.

It shall be unlawful for any person required to register under the terms of this act to produce, import, manufacture, compound, deal in, dispense, sell, distribute, or give away any of the aforesaid drugs

without having registered and paid the special tax provided for in this section.

That the word "person" as used in this act shall be construed to mean and include a partnership, association, company, or corporation, as well as a natural person; and all provisions of existing law relating to special taxes, so far as applicable, including the provisions of section thirty-two hundred and forty of the Revised Statutes of the United States, are hereby extended to the special tax herein imposed.

That the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall make all needful rules and regulations for carrying the provisions of this Act into effect.

SEC. 2. That it shall be unlawful for any person to sell, barter, exchange, or give away any of the aforesaid drugs except in pursuance of a written order of the person to whom such article is sold, bartered, exchanged, or given, on a form to be issued in blank for that purpose by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. Every person who shall accept any such order, and in pursuance thereof shall sell, barter, exchange, or give away any of the aforesaid drugs, shall preserve such order for a period of two years in such a way as to be readily accessible to inspection by any officer, agent, or employee of the Treasury Department duly authorized for that purpose, and the State, Territorial, District, municipal, and insular officials named in section five of this act. Every person who shall give an order as herein provided to any other person for any of the aforesaid drugs shall, at or before the time of giving such order, make or cause to be made a duplicate thereof on a form to be issued in blank for that purpose by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and in case of the acceptance of such order, shall preserve such duplicate for said period of two years in such a way as to be readily accessible to inspection by the officers, agents, employees, and officials hereinbefore mentioned. Nothing contained in this section shall apply—

(a) To the dispensing or distribution of any of the aforesaid drugs to a patient by a physician, dentist, or veterinary surgeon registered under this act in the course of his professional practice only: *Provided,* That such physician, dentist, or veterinary surgeon shall keep a record of all such drugs dispensed or distributed, showing the amount dispensed or distributed, the date, and the name and address of the patient to whom such drugs are dispensed or distributed, except such as may be dispensed or distributed to a patient upon whom such physician, dentist or veterinary surgeon shall personally attend; and such record shall be kept for a period of two years from the date

of dispensing or distributing such drugs, subject to inspection, as provided in this act.

(b) To the sale, dispensing, or distribution of any of the aforesaid drugs by a dealer to a consumer under and in pursuance of a written prescription issued by a physician, dentist, or veterinary surgeon registered under this act: *Provided, however,* That such prescription shall be dated as of the day on which signed and shall be signed by the physician, dentist, or veterinary surgeon who shall have issued the same: *And provided further,* That such dealer shall preserve such prescription for a period of two years from the day on which such prescription is filled in such a way as to be readily accessible to inspection by the officers, agents, employees, and officials hereinbefore mentioned.

(c) To the sale, exportation, shipment, or delivery of any of the aforesaid drugs by any person within the United States or any Territory or the District of Columbia or any of the inslar possessions of the United States to any person in any foreign country, regulating their entry in accordance with such regulations for importation thereof into such foreign country as are prescribed by said country, such regulations to be promulgated from time to time by the Secretary of State of the United States.

(d) To the sale, barter, exchange, or giving away of any of the aforesaid drugs to any officer of the United States Government or of any State, territorial, district, county, or municipal or insular government lawfully engaged in making purchases thereof for the various departments of the Army and Navy, the Public Health Service, and for Government, State, territorial district, county, or municipal or insular hospitals or prisons.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall cause suitable forms to be prepared for the purposes above mentioned, and shall cause the same to be distributed to collectors of internal revenue for sale by them to those persons who shall have registered and paid the special tax as required by section one of this act in their districts, respectively; and no collector shall sell any of such forms to any persons other than a person who has registered and paid the special tax as required by section one of this act in his district. The price at which such forms shall be sold by said collectors shall be fixed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, but shall not exceed the sum of $1 per hundred. Every collector shall keep an account of the number of such forms sold by him, the names of the purchasers, and the number of such forms sold to each

of such purchasers. Whenever any collector shall sell any of such forms, he shall cause the name of the purchaser thereof to be plainly written or stamped thereon before delivering the same; and no person other than such purchaser shall use any of said forms bearing the name of such purchaser for the purpose of procuring any of the aforesaid drugs, or furnish any of the forms bearing the name of such purchaser to any person with intent thereby to procure the shipment or delivery of any of the aforesaid drugs. It shall be unlawful for any person to obtain by means of said order forms any of the aforesaid drugs for any purpose other than the use, sale, or distribution thereof by him in the conduct of a lawful business in said drugs or in the legitimate practice of his profession.

The provisions of this act shall apply to the United States, the District of Columbia, the Territory of Alaska, the Territory of Hawaii, the insular possessions of the United States, and the Canal Zone. In Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands the administration of this act, the collection of the said special tax, and the issuance of the order forms specified in section two shall be performed by the appropriate internal-revenue officers of those governments, and all revenues collected hereunder in Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands shall accrue intact to the general governments thereof, respectively. The courts of first instance in the Philippine Islands shall possess and exercise jurisdiction in all cases arising under this act in said islands. The President is authorized and directed to issue such executive orders as will carry into effect in the Canal Zone the intent and purpose of this act by providing for the registration and the imposition of a special tax upon all persons in the Canal Zone who produce, import, compound, deal in, dispense, sell, distribute, or give away opium or coca leaves, their salts, derivatives, or preparations.

SEC. 3. That any person who shall be registered in any internal-revenue district under the provisions of section one of this act shall, whenever required so to do by the collector of the district, render to the said collector a true and correct statement or return, verified by affidavit, setting forth the quantity of the aforesaid drugs received by him in said internal-revenue district during such period immediately preceding the demand of the collector, not exceeding three months, as the said collector may fix and determine; the names of the persons from whom the said drugs were received; the quantity in each instance received from each of such persons, and the date when received.

SEC. 4. That it shall be unlawful for any person who shall not

have registered and paid the special tax as required by section one of this act to send, ship, carry, or deliver any of the aforesaid drugs from any State or Territory or the District of Columbia, or any insular possession of the United States, to any person in any other State or Territory or the District of Columbia or any insular possession of the United States: *Provided,* That nothing contained in this section shall apply to common carriers engaged in transporting the aforesaid drugs, or to any employee acting within the scope of his employment, of any person who shall have registered and paid the special tax as required by section one of this act, or to any person who shall deliver any such drug which has been prescribed or dispensed by a physician, dentist, or veterinarian required to register under the terms of this act, who has been employed to prescribe for the particular patient receiving such drug, or to any United States, State, county, municipal, District, Territorial, or insular officer or official acting within the scope of his official duties.

SEC. 5. That the duplicate-order forms and the prescriptions required to be preserved under the provisions of section two of this act, and the statements or returns filed in the office of the collector of the district, under the provisions of section three of this act, shall be open to inspection by officers, agents, and employees of the Treasury Department duly authorized for that purpose; and such officials of any State or Territory, or of any organized municipality therein, or of the District of Columbia, or any insular possession of the United States, as shall be charged with the enforcement of any law or municipal ordinance regulating the sale, prescribing, dispensing, dealing in, or distribution of the aforesaid drugs. Each collector of internal revenue is hereby authorized to furnish, upon written request, certified copies of any of the said statements or returns filed in his office to any of such officials of any State or Territory or organized municipality therein, or the District of Columbia, or any insular possession of the United States, as shall be entitled to inspect the said statements or returns filed in the office of the said collector, upon the payment of a fee of $1 for each one hundred words or fraction thereof in the copy or copies so requested. Any person who shall disclose the information contained in the said statements or returns or in the said duplicate-order forms, except as herein expressly provided, and except for the purpose of enforcing the provisions of this act, or for the purpose of enforcing any law of any State or Territory or the District of Columbia, or any insular possession of the United States, or ordinance of any organized municipality therein, regulating the sale, prescribing, dispensing, deal-

ing in, or distribution of the aforesaid drugs, shall, on conviction, be fined or imprisoned as provided by section nine of this act. And collectors of internal revenue are hereby authorized to furnish upon written request, to any person, a certified copy of the names of any or all persons who may be listed in their respective collection districts as special-tax payers under the provisions of this act, upon payment of a fee of $1 for each one hundred names or fraction thereof in the copy so requested.

SEC. 6. That the provisions of this act shall not be construed to apply to the sale, distribution, giving away, dispensing, or possession of preparations and remedies which do not contain more than two grains of opium, or more than one-fourth of a grain of morphine, or more than one-eighth of a grain of heroin, or more than one grain of codeine, or any salt or derivative of any of them in one fluid ounce, or, if a solid or semisolid preparation, in one avoirdupois ounce; or to liniments, ointments, or other preparations which are prepared for external use only, except liniments, ointments, and other preparations which contain cocaine or any of its salts or alpha or beta eucaine or any of their salts or any synthetic substitute for them: *Provided,* That such remedies and preparations are sold, distributed, given away, dispensed, or possessed as medicines and not for the purpose of evading the intentions and provisions of this act. The provisions of this act shall not apply to decocainized coca leaves or preparations made therefrom, or to other preparations of coca leaves which do not contain cocaine.

SEC. 7. That all laws relating to the assessment, collection, remission, and refund of internal-revenue taxes, including section thirty-two hundred and twenty-nine of the Revised Statutes of the United States, so far as applicable to and not inconsistent with the provisions of this act, are hereby extended and made applicable to the special taxes imposed by this act.

SEC. 8. That it shall be unlawful for any person not registered under the provisions of this act, and who has not paid the special tax provided for by this act, to have in his possession or under his control any of the aforesaid drugs; and such possession or control shall be presumptive evidence of a violation of this section, and also of a violation of the provisions of section one of this act: *Provided,* That this section shall not apply to any employee of a registered person, or to a nurse under the supervision of a physician, dentist, or veterinary surgeon registered under this act, having such possession or control by virtue of his employment or occupation and not on his own account; or to the possession of any of the aforesaid drugs which has

or have been prescribed in good faith by a physician, dentist, or veterinary surgeon registered under this act; or to any United States, State, county, municipal, District, Territorial, or insular officer or official who has possession of any said drugs, by reason of his official duties, or to a warehouseman holding possession for a person registered and who has paid the taxes under this act; or to common carriers engaged in transporting such drugs: *Provided further,* That it shall not be necessary to negative any of the aforesaid exemptions in any complaint, information, indictment, or other writ or proceeding laid or brought under this act; and the burden of proof of any such exemption shall be upon the defendant.

SEC. 9. That any person who violates or fails to comply with any of the requirements of this act shall, on conviction, be fined not more than $2,000 or be imprisoned not more than five years, or both, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 10. That the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, is authorized to appoint such agents, deputy collectors, inspectors, chemists, assistant chemists, clerks, and messengers in the field and in the Bureau of Internal Revenue in the District of Columbia as may be necessary to enforce the provisions of this act.

SEC. 11. That the sum of $150,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be, and hereby is, appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this act.

SEC. 12. That nothing contained in this act shall be construed to impair, alter, amend, or repeal any of the provisions of the act of Congress approved June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and six, entitled "An act for preventing the manufacture, sale, or transportation of adulterated or misbranded, or poisonous, or deleterious foods, drugs, medicines, and liquors, and for regulating traffic therein, and for other purposes," and any amendment thereof, or of the act approved February ninth, nineteen hundred and nine, entitled "An act to prohibit the importation and use of opium for other than medicinal purposes," and any amendment thereof.

Approved, December 17, 1914.

[Extract Public 254—Sixty-fifth Congress—Revenue Act.]

Approved 6.55 p. m. February 24, 1919.

SEC. 1006. That section 1 of the Act of Congress approved December 17, 1914, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SECTION 1. That on or before July 1 of each year every person who imports, manufactures, produces, compounds, sells, deals in, dispenses, or gives away opium or coca leaves, or any compound, manufacture, salt, derivative, or preparation thereof, shall register with the collector of internal revenue of the district his name or style, place of business and place or places where such business is to be carried on, and pay the special taxes hereinafter provided;

"Every person who on January 1, 1919, is engaged in any of the activities above enumerated, or who between such date and the passage of this act first engages in any of such activities, shall within 30 days after the passage of this act make like registration, and shall pay the proportionate part of the tax for the period ending June 30, 1919; and

"Every person who first engages in any of such activities after the passage of this act shall immediately make like registration and pay the proportionate part of the tax for the period ending on the following June 30th;

"Importers, manufacturers, producers, or compounders, $24 per annum; wholesale dealers, $12 per annum; retail dealers, $6 per annum; physicians, dentists, veterinary surgeons, and other practitioners lawfully entitled to distribute, dispense, give away, or administer any of the aforesaid drugs to patients upon whom they in the course of their professional practice are in attendance, shall pay $3 per annum.

"Every person who imports, manufactures, compounds, or otherwise produces for sale or distribution any of the aforesaid drugs shall be deemed to be an importer, manufacturer, or producer.

"Every person who sells or offers for sale any of said drugs in the original stamped packages, as hereinafter provided, shall be deemed a wholesale dealer.

"Every person who sells or disposes from original stamped packages, as hereinafter provided, shall be deemed a retail dealer: *Provided,* That the office, or if none, the residence, of any person shall be considered for the purpose of this act his place of business; but no employee of any person who has registered and paid special tax as herein required, acting within the scope of his employment, shall be required to register and pay special tax provided by this section: *Provided further,* That officials of the United States, Terri-

torial, District of Columbia, or insular possessions, State or municipal governments, who in the exercise of their official duties engage in any of the business herein described, shall not be required to register, nor pay special tax, nor stamp the aforesaid drugs as hereinafter prescribed, but their right to this exemption shall be evidenced in such manner as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, may by regulations prescribe.

"It shall be unlawful for any person required to register under the provisions of this act to import, manufacture, produce, compound, sell, deal in, dispense, distribute, administer, or give away any of the aforesaid drugs without having registered and paid the special tax as imposed by this section.

"That the word 'person' as used in this act shall be construed to mean and include a partnership, association, company, or corporation, as well as a natural person; and all provisions of existing law relating to special taxes, as far as necessary, are hereby extended and made applicable to this section.

"That there shall be levied, assessed, collected, and paid upon opium, coca leaves, any compound, salt, derivative, or preparation thereof, produced in or imported into the United States, and sold, or removed for consumption or sale, an internal-revenue tax at the rate of 1 cent per ounce, and any fraction of an ounce in a package shall be taxed as an ounce, such tax to be paid by the importer, manufacturer, producer, or compounder thereof, and to be represented by appropriate stamps, to be provided by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury; and the stamps herein provided shall be so affixed to the bottle or other container as to securely seal the stopper, covering, or wrapper thereof.

"The tax imposed by this section shall be in addition to any import duty imposed on the aforesaid drugs.

"It shall be unlawful for any person to purchase, sell, dispense, or distribute any of the aforesaid drugs except in the original stamped package or from the original stamped package; and the absence of appropriate tax-paid stamps from any of the aforesaid drugs shall be prima facie evidence of a violation of this section by the person in whose possession same may be found; and the possession of any original stamped package containing any of the aforesaid drugs by any person who has not registered and paid special taxes as required by this section shall be prima facie evidence of liability to such special tax: *Provided*, That the provisions of this paragraph shall not apply to any person having in his or her possession any of the aforesaid

drugs which have been obtained from a registered dealer in pursuance of a prescription, written for legitimate medical uses, issued by a physician, dentist, veterinary surgeon, or other practitioner registered under this act; and where the bottle or other container in which such drug may be put up by the dealer upon said prescription bears the name and registry number of the druggist, serial number of prescription, name and address of the patient, and name, address, and registry number of the person writing said prescription; or to the dispensing, or administration, or giving away of any of the aforesaid drugs to a patient by a registered physician, dentist, veterinary surgeon, or other practitioner in the course of his professional practice, and where said drugs are dispensed or administered to the patient for legitimate medical purposes, and the record kept as required by this act of the drugs so dispensed, administered, distributed, or given away.

"And all the provisions of existing laws relating to the engraving, issuance, sale, accountability, cancellation, and destruction of tax-paid stamps provided for in the internal-revenue laws are, in so far as necessary, hereby extended and made to apply to stamps provided by this section.

"That all unstamped packages of the aforesaid drugs found in the possession of any person, except as herein provided, shall be subject to seizure and forfeiture, and all the provisions of existing internal-revenue laws relating to searches, seizures, and forfeitures of unstamped articles are hereby extended to and made to apply to the articles taxed under this act and the persons upon whom these taxes are imposed.

"Importers, manufacturers, and wholesale dealers shall keep such books and records and render such monthly returns in relation to the transactions in the aforesaid drugs as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, may by regulations require.

"The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall make all needful rules and regulations for carrying the provisions of this act into effect."

SEC. 1007. That section 6 of such act of December 17, 1914, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 6. That the provisions of this act shall not be construed to apply to the manufacture, sale, distribution, giving away, dispensing, or possession of preparations and remedies which do not contain more than two grains of opium, or more than one-fourth of a grain of morphine, or more than one-eighth of a grain of heroin, or more

than one grain of codeine, or any salt or derivative of any of them in one fluid ounce, or, if a solid or semisolid preparation, in one avoirdupois ounce; or to liniments, ointments, or other preparations which are prepared for external use, only, except liniments, ointments, and other preparations which contain cocaine or any of its salts or alpha or beta eucaine or any of their salts or any synthetic substitute for them: *Provided,* That such remedies and preparations are manufactured, sold, distributed, given away, dispensed, or possessed as medicines and not for the purpose of evading the intentions and provisions of this act: *Provided further,* That any manufacturer, producer, compounder, or vendor (including dispensing physicians) of the preparations and remedies mentioned in this section shall keep a record of all sales, exchanges, or gifts of such preparations and remedies in such manner as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall direct. Such record shall be preserved for a period of two years in such a way as to be readily accessible to inspection by any officer, agent or employee of the Treasury Department duly authorized for that purpose, and the State, Territorial, District, municipal, and insular officers named in section 5 of this act, and every such person so possessing or disposing of such preparations and remedies shall register as required in section 1 of this act and, if he is not paying a tax under this act, he shall pay a special tax of $1 for each year, or fractional part thereof, in which he is engaged in such occupation, to the collector of internal revenue of the district in which he carries on such occupation as provided in this act. The provisions of this act as amended shall not apply to decocainized coca leaves or preparations made therefrom, or to other preparations of coca leaves which do not contain cocaine."

SEC. 1008. That all opium, its salts, derivatives, and compounds, and coca leaves, salts, derivatives, and compounds thereof, which may now be under seizure or which may hereafter be seized by the United States Government from any person or persons charged with any violation of the Act of October 1, 1890, as amended by the Acts of March 3, 1897, February 9, 1909, and January 17, 1914, or the Act of December 17, 1914, shall upon conviction of the person or persons from whom seized be confiscated by and forfeited to the United States; and the Secretary is hereby authorized to deliver for medical or scientific purposes to any department, bureau, or other agency of the United States Government, upon proper application therefor under such regulation as may be prescribed by the Com-

missioner, with the approval of the Secretary, any of the drugs so seized, confiscated, and forfeited to the United States.

The provisions of this section shall also apply to any of the aforesaid drugs seized or coming into the possession of the United States in the enforcement of any of the above-mentioned acts where the owner or owners thereof are unknown. None of the aforesaid drugs coming into possession of the United States under the operation of said acts, or the provisions of this section, shall be destroyed without certification by a committee appointed by the Commissioner, with the approval of the Secretary, that they are of no value for medical or scientific purposes.

SEC. 1009. That the act approved October 22, 1914, entitled "An act to increase the internal revenue, and for other purposes," and the joint resolution approved December 17, 1915, entitled "Joint resolution extending the provisions of the act entitled 'An act to increase the internal revenue, and for other purposes,' approved October twenty-second, nineteen hundred and fourteen, to December thirty-first, nineteen hundred and sixteen," are hereby repealed, except that the provisions of such act shall remain in force for the assessment and collection of all special taxes imposed by sections 3 and 4 thereof, or by such sections as extended by such joint resolution, for any year or part thereof ending prior to January 1, 1917, and of all other taxes imposed by such act, or by such act as so extended, accrued prior to September 8, 1916, and for the imposition and collection of all penalties or forfeitures which have accrued or may accrue in relation to any of such taxes.

[PUBLIC—No. 227—67TH CONGRESS.]

[H. R. 2193.]

An act to amend the act entitled "An act to prohibit the importation and use of opium for other than medicinal purposes," approved February 9, 1909, as amended.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Represesntatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That sections 1 and 2 of the act entitled "An act to prohibit the importation and the use of opium for other than medicinal purposes," approved February 9, 1909, as amended, are amended to read as follows:

"That when used in this act—

"(a) The term 'narcotic drug' means opium, coca leaves, cocaine, or any salt, derivative, or preparation of opium, coca leaves, or cocaine;

"(b) The term 'United States,' when used in a geographical sense, includes the several States and Territories, and the District of Columbia;

"(c) The term 'board' means the Federal Narcotics Control Board established by section 2 of this act; and

"(d) The term 'person' means individual, partnership, corporation, or association.

"SEC. 2. (a) That there is hereby established a board to be known as the 'Federal Narcotics Control Board' and to be composed of the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Secretary of Commerce. Except as otherwise provided in this act or by other law, the administration of this act is vested in the Department of the Treasury.

"(b) That it is unlawful to import or bring any narcotic drug into the United States or any territory under its control or jurisdiction; except that such amounts of crude opium and coca leaves as the board finds to be necessary to provide for medical and legitimate uses only, may be imported and brought into the United States or such territory under such regulations as the board shall prescribe. All narcotic drugs imported under such regulations shall be subject to the duties which are now or may hereafter be imposed upon such drugs when imported.

"(c) That if any person fraudulently or knowingly imports or brings any narcotic drug into the United States or any territory under its control or jurisdiction, contrary to law, or assists in so doing, or receives, conceals, buys, sells, or in any manner facilitates the transportation, concealment, or sale of any such narcotic drug after being imported or brought in, knowing the same to have been imported

contrary to law, such person shall upon conviction be fined not more than $5,000 and imprisoned for not more than ten years.

"(d) Any narcotic drug imported or brought into the United States or any territory under its control or jurisdiction, contrary to law, shall (1) if smoking opium or opium prepared for smoking, be seized and summarily forfeited to the United States Government without the necessity of instituting forfeiture proceedings of any character; or (2), if any other narcotic drug, be seized and forfeited to the United States Government, without regard to its value, in the manner provided by sections 3075 and 3076 of the Revised Statutes, or the provisions of law hereafter enacted which are amendatory of, or in substitution for, such sections. Any narcotic drug which is forfeited in a proceeding for condemnation or not claimed under such sections, or which is summarily forfeited as provided in this subdivision, shall be placed in the custody of the board and in its discretion be destroyed or delivered to some agency of the United States Government for use for medical or scientific purposes.

"(e) Any alien who at any time after his entry is convicted under subdivision (c) shall, upon the termination of the imprisonment imposed by the court upon such conviction and upon warrant issued by the Secretary of Labor, be taken into custody and deported in accordance with the provisions of sections 19 and 20 of the act of February 5, 1917, entitled 'An act to regulate the immigration of aliens to, and the residence of aliens in, the United States,' or provisions of law hereafter enacted which are amendatory of, or in substitution for, such sections.

"(f) Whenever on trial for a violation of subdivision (c) the defendant is shown to have or to have had possession of the narcotic drug, such possession shall be deemed sufficient evidence to authorize conviction, unless the defendant explains the possession to the satisfaction of the jury.

"(g) The master of any vessel or other water craft, or a person in charge of a railroad car or other vehicle, shall not be liable under subdivision (c), if he satisfies the jury that he had no knowledge of and used due diligence to prevent the presence of the narcotic drug in or on such vessel, water craft, railroad car, or other vehicle; but the narcotic drug shall be seized, forfeited, and disposed of as provided in subdivision (d)."

SEC. 2. That sections 5 and 6 of such act of February 9, 1909, as amended, are amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 5. That no smoking opium or opium prepared for smoking shall be admitted into the United States or into any territory under

its control or jurisdiction for transportation to another country, or be transferred or transshipped from one vessel to another vessel within any waters of the United States for immediate exportation or for any other purpose; and except with the approval of the board, no other narcotic drug may be so admitted, transferred, or transshipped.

"SEC. 6. (a) That it shall be unlawful for any person subject to the jurisdiction of the United States Government to export or cause to be exported from the United States, or from territory under its control or jurisdiction, or from countries in which the United States exercises extraterritorial jurisdiction, any narcotic drug to any other country: *Provided,* That narcotic drugs (except smoking opium and opium prepared for smoking, the exportation of which is hereby absolutely prohibited) may be exported to a country only which has ratified and become a party to the convention and final protocol between the United States Government and other powers for the suppression of the abuses of opium and other drugs, commonly known as the International Opium Convention of 1912, and then only if (1) such country has instituted and maintains, in conformity with that convention, a system, which the board deems adequate, of permits or licenses for the control of imports of such narcotic drugs; (2) the narcotic drug is consigned to an authorized permittee; and (3) there is furnished to the board proof deemed adequate by it, that the narcotic drug is to be applied exclusively to medical and legitimate uses within the country to which exported, that it will not be reexported from such country, and that there is an actual shortage of and a demand for the narcotic drug for medical and legitimate uses within such country.

"(b) The Secretary of State shall request all foreign governments to communicate through the diplomatic channels copies of the laws and regulations promulgated in their respective countries which prohibit or regulate the importation and shipment in transit of any narcotic drug and, when received, advise the board thereof.

"(c) The board shall make and publish all proper regulations to carry into effect the authority vested in it by this act."

SEC. 3. That section 8 of such act of February 9, 1909, as amended, is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 8. (a) That a narcotic drug that is found upon a vessel arriving at a port of the United States or territory under its control or jurisdiction and is not shown upon the vessel's manifest, or that is landed from any such vesssel without a permit first obtained from the collector of customs for that purposse, shall be seized, forfeited,

and disposed of in the manner provided in subdivision (d) of section 2, and the master of the vessel shall be liable (1) if the narcotic drug is smoking opium, to a penalty of $25 an ounce, and (2) if any other narcotic drug, to a penalty equal to the value of the narcotic drug.

"(b) Such penalty shall constitute a lien upon the vessel which may be enforced by proceedings by libel in rem. Clearance of the vessel from a port of the United States may be withheld until the penalty is paid, or until there is deposited with the collector of customs at the port, a bond in a penal sum double the amount of the penalty, with sureties approved by the collector, and conditioned on the payment of the penalty (or so much thereof as is not remitted by the Secretary of the Treasury) and of all costs and other expenses to the Government in proceedings for the recovery of the penalty, in case the master's application for remission of the penalty is denied in whole or in part by the Secretary of the Treasury.

"(c) The provisions of law for the mitigation and remission of penalties and forfeitures incurred for violations of the customs laws, shall apply to penalties incurred for a violation of the provisions of this section."

SEC. 4. That such act of February 9, 1909, as amended, is amended by adding at the end thereof a new section to read as follows:

"SEC. 9. That this act may be cited as the 'Narcotic Drugs Import and Export Act.'"

Approved, May 26, 1922.

(EXTRACT FROM)

[PUBLIC—No. 318—67TH CONGRESS.]

[H. R. 7456.]

An act to provide revenue, to regulate commerce with foreign countries, to encourage the industries of the United States, and for other purposes.

SEC. 584. FALSITY OR LACK OF MANIFEST.—Any master or any vessel and any person in charge of any vehicle bound to the United States who does not produce the mainfest to the officer demanding the same shall be liable to a penalty of $500, and if any merchandise, including sea stores, is found on board of or after unlading from such vessel or vehicle which is not included or described in said manifest or does not agree therewith, the master of such vessel or the person in charge of such vehicle shall be liable to a penalty equal to the value of the merchandise so found or unladen, and any such merchandise belonging or consigned to the master or other officer or to any of the crew of such vessel, or to the owner or person in charge of such vehicle, shall be subject to forfeiture, and if any merchandise described in such manifest is not found on board the vessel or vehicle the master or other person in charge shall be subject to a penalty of $500: *Provided*, That if the collector shall be satisfied that the manifest was lost or mislaid without intentional fraud, or was defaced by accident, or is incorrect by reason of clerical error or other mistake and that no part of the merchandise not found on board was unshipped or discharged except as specified in the report of the master, said penalties shall not be incurred.

If any of such merchandise so found consists of smoking opium or opium prepared for smoking, the master of such vessel or the person in charge of such vehicle shall be liable to a penalty of $25 for each ounce thereof so found. Such penalty shall constitute a lien upon such vessel which may be enforced by a libel in rem. Clearance of any such vessel may be withheld until such penalty is paid or until a bond, satisfactory to the collector, is given for the payment thereof. The provisions of this paragraph shall not prevent the forfeiture of any such vessel or vehicle under any other provision of law.

[PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 96—67TH CONGRESS.]

[H. J. Res. 453.]

Joint Resolution requesting the President to urge upon the governments of certain nations the immediate necessity of limiting the production of habit-forming narcotic drugs and the raw materials from which they are made to the amount actually required for strictly medicinal and scientific purposes.

Whereas the unlawful use in the United States of America of opium (the coagulated juice of Papaver somniferum) and its derivatives (morphia, codeine, heroin), and cocaine (obtained from coca leaves—Erythroxylum coca) and other preparations made from these plants or their by-products, with attendant irreparable injury to health and morality and resultant death from continued use, is increasing and spreading; and

Whereas the special committee of investigation of traffic in narcotic drugs appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury, in its report dated April 15, 1919, having considered the secrecy connected with the unlawful sale and use of these drugs, and the other difficulties in obtaining information which would give the exact number of addicts in the United States, says: "The committee is of the opinion that the total number of addicts in this country probably exceeds one million at the present time," and further says that "the range of ages of addicts was reported as twelve to seventy-five years. The large majority of addicts of all ages was reported as using morphine or opium or its preparations. * * * Most of the heroin addicts are comparatively young, a portion of them being boys and girls under the age of twenty. This is also true of cocaine addicts," and as this report is in harmony with the opinion of many who have carefully investigated the subject; and

Whereas the annual production of opium is approximately one thousand five hundred tons, of which approximately one hundred tons, according to the best available information, is sufficient for the world's medicinal and scientific needs, and the growth of coca leaves is likewise greatly in excess of what is required for the same needs, and thus vast quantities of each are available for the manufacture of habit-forming narcotic drugs for illicit sale and consumption; and

Whereas opium is obtained in paying quantities from poppies cultivated in small areas of India, Persia, and Turkey, where the soil and climate are peculiarly adapted to the production of poppies containing opium rich in morphia, codeine, and other narcotic derivatives; and

Whereas in Persia and Turkey the growth of the poppy and the production of opium therefrom, resulting in large revenues to those respective governments, is controllable by virtue of their sovereign power to limit the exportation thereof and to restrict production to the quantity actually required for strictly medicinal and scientific purposes; and

Whereas the British Government in India, which derives large revenues from the growth of the poppy and the production of opium therefrom, has full power to limit production to the amount actually required for strictly medicinal and scientific purposes; and

Whereas the production of coca leaves (Erythroxylum coca) is limited to certain areas of Peru and Bolivia and the Netherlands possession of Java, and their production is controllable by virtue of the sovereign power of those governments to limit the exportation thereof and to restrict production to the quantities actually required for strictly medicinal and scientific purposes; and

Whereas the antinarcotic laws of a majority of the larger nations of the world provide severe penalties for dispensing habit-forming narcotic drugs without a record of the amount thereof dispensed, thus providing reliable data from which a reasonably accurate calculation can be made of the amount of these drugs needed for strictly medicinal and scientific purposes; and

Whereas on January 23, 1912, as the result of the meeting of the International Opium Commission at Shanghai, China, in 1909, and the conference at The Hague in 1912, a treaty was made between the United States of America and other powers which was intended to suppress the illicit traffic in habit-forming narcotic drugs, and notwithstanding that upward of seven years have passed since its ratification, the treaty and the laws in pursuance thereof subsequently adopted by the contracting powers have utterly failed to suppress such illicit traffic, by reason of the fact that the treaty attempted to regulate the transportation and sale of these drugs without adequate restriction upon production, the source or root of the evil; and

Whereas failure of such treaty and the laws adopted in pursuance thereof to provide adequate restrictions upon production has resulted in extensive and flagrant violations of the laws by reason of the fact that the great commercial value of these drugs, the large financial gains derived from handling them, and the smallness of their bulk, which renders detection in transportation and sale exceedingly difficult, have induced and encouraged the un-

scrupulous to divert enormous quantities into the channels of illicit international traffic, thereby rendering partially, if not wholly, ineffective the treaty and the laws adopted in pursuance thereof; and

Whereas in June, 1921, the opium advisory committee of the council of the League of Nations adopted a resolution urging the restriction of the cultivation of the poppy and the production of opium therefrom to "strictly medicinal and scientific" purposes, which resolution was approved by the council of the league but when said resolution was presented for final approval to the assembly of the league, which is composed of a representative from each nation which is a member thereof, it was amended by striking out the words "strictly medicinal and scientific" and substituting the word "legitimate" in lieu thereof; and

Whereas the substitution of the general word "legitimate" for the specific words "medicinal and scientific" permits the continuance of the sale of enormous quantities of opium and its derivatives in many sections of the Orient by the opium producers of India, Turkey, and Persia, where it is "legitimate" to sell and transport these drugs in unrestricted quantities regardless of their ultimate use by the purchaser; and

Whereas the continuance of the sale and transportation of such drugs, without restriction on their use, results in the diversion of large quantities thereof into the channels of illegal international traffic and in the unlawful importation into the United States, and the sale here for unlawful purposes, of preparations made therefrom, such as morphia, heroin, and cocaine; and

Whereas the United States of America, in dealing with the traffic in habit-forming narcotic drugs within its own territory and possessions, notably in the Philippine Islands, and in co-operating sympathetically with the efforts of the Government of China in dealing with its opium problem, has always been committed, without regard to revenue, to a program for the complete suppression and prohibition of the production of and traffic in them, except for strictly medicinal and scientific purposes: Therefore be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it is the imperative duty of the United States Government to safeguard its people from the persistent ravages of habit-forming narcotic drugs.

SEC. 2. That the effective control of these drugs can be obtained only by limiting the production thereof to the quantity required for strictly medicinal and scientific purposes, thus eradicating the source

or root of the present conditions, which are solely due to production many times greater than is necessary for such purposes.

SEC. 3. That in the hope of accomplishing this end, the President be, and he hereby is, requested to urge upon the Governments of Great Britain, Persia, and Turkey the immediate necessity of limiting the growth of the poppy (Papaver somniferum) and the production of opium and its derivatives exclusively to the amount actually required for strictly medicinal and scientific purposes.

SEC. 4. That the President be, and he hereby is, requested to urge upon the Governments of Peru, Bolivia, and the Netherlands the immediate necessity of limiting the production of coca leaves (Erythroxylum coca) and their derivatives to the quantity exclusively required for strictly medicinal and scientific purposes.

SEC. 5. That the President be, and he hereby is, requested to report to Congress on the first Monday in December, 1923, the result of his action.

Approved, March 2, 1923.

[PUBLIC RESOLUTION—NO. 20—68TH CONGRESS.]

[H. J. Res. 195.]

Joint Resolution authorizing an appropriation for the participation of the United States in two international conferences for the control of the traffic in habit-forming narcotic drugs.

Whereas President Roosevelt on October 14, 1907, called an International Commission which met in Shanghai, China, in 1909 to make an investigation of the abuses growing out of the opium traffic and to suggest a means for their prevention, and thus the United States, as pointed out by President Wilson in his message to Congress on April 21, 1913, "initiated the world-wide movement toward" the abolition of the traffic in habit-forming narcotic drugs; and

Whereas the International Conference at The Hague proposed by President Taft on September 1, 1909, to give international effect and sanction to the resolutions of the Shanghai Opium Commission, resulted in the adoption of The Hague Opium Convention of 1912 by the powers assembled, which is in full force and effect between the nations which have ratified it; and

Whereas the original convention delegated certain administrative functions to the Netherlands Government (thereby constituting the said government an agent for the execution of the treaty), and said government called two conferences in 1913 and 1914 to consider problems growing out of the execution of the convention; and

Whereas certain of the powers parties thereto have vested in the League of Nations the agency or duty of executing the convention by treaty, dated June 28, 1923, article 23, of which provides as follows: "Subject to and in accordance with the provisions of international conventions existing or hereafter to be agreed upon, the members of the league * * * will intrust the league with the general supervision over the execution of agreements with regard to * * * the traffic in opiums and other dangerous drugs * * * ;" and

Whereas the United States, for the reasons that it is only by international co-operation that the suppression of the world-wide traffic in habit-forming narcotic drugs can be accomplished, and that this Government is bound by The Hague Opium Convention equally with other governments to work toward this end, accepted an invitation from said agency to co-operate with it in the execution of said treaty; and

Whereas as the result of conferences in January, May, and September of 1923, between the representatives of the United States and governments represented by the League of Nations, the latter governments agreed that the United States construction of The Hague Opium Convention, as provided in Public Resolution Numbered 96, Sixty-seventh Congress, approved March 2, 1923, represented the objects which the treaty was intended to accomplish, and that any other construction would render the treaty ineffective and of no practical value, and accordingly it was decided:

"1. If the purpose of The Hague Opium Convention is to be achieved according to its spirit and true intent; it must be recognized that the use of opium products for other than medical and scientific purposes is an abuse and not legitimate.

"2. In order to prevent the abuses of these products it is necessary to exercise the control of the production of raw opium in such a manner that there will be no surplus available for nonmedical and nonscientific purposes"; and

Whereas it was further decided at said conferences that two international conferences should be called in the latter part of the year 1924 to agree upon a plan to enforce said treaty in accordance with said construction and interpretation bearing in mind that the gradual suppresssion of the traffic in and use of prepared opium as provided in Chapter II of the convention is not yet accomplished, reservations to that effect having been noted by certain powers (Great Britain, France, Germany, Netherlands, Japan, British India, and Siam, in regard to prepared opium): Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the appropriation of such sum as may be necessary, not to exceed $40,000, for the participation of the United States in one or both of these conferences, or any postponement thereof, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of State, is hereby authorized: *Provided,* That the representatives of the United States shall sign no agreement which does not fulfill the conditions necessary for the suppression of the habit-forming narcotic drug traffic as set forth in the preamble.

Approved, May 15, 1924.

[PUBLIC—No. 274—68TH CONGRESS.]

[H. R. 7079.]

An act prohibiting the importation of crude opium for the purpose of manufacturing heroin.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That subdivision (b) of section 2 of the act entitled "An act to prohibit the importation and the use of opium for other than medicinal purposes," approved February 9, 1909, as amended, is amended by striking out the period at the end of the first sentence and inserting in lieu thereof a comma and the following: "but no crude opium may be imported or brought in for the purpose of manufacturing heroin."

Approved, June 7, 1924.

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